

**ANALYSIS OF THE
2023/2024
COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND
ENFORCEMENT METRICS**

For Te Uru Kahika Regional and Unitary Councils Aotearoa

PREPARED BY

SPROUT 

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FOREWORD

Welcome to the seventh annual CME Metrics report, a comprehensive overview on the performance of New Zealand's compliance and enforcement (CME) sector under the Resource Management Act (RMA). This report is presented by Te Uru Kahika CME group, a consortium of dedicated professionals representing regional and unitary councils across New Zealand.

The aim of this report is to continue our tradition of delivering insightful analysis, promoting consistency, and encouraging best practice across the sector, while also identifying opportunities for improvement.

The year 2023/24 has been transformative, marked by significant political and environmental shifts. A new government has brought about the repeal of the Natural and Built Environment Act 2023, altering the legislative framework introduced just months earlier. While the Act provided Regional and Unitary Councils with additional tools for environmental compliance, its repeal raises uncertainties about future priorities and the practical implications for the CME sector. These changes will demand adaptability and resilience as we navigate the evolving regulatory landscape.

The CME sector continues to face challenges, with the recruitment and retention of skilled staff remaining a key issue. Despite these challenges the sector has maintained a high level of oversight, monitoring 74% of all resource consents that required monitoring under the RMA. This commitment is further evidenced by \$2.6 million in court-imposed fines and 86 active prosecutions currently before the Environment Court. We have also seen an increase in the number of Abatement notices and Fines issued.

To better understand our regional performance, I encourage readers to explore the regional scorecards in Part 3 of this report. These scorecards break down the national findings, offering a more detailed and granular view of individual results. The Te Uru Kahika CME group remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing the CME function. As we face another year of challenges and opportunities, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all who contributed to this report and to the dedicated professionals tirelessly serving the sector. Together, we will adapt, innovate and continue to lead in environmental stewardship.

Thank you for joining us on this journey of reflection, growth and progress.

Nga mihi nui,



Gary McKenzie
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Manager – Gisborne District Council

SUMMARY



635 FTES
IN CME ROLES



225,360
ACTIVE RESOURCE
CONSENTS



UP 2%
FROM LAST
YEAR


74% COUNCILS MONITORED AN AVERAGE
OF **74%** OF ALL CONSENTS THAT
REQUIRED MONITORING UNDER THE RMA



98%
OF COMPLAINTS
RESPONDED TO



396
FORMAL
WARNINGS



4,115
ABATEMENT
NOTICES



2,022
INFRINGEMENT
FINES



13
ENFORCEMENT
ORDERS APPLIED FOR



60 PROSECUTIONS
(86 IN PROGRESS)

53 CORPORATES
CONVICTED **26** INDIVIDUALS
CONVICTED



\$2,615,700
IN FINES

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INTRODUCTION

PART 1

This marks the seventh consecutive year of monitoring trends in CME functions, with the primary goal of ensuring accessible, comparable data. Led by the Te Uru Kahika CME group (formerly CESIG), this initiative has evolved through the refinement of questions this year, achieved in collaboration with the regional sector.

Since 2018, all 16 of New Zealand's regional councils and unitary authorities, collectively known as the 'regional sector,' have been active participants. This continuous data collection aims to strengthen the national system's adherence to compliance, monitoring, and enforcement. Each year, three specific groups—Auckland Council, small unitary councils, and regional councils—provide insights to support this objective. The report is designed to enhance the sector's knowledge base and track ongoing progress.

As New Zealand's cornerstone environmental legislation, the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) seeks to ensure the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. However, the success of this effort depends on effective implementation. In this framework, regional councils, unitary authorities, and territorial local authorities are tasked with the primary responsibilities for RMA compliance, monitoring, and enforcement. The CME functions remain a critical mechanism in meeting RMA's goals, making thorough monitoring and interpretation of its application essential for successful environmental governance.

READING THIS REPORT

Each year councils are given the questions in advance, they are then sent an online survey to enter their data into (Appendix 1). Councils were given four weeks to collect and input the data into an online platform.

This report sets out data provided for each section of the survey, as follows:

- A short analysis of the findings, at both a regional and national scale.
- The tables and graphs of the information.
- A boxed section containing the exact questions relevant to that section.
- Responses to open-ended questions have been aggregated and analysed and the theme of the response presented in this report.
- Verbatim answers are provided where responses cannot be summarised.

HOW DOES THIS REPORTING PROCESS DIFFER YEAR ON YEAR?

The primary information to be gathered was established in the first year (2017/2018).

After the initial year, we gained valuable insights that led to significant improvements in the questionnaire. The format remained unchanged from years two to four. In 2022, various recommendations from the Ministry for the Environment were implemented by all councils, fulfilling their intended purpose. In 2023, certain sections were expanded to provide more detailed information. Consistency has been prioritised year after year to enable us to track progress and improvements over time.

DATA LIMITATIONS

Reporting on activities using complex, reflective measures can be challenging. When reviewing the report, please consider the following aspects and data

- Not all councils are able to provide the requested information, leading to gaps in the data sets.
- The project does not include data auditing, so the accuracy of the information submitted by councils is unknown. Each council designated a representative to verify the final data points in the survey.
- There are instances throughout the report where changes or improvements in how a council reports may render the data incomparable to previous years.

CME UNDER THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT NEW ZEALAND

This report, produced through the collaboration of the Te Uru Kahika CME group, seeks to enhance the quality of information surrounding CME functions. Although the dataset isn't perfect, it consistently offers valuable insights into CME operations within the framework of the Resource Management Act (RMA), with its importance growing each year. The report also underscores the visible results of individual councils' efforts to improve their CME implementation

Responsibility for the adoption and execution of CME lies with individual councils, operating within the broader structure of the RMA. Effective CME implementation is closely linked to better environmental outcomes. Given the absence of detailed national guidance, councils have taken the lead in adapting their operations to fit the RMA's relatively flexible framework

This has led to varied approaches across regions, shaped by factors such as GDP, land area, population, and growth rates. As the sector evolves, there has been continued progress toward standardising and formalising practices. In 2018, the Ministry introduced Best Practice Guidelines, which have since influenced the metrics reported in this sector.

KEY DEFINITIONS

Compliance: adherence to the RMA, including the rules established under regional and district plans and meeting resource consent conditions, regulations and national environmental standards.

Monitoring: the activities carried out by councils to assess compliance with the RMA. This can be proactive (e.g., resource consent or permitted activity monitoring) or reactive (e.g., investigation of suspected offenses).

Enforcement: the actions taken by councils to respond to non-compliance with the RMA. Actions can be punitive (seek to deter or punish the offender) and/or directive (e.g., direct remediation of the damage or ensure compliance with the RMA).

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Regionally New Zealand is diverse; contextually there are large differences between regions population, growth rates, areas and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The graph below illustrates the diversity of the regions we report on.

Auckland has the highest population; it's home to 1/3 of New Zealanders, in comparison to the West Coast, home to only 1% of all New Zealanders. The Bay of Plenty, Northland and Waikato are seeing the largest growth rates.

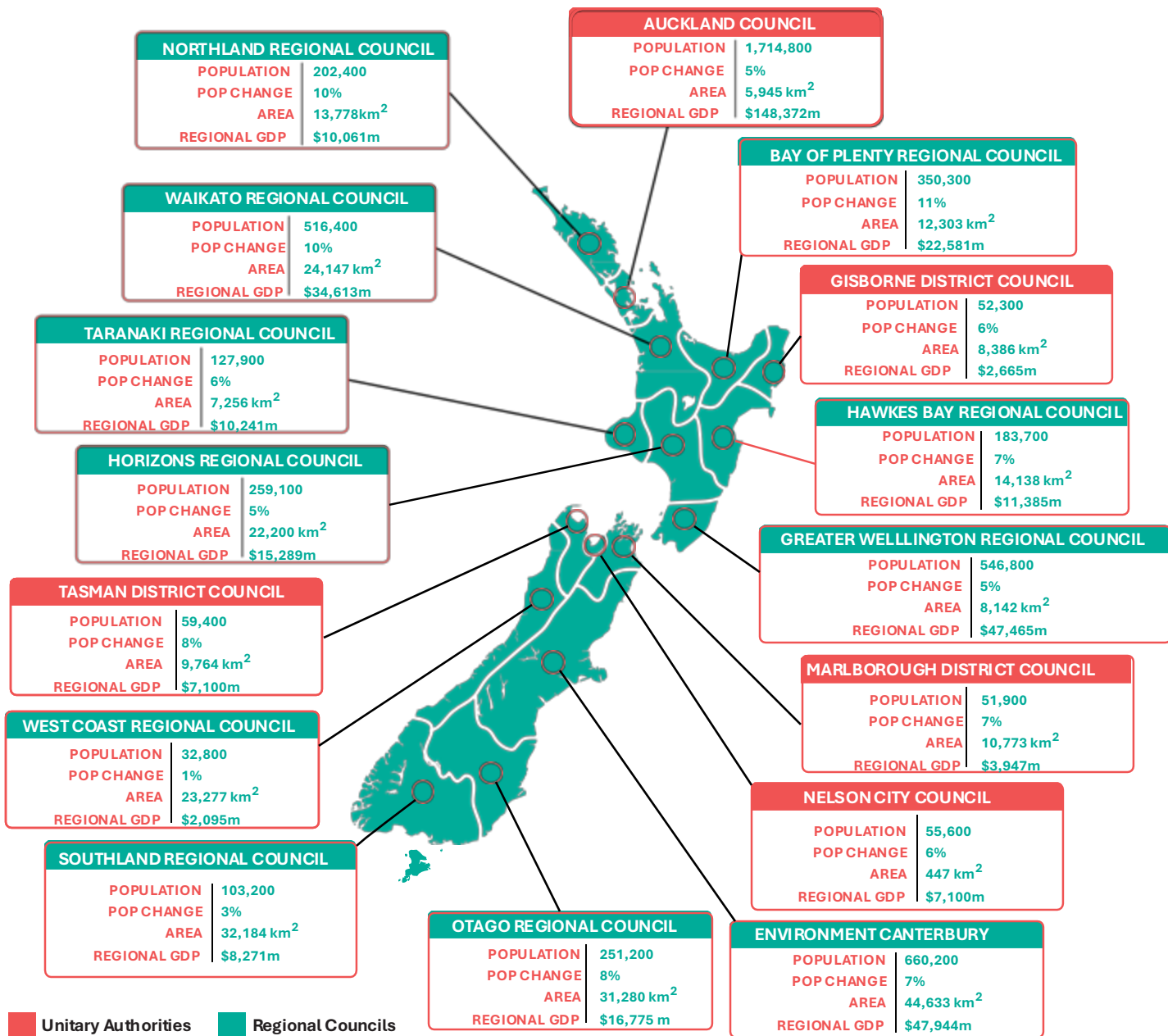


Figure 1: Regional context data

* Population change is for 5 years



WORKING WITH IWI

There are diverse frameworks and processes that regional councils across New Zealand are implementing to engage with Iwi in co-management. Councils continue to strengthen relationships and commitments with Iwi and hapū.

While each council's approach varies, common themes include:

Co-governance and Joint Management Agreements (JMAs): Many councils have formal JMAs with local Iwi, which guide CME activities, set meeting schedules, and determine processes for monitoring, enforcement, and information sharing.

CME Engagement with Iwi: Though not every council has formal CME agreements, Iwi are often involved in monitoring, compliance, and enforcement processes through collaborative meetings, involvement in investigations, and the provision of cultural impact statements in legal proceedings.

Partnership and Relationship Growth: Some councils, like Southland and Bay of Plenty, prioritise capacity building within Iwi to strengthen these partnerships. Initiatives include jointly funded Iwi policy advisors, co-governance groups, and providing resources for technical and cultural support in decision-making processes.

Protocols for Incident Notification: Across multiple councils, early notification to Iwi of significant environmental incidents is key practice. In some cases, Iwi are directly involved in incident investigations and remediation efforts.

Māori Committees and Partnership Groups: Advisory and strategic partnership groups involving both elected councillors and Iwi leaders are common, particularly in Hawke's Bay and Taranaki, where they play a significant role in shaping resource management strategies and CME priorities.

This cross-regional approach underscores the importance of integrating Iwi values into environmental governance, with the goal of protecting natural resources and ensuring decisions respect both legislative and cultural frameworks.

Question 4: In no more than 300 words describe your regional key commitments to work with Iwi/Māori on CME. For example, joint management agreements or other co-management agreements.

REGISTERING NOTIFICATIONS

Complaints are logged by various councils either as individual incidents or as part of larger events. These events can encompass multiple distinct complaints. Notably, individual incidents often result in higher numbers, which must be duly considered when conducting comparative analyses.

The most effective approach for the industry would involve standardised procedures. However, there remains a divergence in practices within the sector. Among the councils, seven adhere to a policy of recording a single incident for an entire event, while nine opt to register an incident for each separate complaint notification.

RECORDING CONVENTIONS FOR INCOMING COMPLAINTS

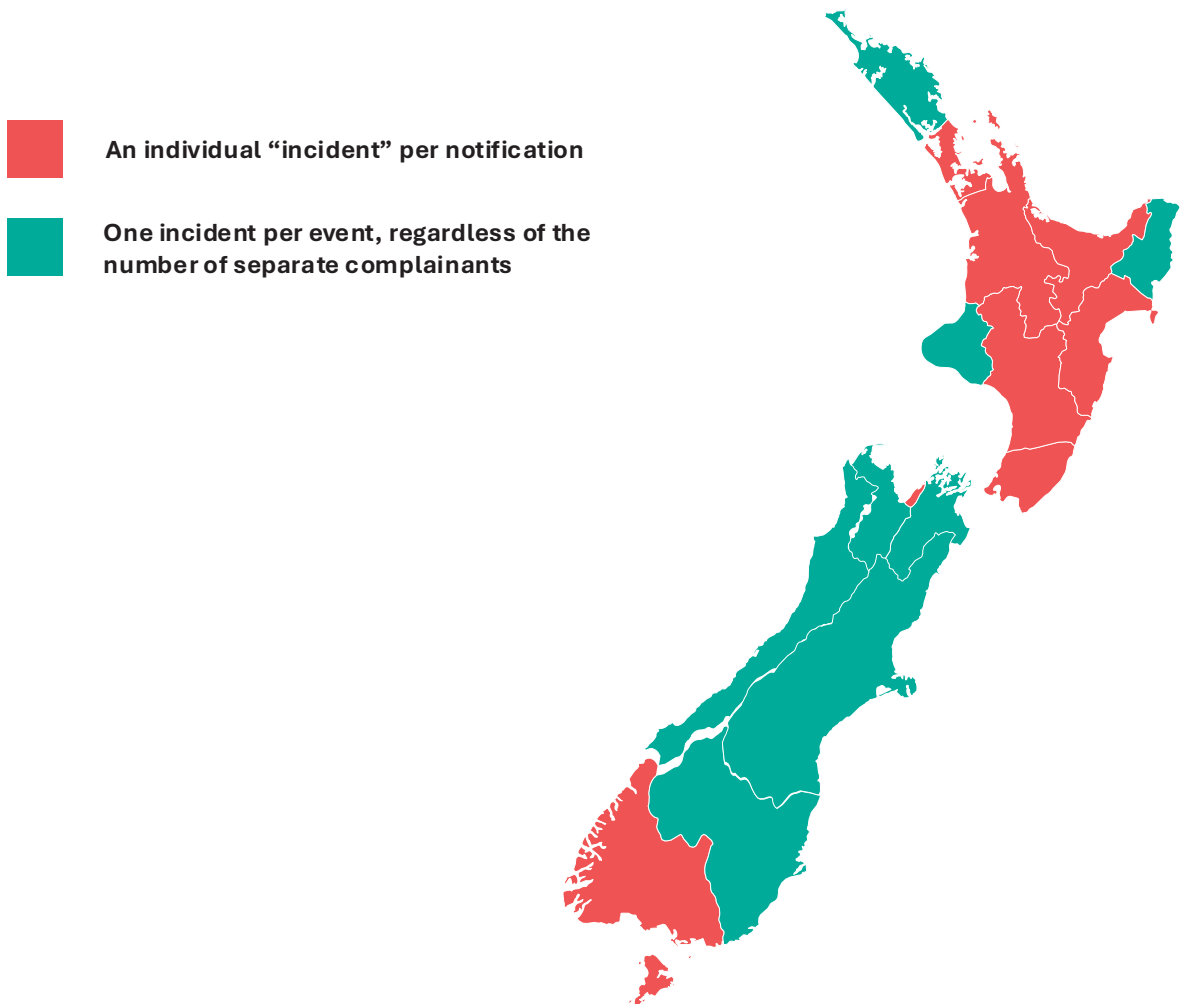
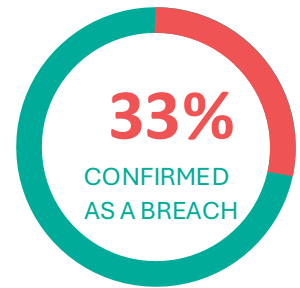
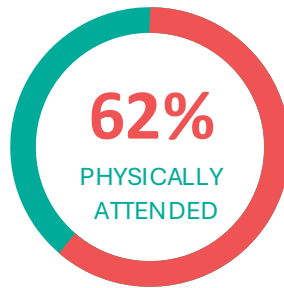


Figure 2: Recording conventions for incoming complaints across the regional sector

Question 5. Does your council register/count:

- An individual "incident" per notification?
- One incident per event, regardless of the number of separate complainants?

NATIONWIDE COMPLAINTS



COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

The number of complaints fluctuates each year due to regional differences, often reflecting population size. Regions with larger populations generally experience higher numbers of complaints.

This year's total number of complaints was similar to last years; however, increases were noted in Northland, Waikato, BOP, Canterbury, Otago, Taranaki, West Coast, Auckland and Nelson.

COMPLAINTS RESPONDED TO AND ATTENDED

Most councils responded to 100% of the complaints they received. For those that did not fully respond, Hawke's Bay, Southland, and Gisborne addressed over 95% of complaints this year. As in previous years, Environment Canterbury had a lower response rate at 78%.

Addressing complaints in person remains the most resource-intensive approach but allows officers to directly assess issues. This year, the overall percentage of complaints attended in person was similar to last year, with Gisborne showing the largest increase in physical responses.

Question 6. How many notifications (complaints) were received from members of the public (or other sources, but excluding information from council monitoring activity) relating to environmental incidents or potential breaches of environmental regulation?

This might include information from, for example, emergency services attending an incident or perhaps a council staff member observing something while on other duties but excludes information from council monitoring activity. Please note answer unknown if your council does not record the information requested.

Question 7. How many of these notifications were responded to by council?

This response may be in any form – e.g. phone call, site visit, desktop audit.

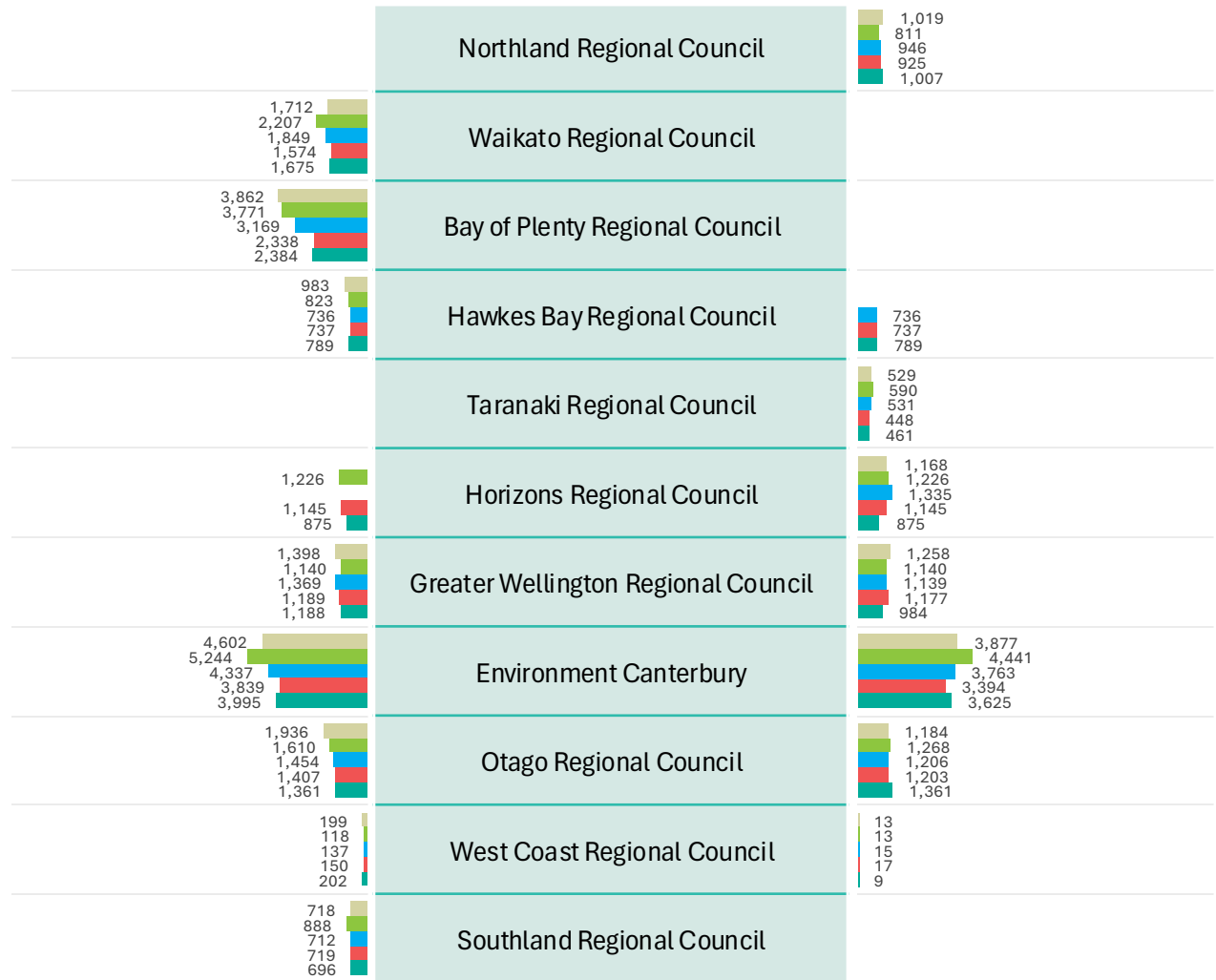
Question 8. How many of these notifications were physically attended by council staff?

If one incident had multiple visits, only count this as one.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS AND INCIDENTS

2019 / 2020 2020 / 2021 2021 / 2022 2022 / 2023 2023 / 2024

REGIONAL COUNCILS



UNITARY AUTHORITIES

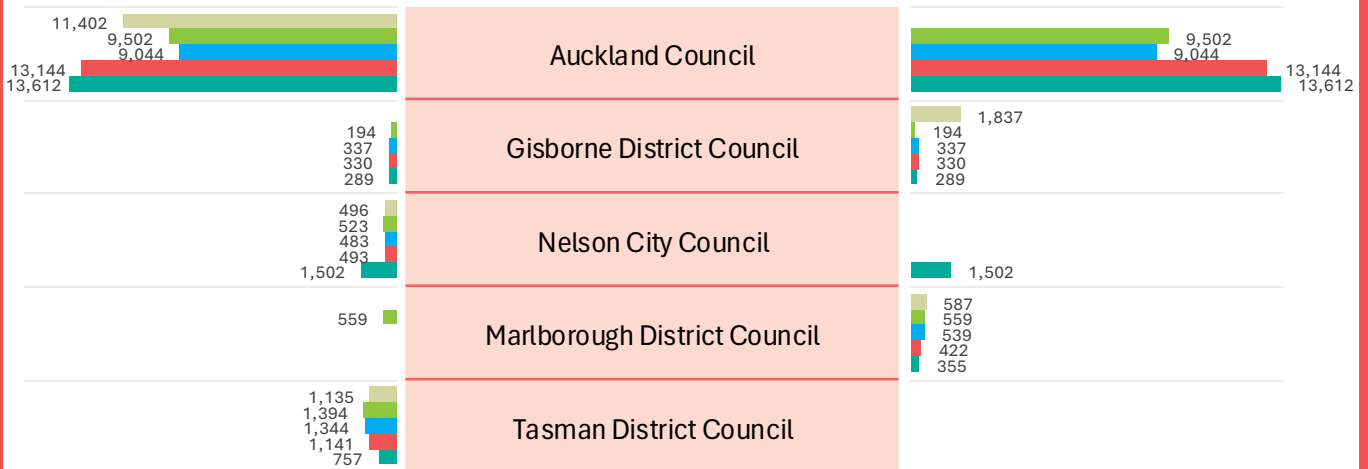


Figure 3: Number of individual complaints and incidents

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS RESPONDED TO AND PHYSICALLY ATTENDED

2019 / 2020
 2020 / 2021
 2021 / 2022
 2022 / 2023
 2023 / 2024

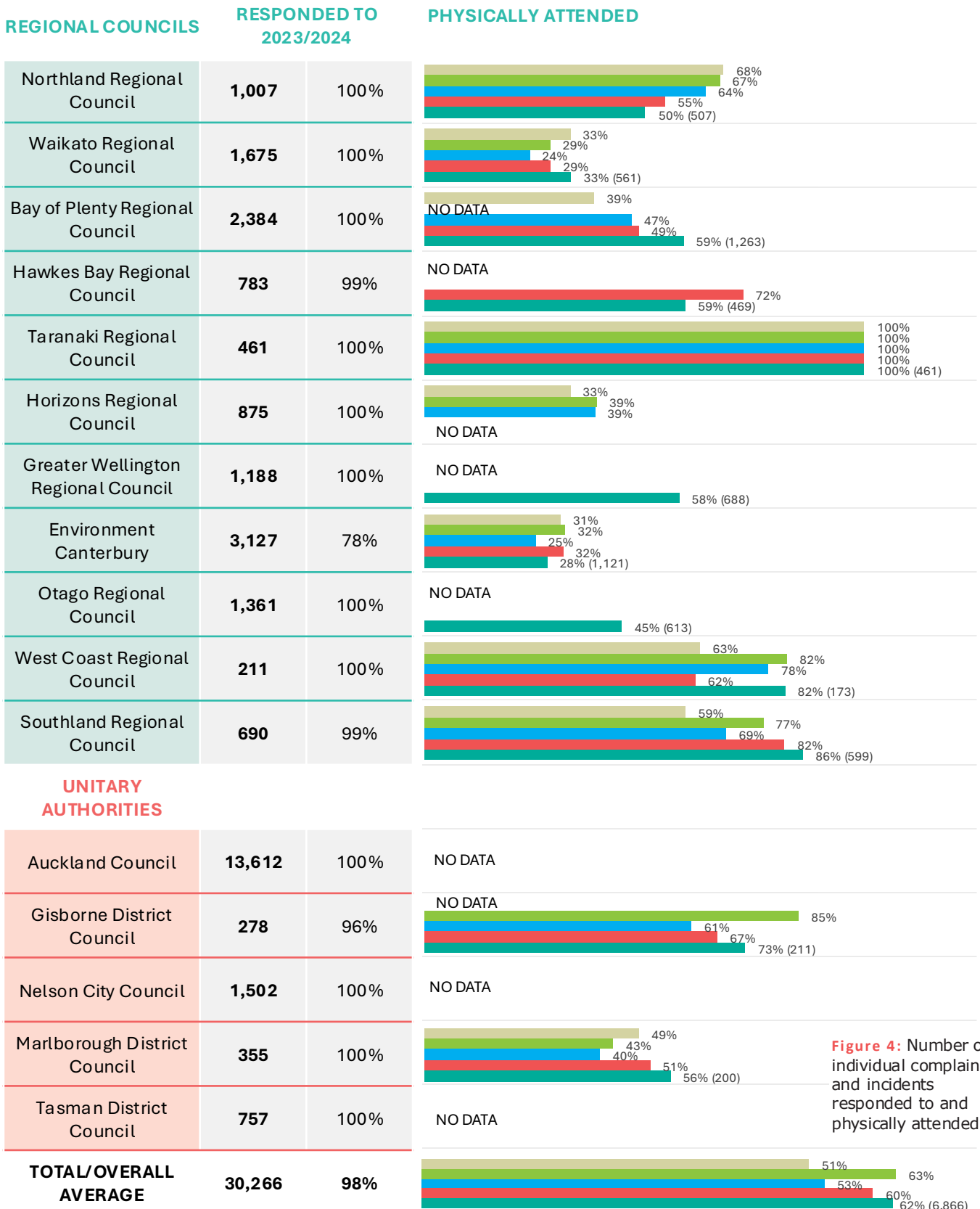


Figure 4: Number of individual complaints and incidents responded to and physically attended.

CONFIRMED BREACHES

The average number of confirmed breaches has remained stable, year after year. Although the overall average is stable, six authorities had increases in the percentage of confirmed breaches. These were Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Hawkes Bay, Taranaki, Greater Wellington, Southland and Marlborough. Confirmed breaches for West Coast and Gisborne decreased significantly.

PERCENTAGE OF CONFIRMED BREACHES

REGIONAL COUNCILS	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024
Northland Regional Council	42%	47%	46%	50%	50% (501)
Waikato Regional Council	26%	37%	21%	12%	18% (300)
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	20%	23%	25%	21%	23% (556)
Hawkes Bay Regional Council				89%	91% (721)
Taranaki Regional Council	40%	39%	35%	40%	42% (194)
Horizons Regional Council					
Greater Wellington Regional Council	18%	19%	13%	16%	18% (216)
Environment Canterbury	68%	24%	19%	23%	20% (788)
Otago Regional Council				9%	
West Coast Regional Council	17%	21%	21%	34%	16% (34)
Southland Regional Council	29%	34%	15%	34%	39% (268)
UNITARY AUTHORITIES					
Auckland Council	22%				
Gisborne District Council		35%	39%	38%	26% (74)
Nelson City Council					
Marlborough District Council	21%	22%	20%	17%	37% (131)
Tasman District Council					
TOTAL/AVERAGE	27%	29%	27%	30%	33% (3,783)

Table 1: Percentage of breaches

Question 9. How many of these notifications were confirmed as breaches of the RMA or subsidiary instruments?

TYPES OF CONFIRMED BREACHES

REGIONAL COUNCILS	2023/ 2024	Breach of Resource Consent	Breach of NES	Breach of a Permitted Activity Rule	Breach of a Permitted Activity Rule and/or National Environmental Standard
Northland Regional Council	50% (501)	15	20	466	NODATA
Waikato Regional Council	18% (300)	NODATA	NODATA	NODATA	NODATA
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	23% (556)	35	NODATA	NODATA	521
Hawkes Bay Regional Council	91% (721)	10	10	592	602
Taranaki Regional Council	42% (194)	28	4	151	4
Horizons Regional Council		0	0	0	0
Greater Wellington Regional Council	18% (216)	NODATA	NODATA	NODATA	NODATA
Environment Canterbury	20% (788)	168	NODATA	NODATA	NODATA
Otago Regional Council		NODATA	NODATA	NODATA	NODATA
West Coast Regional Council	16% (34)	13	6	15	0
Southland Regional Council	39% (268)	37	17	10	3
UNITARY AUTHORITIES					
Auckland Council		NODATA	NODATA	NODATA	NODATA
Gisborne District Council	26% (74)	46	NODATA	NODATA	28
Nelson City Council		NODATA	NODATA	NODATA	NODATA
Marlborough District Council	37% (131)	33	NODATA	NODATA	98
Tasman District Council		NODATA	NODATA	NODATA	NODATA
TOTAL/AVERAGE	33% (3,783)				

Table 2: Types of breaches

Question 10. How many of the breaches were for:
 Breach of a resource consent?
 Breach of a National Environmental Standard? Breach of a Permitted Activity Rule?
 Breach of a Permitted Activity Rule and/or National Environmental Standard?

NATIONWIDE COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

CONSENTS **225,360**

REQUIRED
MONITORING **67,725**

PERCENTAGE
MONITORED **74%**

MONITORING RESOURCE CONSENTS

The number of active resource consents this year remained consistent with previous years, showing a small 2% increase, similar to last year's growth. Auckland holds the majority of consents, totalling 98,043, with a notable 22% increase over the previous year.

Around 30% of all consents required monitoring. Northland and Hawke's Bay experienced the largest percentage increases in consents requiring monitoring, while Nelson City saw a significant rise in the number of monitored consents. In contrast, Auckland, Gisborne, and Tasman monitored significantly fewer consents than they did last year.

Question 11. How many individual, active resource consents exist in your region?

Exclude Land Use Consents where the activity is completed e.g., Land use subdivisions where the subdivision is complete, and certificates issued or land use – building where the building has been constructed.

Question 12. How many consents required monitoring during this period, in accordance with your monitoring prioritisation model/strategy?

Question 13. How many of these consents were monitored (including desktop audit) in the period?

		TOTAL CONSENTS					REQUIRED MONITORING					NUMBER MONITORED					
		2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	
REGIONAL COUNCILS	Northland Regional Council	9,910	10,164	10,779	11,312	8,542	3,731	3,505	4,153	4,275	4,464	88%	86%	95%	100%+	100%	4,477
	Waikato Regional Council	11,419	11,839	12,511	12,742	13,111	1,674	0	575	1,461	1,419	100%+		100%+	100%+	100%+	2,646
	Bay of Plenty Regional Council	8,458	8,407	7,608	8,442	8,421	3,316	3,324	3,398	4,439	4,342	85%	86%	93%	83%	78%	3,403
	Hawkes Bay Regional Council	8,300	8,452	8,620	8,673	7,917	3,550	3,355	3,358	3,825	4,541	93%	93%	91%	81%	42%	1,926
	Taranaki Regional Council	4,625	4,517	4,372	4,313	4,278	2,788	2,510	2,408	2,325	2,245	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2,245
	Horizons Regional Council	5,468	6,619	5,638	6,500	5,192	1,367	1,823	2,175	2,060	1,394	81%	89%	95%	100%+	100%+	2,143
	Greater Wellington Regional Council	6,863	7,138	7,259	7,567	7,716	1,633	1,779	1,843	2,139	2,402	94%	87%	88%	82%	82%	1,959
	Environment Canterbury	22,051	22,648	23,079	23,522	23,533	4,410	1,314	882	1,004	792	89%	96%	76%	73%	68%	541
	Otago Regional Council	5,656	5,785	5,829	6,731	7,114	3,256	3,136	3,144	2,500	2,500	64%	71%	77%	100%+	100%+	3,172
	West Coast Regional Council	3,000	5,682	5,809	5,800	5,790	900	1,268	1,275	1,268	1,270	87%	92%	92%	92%	77%	973
	Southland Regional Council	5,824	5,995	4,916	4,966	4,398	4,127	5,920	3,752	3,765	3,465	73%	72%	84%	79%	68%	2,349
	REGIONAL SUBTOTAL	91,574	97,246	96,420	100,568	96,012	30,752	27,934	26,963	29,061	28,834	87%	87%	96%	90%	83%	25,834
UNITARY AUTHORITIES	Auckland Council	115,723	130,371	75,017	80,483	98,043	13,162	0	0	19,730	31,599	72%			45%	22%	6,876
	Gisborne District Council	10,500	8,893	7,753	7,914	8,074	0	1,135	1,600	1,229	778		60%	47%	67%	40%	310
	Nelson City Council	656	675	594	0	718	656	675	594	526	573	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	573
	Marlborough District Council	29,459	29,459	27,817	28,674	19,747	3,529	3,529	3,326	3,265	3,555	93%	98%	85%	86%	76%	2,710
	Tasman District Council	7,230	16,826	8,803	3,783	2,766	6,389	4,941	3,327	3,707	2,386	26%	57%	73%	93%	82%	1,961
		UNITARY SUBTOTAL	163,568	186,224	119,984	120,854	129,348	23,736	10,280	8,847	28,457	38,891	73%	79%	76%	78%	64%
	TOTAL	255,142	283,470	216,404	221,422	225,360	54,488	38,214	35,810	57,518	67,725	80%	83%	86%	84%	74%	76,528

Table 3: Total consents that require monitoring

Analysis of the 2023 / 2024 compliance monitoring and enforcement metrics for the regional sector

This data covers the compliance gradings of over 55,000 consent monitoring events, reflecting a decrease of 19,367 events compared to last year. This drop is primarily due to Auckland Council, with 18,723 fewer consents monitored than the previous year, and Bay of Plenty, with a reduction of 1,290.

As with last year, there is considerable variation in the percentage change in consents requiring monitoring. Bay of Plenty, West Coast, Southland, Auckland, Gisborne, and Tasman each saw a decrease of over 10%, with Gisborne experiencing a significant 92% decline. In contrast, regions with an increase in monitored consents were minimal (under 10%), including Northland, Waikato, Greater Wellington, and Marlborough. Nelson City stood out with a substantial 77% increase in monitored consents.

It must be noted that data may vary from Table 3. This is because some sites have more than one monitoring visit over the year. Figure 5 relates to the percentage of monitoring visits (not consents) within the categories.

*Numbers provided will not equate to the consents totals earlier in this report as some sites had more than one monitoring visit over the year. The tables below relate to the percentage of monitoring visits that fit within different grades.

Question 14. What grades do you apply to non-compliance? (e.g. technical non-compliance, significant non-compliance)

Fully Compliant

Technical/Low Non-Compliance

Moderate Non-Compliance

Significant Non-Compliance

Other (please specify)

Question 15. What were the levels of compliance with consents according to the grades you use?

Note 1: Numbers provided under each grade is per monitoring event not per consent. E.g. a consent may be monitored four times in the year: on one occasion it may be Technically Non-Compliance and on three occasions it may be Fully Compliant, this would add three to the total of Fully Compliant and one to the total for Technical Non-compliance.

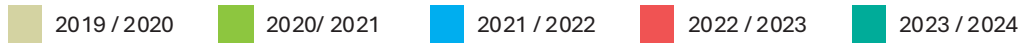
Note 2: The compliance grade is based on the condition with the worst compliance grade. e.g. a consent with five conditions Fully Compliant and one condition Moderate Non-Compliance has an overall compliance grade of Minor Non-Compliance.

Note 3: Daily telemetry water readings where compliance with water take limits is continuously monitored are to be excluded from compliance grade totals.

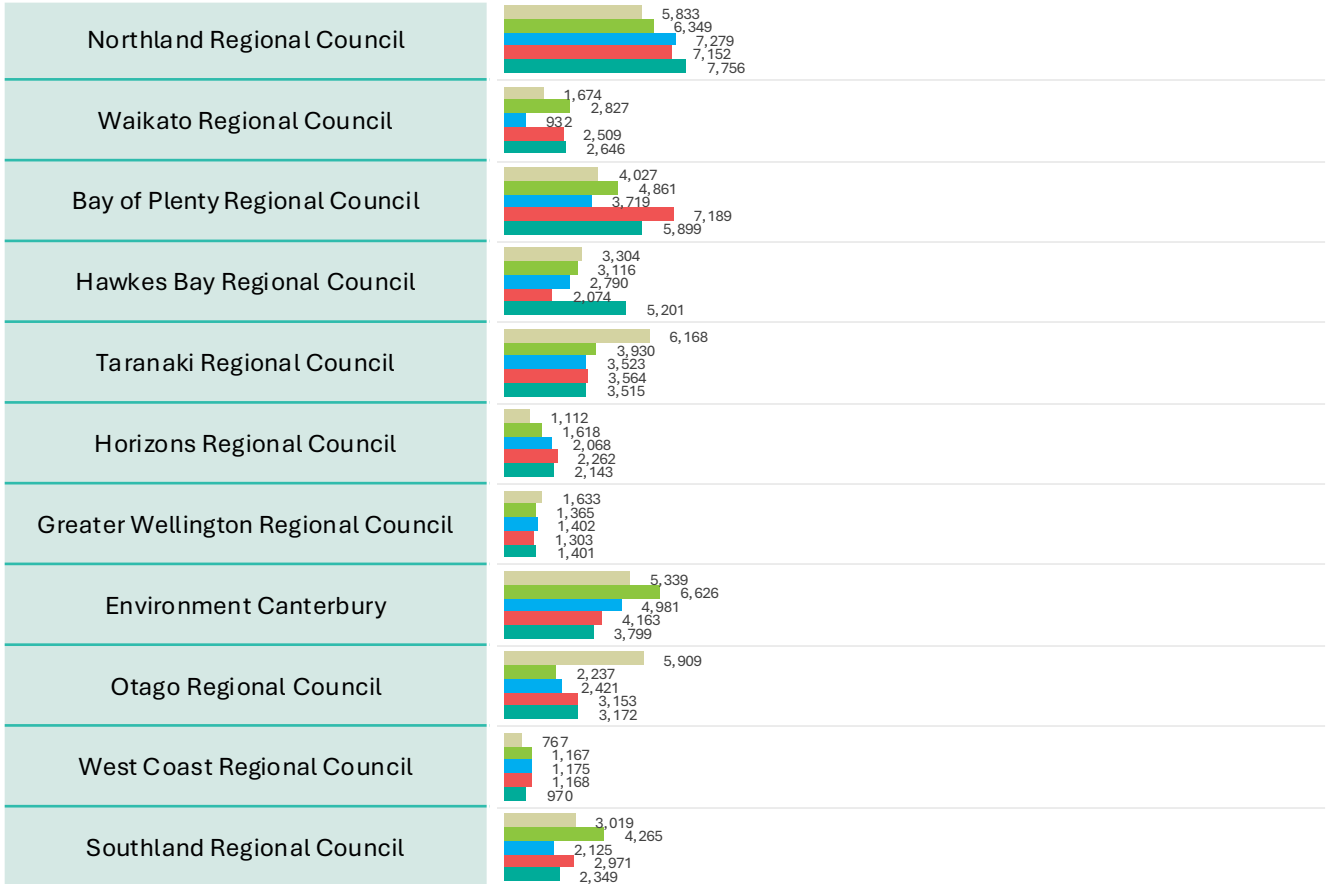
- Significant Non-Compliance
- Other (please specify)

*Consistent with previous years GWRC are unable to exclude telemetered Water Takes from these figures. Their grading of compliance is over the year not per event.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONSENTS IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF COMPLIANCE ON A PER MONITORING EVENT BASIS



REGIONAL COUNCILS



UNITARY AUTHORITIES

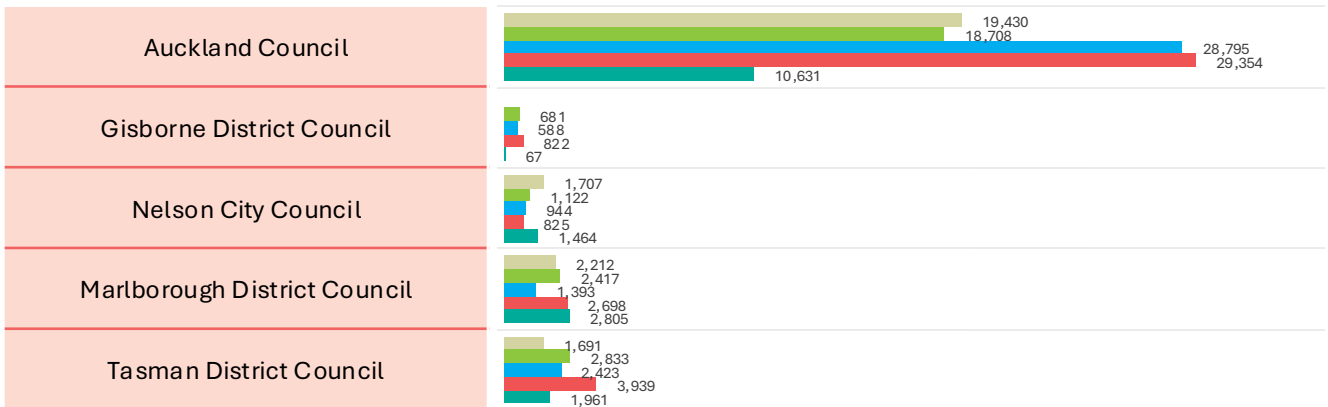
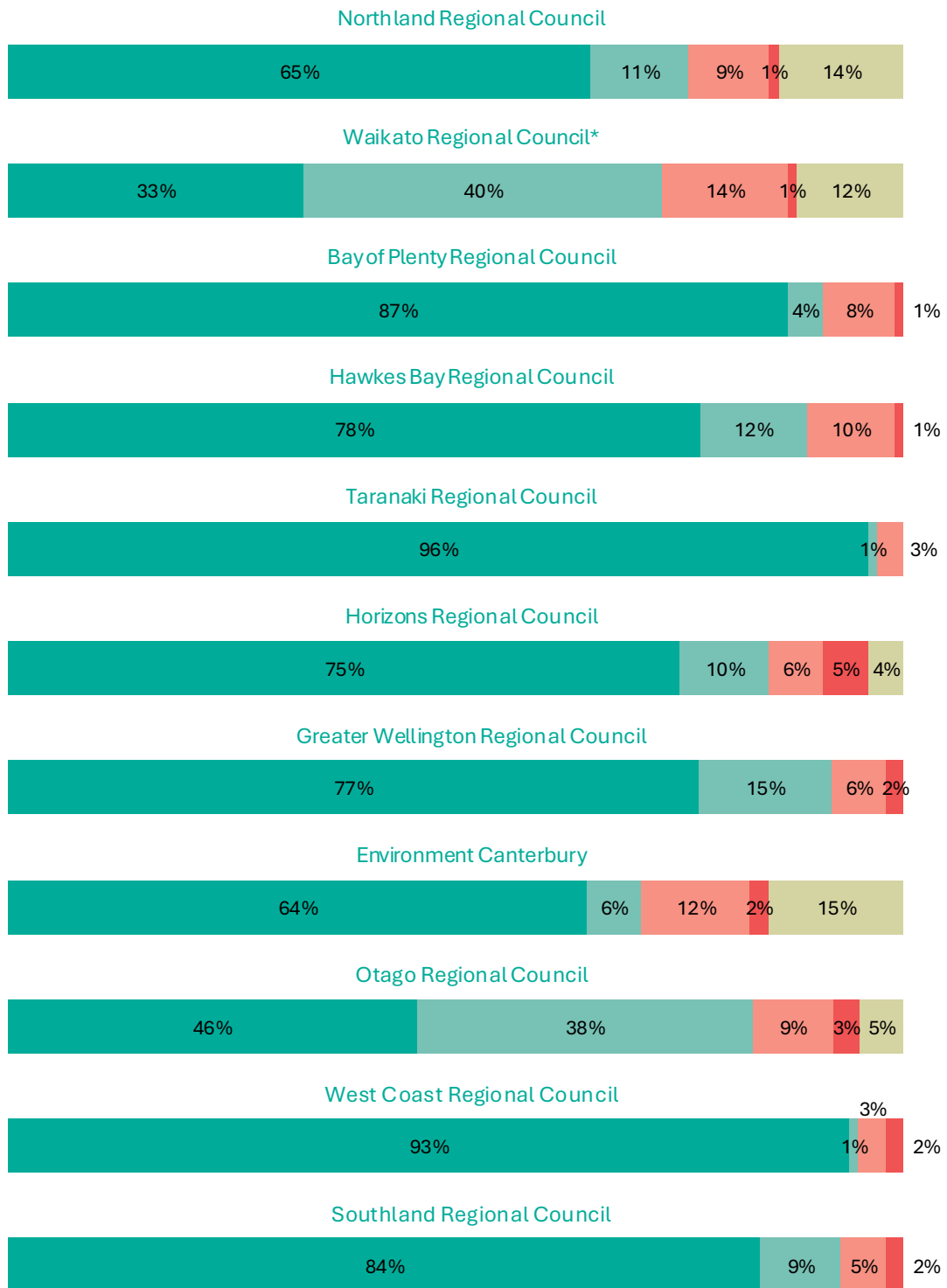


Figure 5: Total Number of Consents in Different Categories of Compliance on a Per Monitoring Event Basis.

PERCENTAGES OF CONSENTS IN FULL COMPLIANCE, LOW RISK/ TECHNICAL NON-COMPLIANCE, MODERATE NON-COMPLIANCE AND SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE ON A PER MONITORING EVENT BASIS

■ FULL COMPLIANCE
 ■ LOW RISK/ TECHNICAL NON-COMPLIANCE
 ■ MODERATE NON-COMPLIANCE
 ■ SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE
 ■ OTHER GRADING



**The non-compliance rating system used at WRC considers multiple factors, and not solely whether the non-compliance results in actual significant environmental effect. As such the data is not directly comparable to those councils that apply the MfE compliance rating system.*

PERCENTAGES OF CONSENTS IN FULL COMPLIANCE, LOW RISK/ TECHNICAL NON-COMPLIANCE, MODERATE NON-COMPLIANCE AND SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIANCE ON A PER MONITORING EVENT BASIS

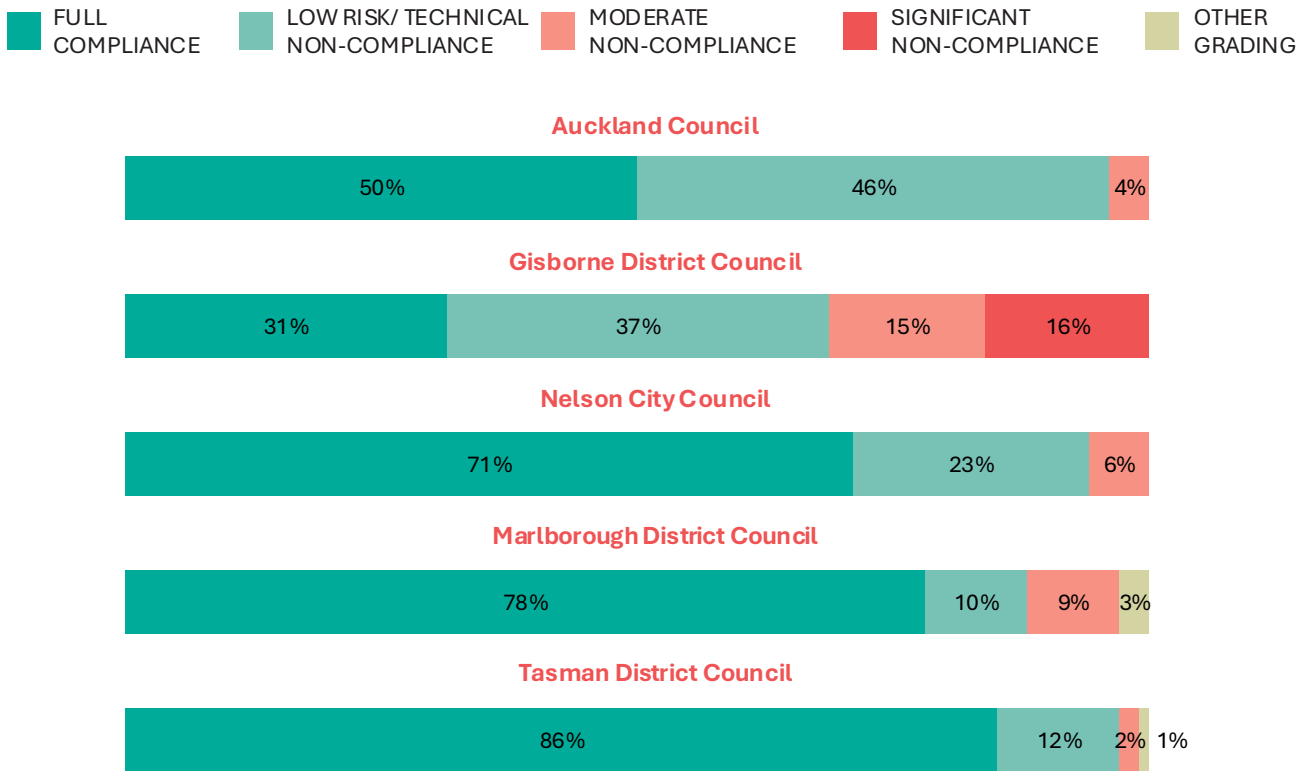


Figure 6: Percentages of consents in full compliance, low risk/technical non-compliance, moderate non-compliance and significant non-compliance on a per monitoring event basis.

NATIONWIDE COMPLIANCE RATING OF CONSENTS MONITORED

TOTAL CONSENTS MONITORED **55,779**

NATIONWIDE COMPLIANCE RATING OF CONSENTS MONITORED

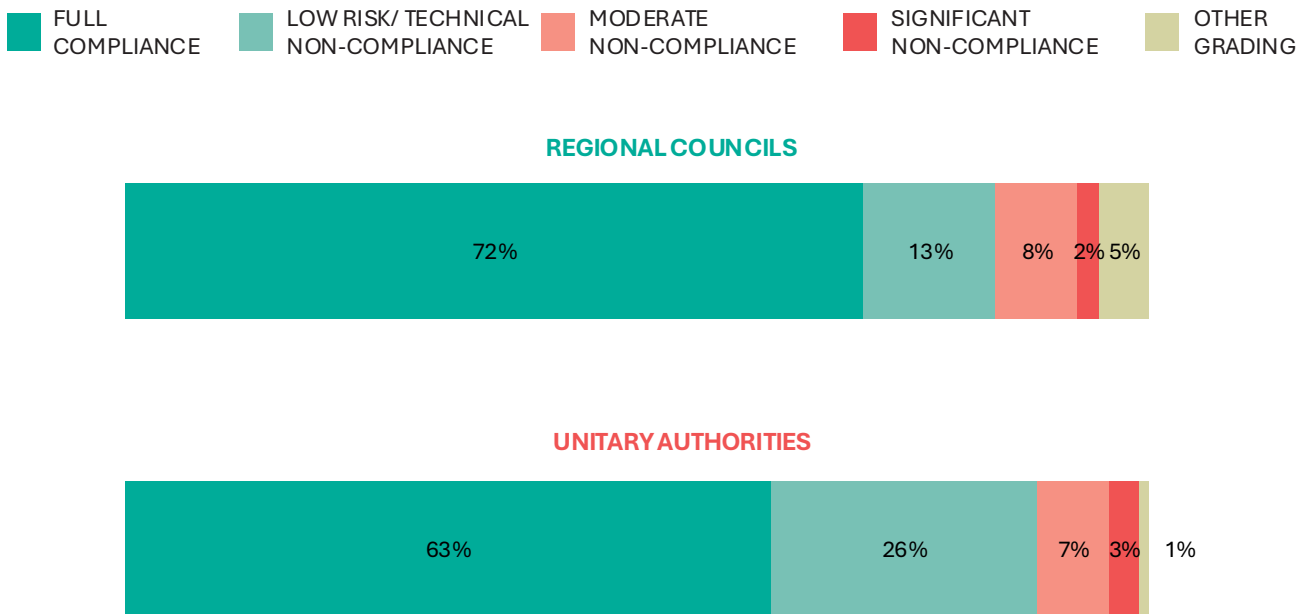


Figure 7: Nation-wide percentages of consents in full compliance, low risk/ technical non-compliance, moderate non-compliance and significant non-compliance on a per monitoring event basis.

MONITORING PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

This year dairy and construction made up the majority of site visits.

PERMITTED ACTIVITY MONITORING PROGRAMMES FOR DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES

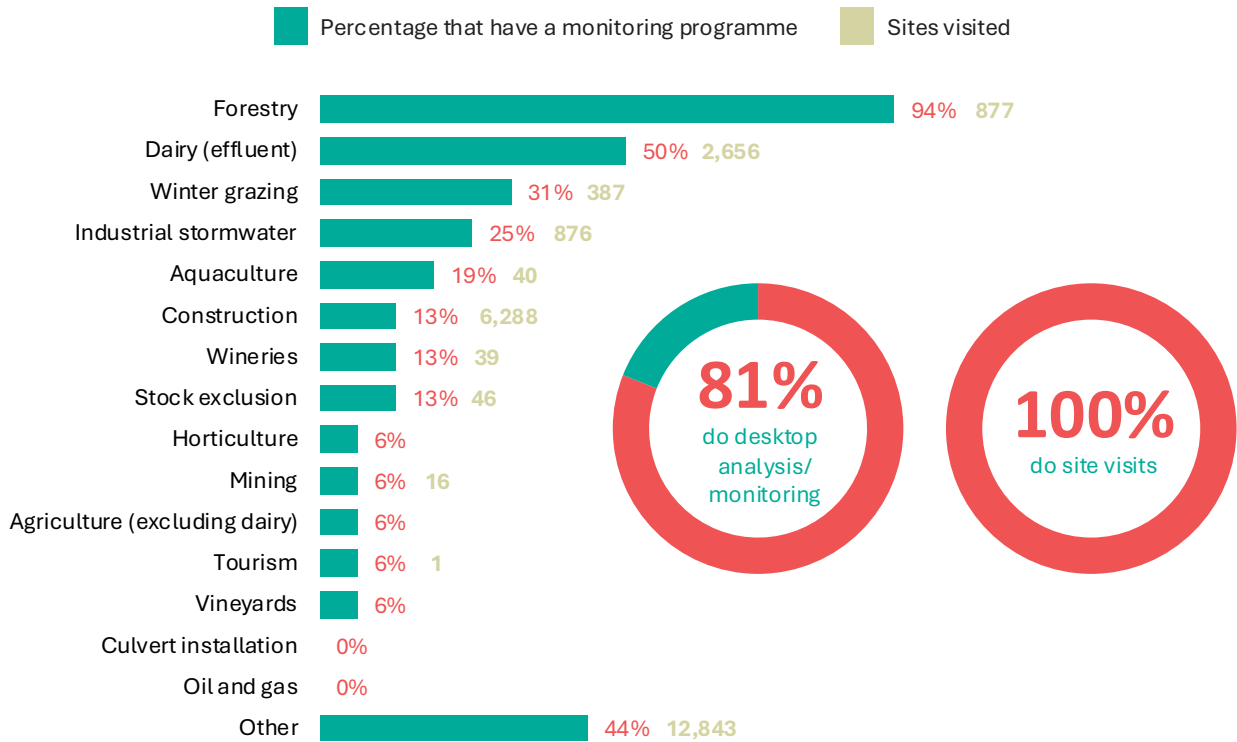


Figure 8: Proportion of permitted activity monitoring programmes for different industries

Question 16. Which permitted activities do you have a monitoring programme for? List of activities with tick box if yes:

- Agriculture (excluding dairy)
- Aquaculture
- Construction
- Dairy
- Forestry
- Horticulture
- Mining
- Oil and gas
- Tourism
- Vineyards
- Wineries
- Wintering
- Other (please specify)

Question 17. What was the number of sites visited?

Question 18. What was the type of monitoring done?

- Desk top analysis
- Site visits
- Other

MAKING DECISIONS ON PRIORITIES

The following questions help us understand prioritisation and the way matters are addressed; it looks at the workstreams and rationale for prioritisation.

Various factors to determine the urgency of attending incidents. Below is a summary and analysis of the key points:

- Ongoing vs past harm
- Nature and severity (impact scores)
- Mitigation potential
- In hours vs out of hours response
- Health, safety and wellbeing (for significant incidents more than one officer may be required to attend)
- Complaint assessment (for example reliability of complainant)

Assessments included:

- Risk based approach
- Priority triage plans
- Programmes based on the National Strategic Compliance Framework

Risk based models were commonly the basis for determining which consents are monitored and how frequently. These were based on:

- Risk based prioritisation
- Level of historical non-compliance/ likelihood of non-compliance
- Iwi and community interest

Question 22. What basis is used for determining what notifications/complaints/incidents are physically attended and with what urgency or priority?

Question 23. Describe how you determine which consents are monitored and how frequently? *If there is a prioritisation model or compliance strategy, add link*

Question 24. Describe the basis, which was used for determining what, if any, permitted activities were monitored. *If there is a prioritisation model or compliance strategy, add link*

STAFFING LEVELS

The number of full-time employees (FTEs) has increased slightly this year, reaching 635—an addition of 46 from last year.

Staffing levels vary across the sector due to differences in population size, geographic area, development type and intensity, and council funding. Most regional councils and unitary authorities employ between 10 and 75 FTEs, with lower-GDP regions typically having fewer staff.

Auckland remains the largest employer with 209 FTEs, marking an increase of 30 from the previous year. Gisborne also grew, from 14 to 20 FTEs, while most other regions saw minimal changes.

Across the sector, vacancies have decreased by nearly 50%, from 149 in 2023 to 76 in 2024, with Waikato and Environment Canterbury having the highest number of unfilled positions.

Question 25. How many FTEs does your council have who carry out monitoring roles?

Question 26. How many FTEs does your council have who carry out environmental incident or pollution response roles?

Question 27. How many FTEs does your council have who carry out investigation or enforcement roles?

Question 28. How many FTEs does your council have who carry out a combination of the above roles?

Note 1: Include contractors

Note 2: Only answer this question if you have not included these staff in questions 24, 25 or 26

Question 29. How many FTEs does your council have in CME support roles?

This includes administrative roles, e.g. staff who assist with issue of notices, reminder notices, upload of unpaid infringements to Ministry of Justice.

Question 30. Across this area of council work (CME) on average for the year, how many vacancies have been carried?

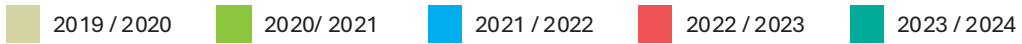
Number of vacancies during the year/ average length of vacancies

Question 31. What have been the most significant factors influencing retention and recruitment of CME staff?

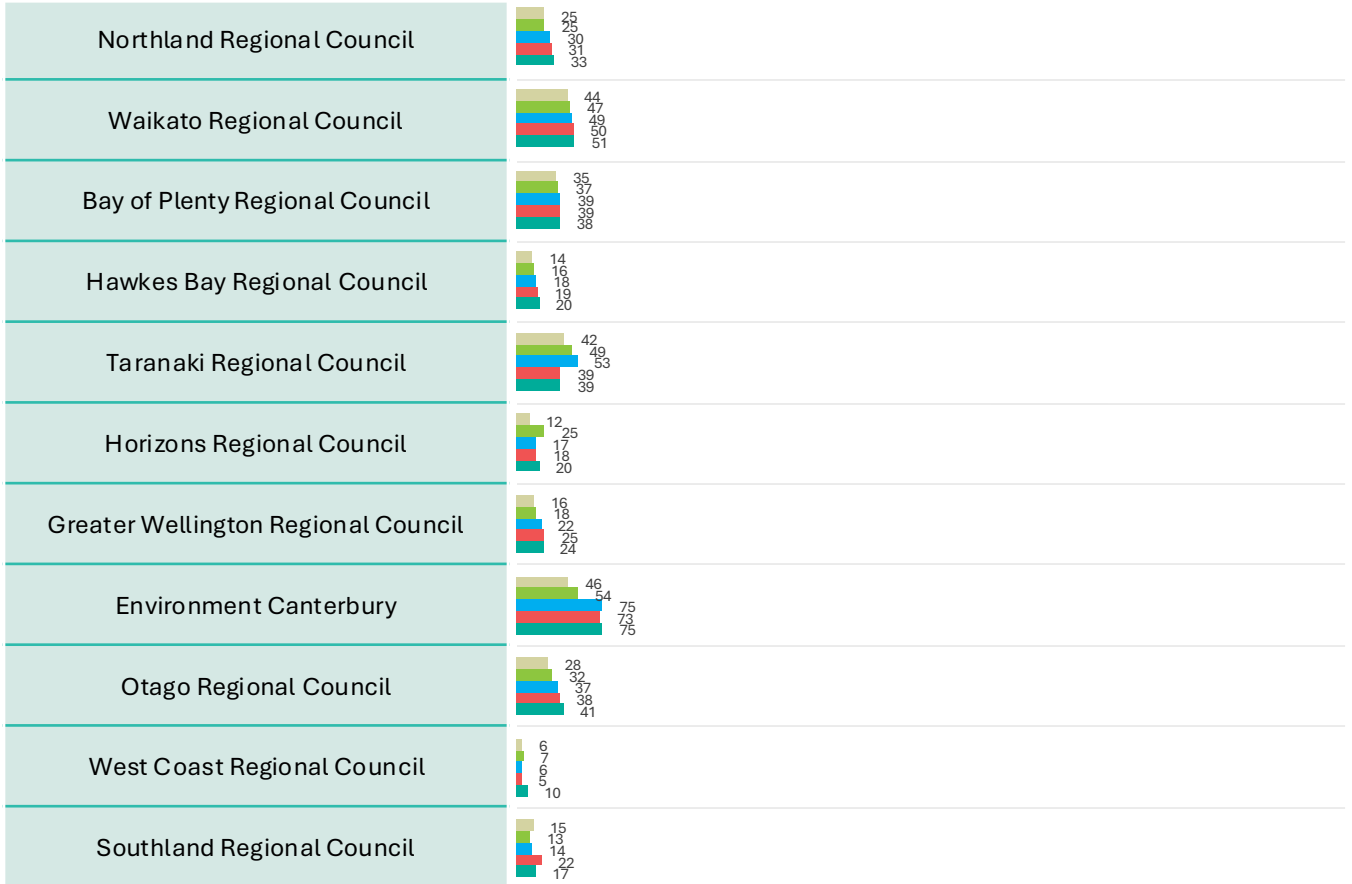
Question 32. At the time of answering this question what is your staff's CME experience at council?

- Less than 2 years. Number of staff
- 2-10 years. Number of staff
- Greater than 10 years. Number of staff

COUNCIL FTES IN CME ROLES



REGIONAL COUNCILS



UNITARY AUTHORITIES

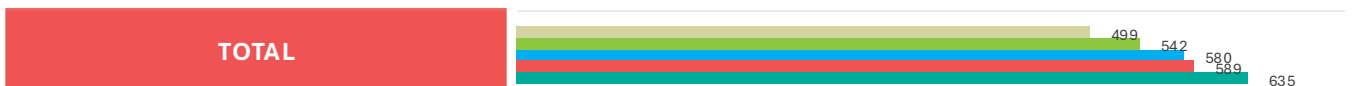
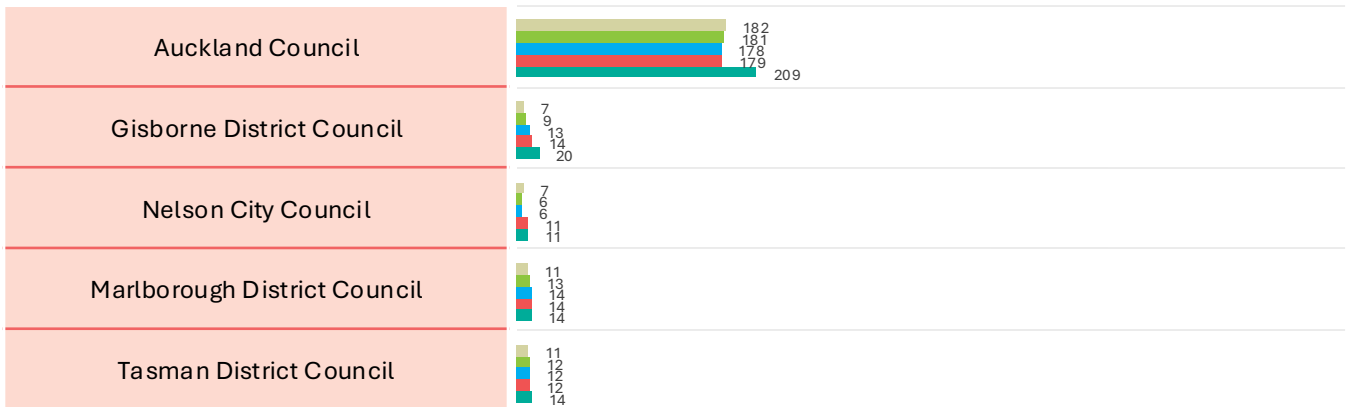


Figure 9: Council FTES in CME role

COUNCIL FTE' S IN SPECIFIC ROLES

		MONITORING			COMBINATION			ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT OR POLLUTION			INVESTIGATION OR ENFORCEMENT			SUPPORT			
		2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	2021 /2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	2021 /2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	2021 /2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024	
REGIONAL COUNCILS	Northland Regional Council	0	0	0	26	26	27	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	
	Waikato Regional Council	20	20	21	0	0	0	9	10	10	13	12	12	7	8	8	
	Bay of Plenty Regional Council	20	20	21	0	0	0	4	4	5	3	3	2	12	12	10	
	Hawkes Bay Regional Council	12	12	12	0	0	0	3	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	3	
	Taranaki Regional Council	37	22	22	2	2	2	5	5	5	6	6	6	3	4	4	
	Horizons Regional Council	0	0	1	16	14	14	0	0	1	0	3	4	1	1	1	
	Greater Wellington Regional Council	0	0	0	20	23	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	
	Environment Canterbury	42	45	37	1	8	0	6	9	11	4	4	4	22	7	23	
	Otago Regional Council	20	21	20	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	
	West Coast Regional Council	0	0	4	5	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	0	
	Southland Regional Council	9	10	10	0	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	0	
	REGIONAL SUBTOTAL		160	149	147	73	86	74	32	36	47	34	36	39	61	52	61
UNITARY AUTHORITIES	Auckland Council	77	72	77	20	15	34	47	70	80	18	7	10	16	15	8	
	Gisborne District Council	0	0	0	11	11	19	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	
	Nelson City Council	0	5	5	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
	Marlborough District Council	6	6	6	0	0	0	5	5	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	
	Tasman District Council	0	0	0	10	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	
	UNITARY SUBTOTAL		83	83	88	46	42	71	52	75	85	20	11	12	21	20	13
	UNITARY SUBTOTAL MINUS AUCKLAND		6	11	11	26	27	37	5	5	5	2	4	2	5	5	5
TOTAL		243	232	235	119	127	145	83	111	132	54	47	51	82	72	74	
TOTAL MINUS AUCKLAND		166	160	158	99	112	111	36	41	52	36	40	41	66	57	66	

Table 4: Council FTEs for different aspects of the CME role

COUNCIL FTES AND FORMAL ACTIONS BASED ON POPULATION

		FTE/1000					FTE 2023/ 2024	Population Estimates 2024	Formal Actions per 1000 2023/2024
		2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021/ 2022	2022 / 2023	2023 / 2024			
REGIONAL COUNCILS	Northland Regional Council	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.16	33	202,400	1.9
	Waikato Regional Council	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	51	516,400	0.7
	Bay of Plenty Regional Council	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	38	350,300	0.9
	Hawkes Bay Regional Council	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	20	183,700	0.7
	Taranaki Regional Council	0.34	0.40	0.42	0.31	0.30	39	127,900	1.8
	Horizons Regional Council	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.08	20	259,100	0.9
	Greater Wellington Regional Council	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	24	546,800	0.3
	Environment Canterbury	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.11	0.11	75	660,200	0.5
	Otago Regional Council	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.16	41	251,200	0.3
	West Coast Regional Council	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.30	10	32,800	0.0
	Southland Regional Council	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.21	0.16	17	103,200	1.1
REGIONAL AVERAGE/ TOTAL		0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	368	3,234,000	0.8
UNITARY AUTHORITIES	Auckland Council	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	209	1,714,800	2.3
	Gisborne District Council	0.14	0.18	0.24	0.27	0.38	20	52,300	0.0
	Nelson City Council	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	11	55,600	0.9
	Marlborough District Council	0.21	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.26	14	51,900	1.7
	Tasman District Council	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.24	14	59,400	0.9
	UNITARY AVERAGE/ TOTAL		0.16	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.24	268	1,934,000
AVERAGE		0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.20			

Table 5: Comparison of council FTES, population and number of formal actions (excluding prosecutions but including warnings)

Below we can see the relationship between formal actions and FTE's. Higher number of FTE's results is correlated with a larger number of formal actions.

CME RESOURCING AND NUMBER OF FORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

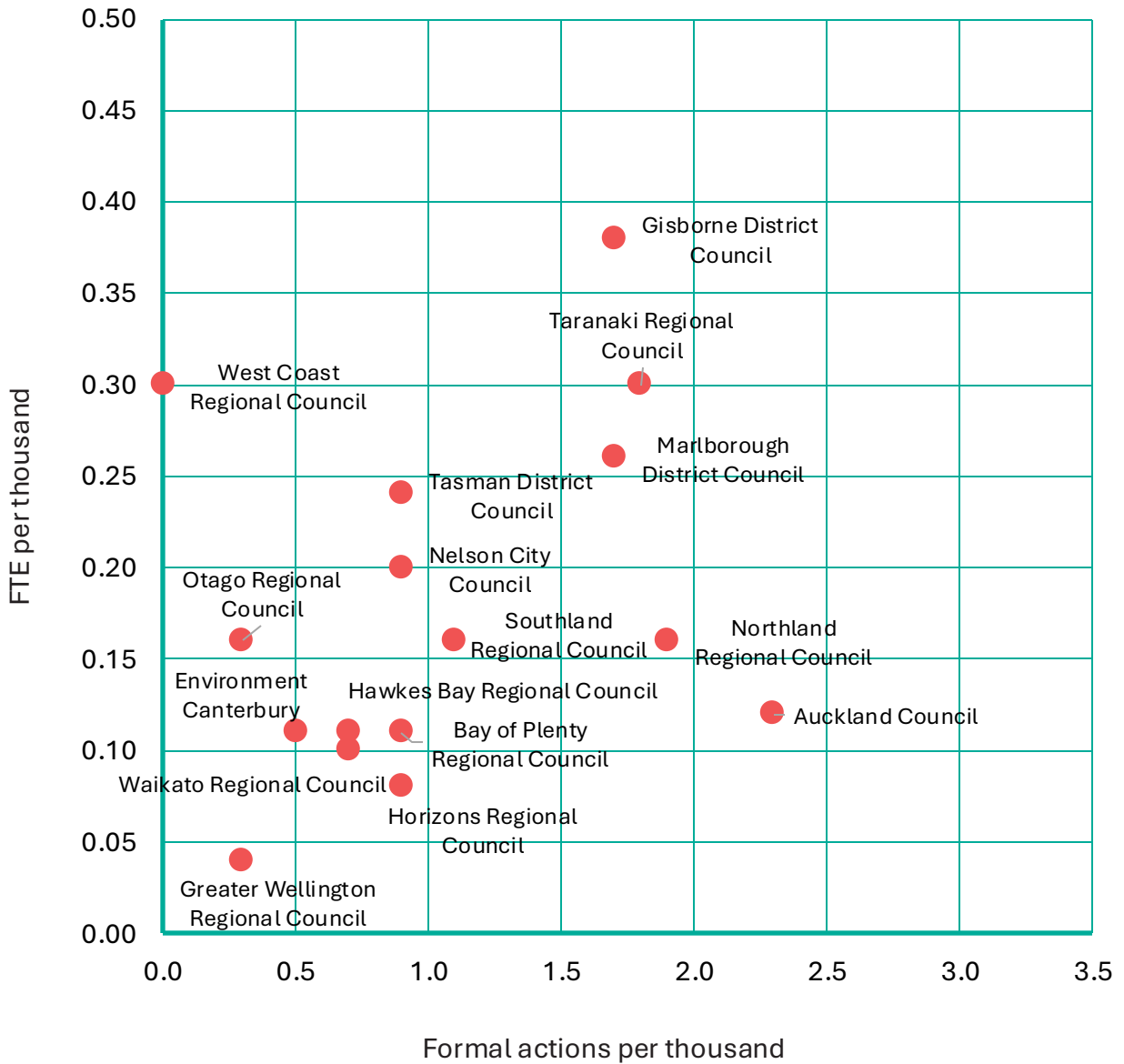


Figure 10: Comparison of CME resourcing and number of formal enforcement actions

Moreover, Figure 11 illustrates how GDP influences the quantity of FTEs. Regions boasting higher GDP levels generally have more FTEs, while areas with lower GDP tend to have fewer workforce resources.

COMPARISON OF CME RESOURCING AND GDP

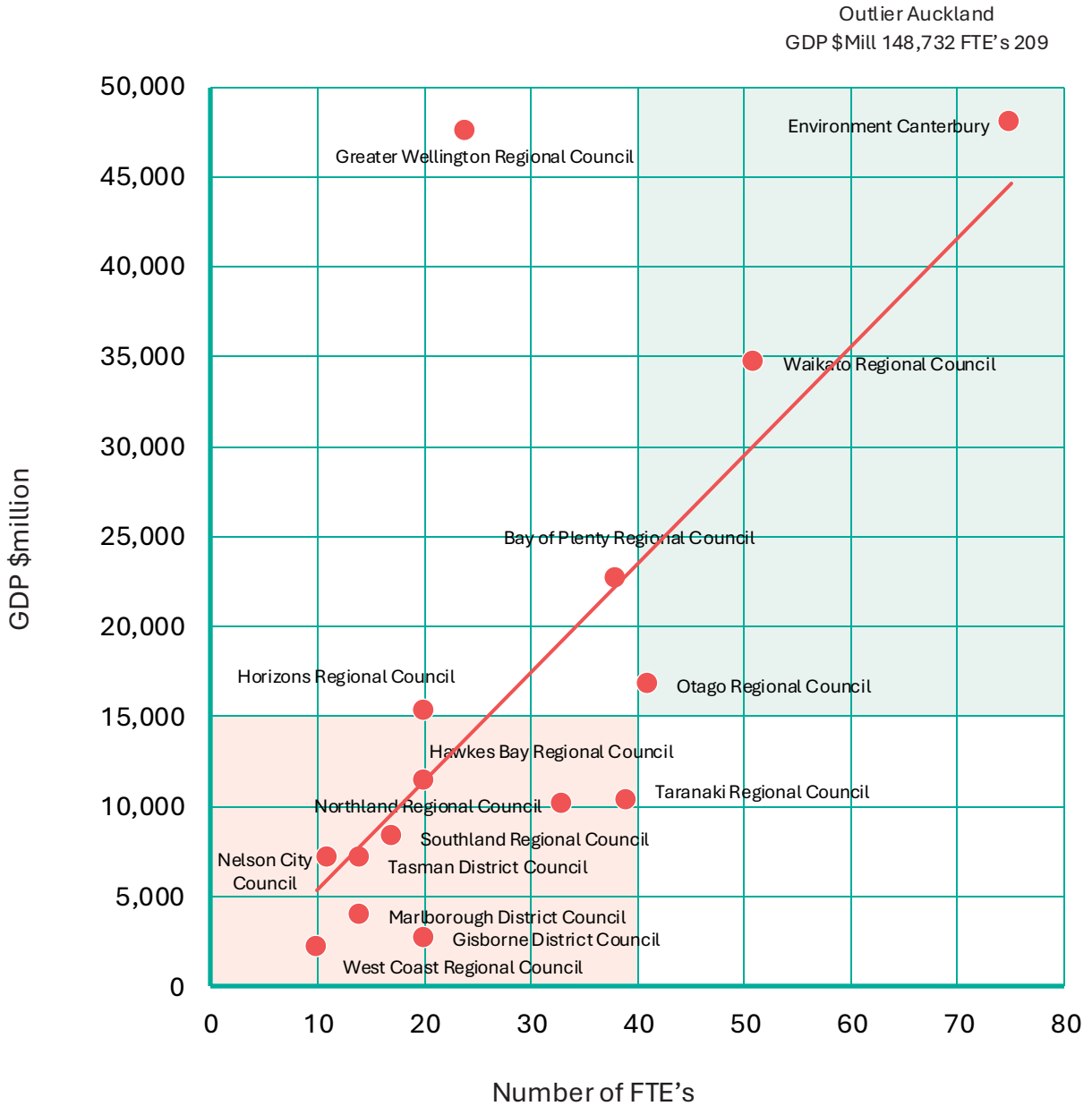


Figure 11: Comparison of CME resourcing and GDP

In the CME area of council work, nearly 44% of staff have less than two years of experience. Vacancy durations ranged from 6 weeks to 6 months. Key factors impacting staff retention include employment market salary, stress levels, job appeal, and limited career development opportunities.

COUNCIL FTE EXPERIENCE LEVELS

■ Less than 2 years
 ■ 2-10 years
 ■ Greater than 10 years

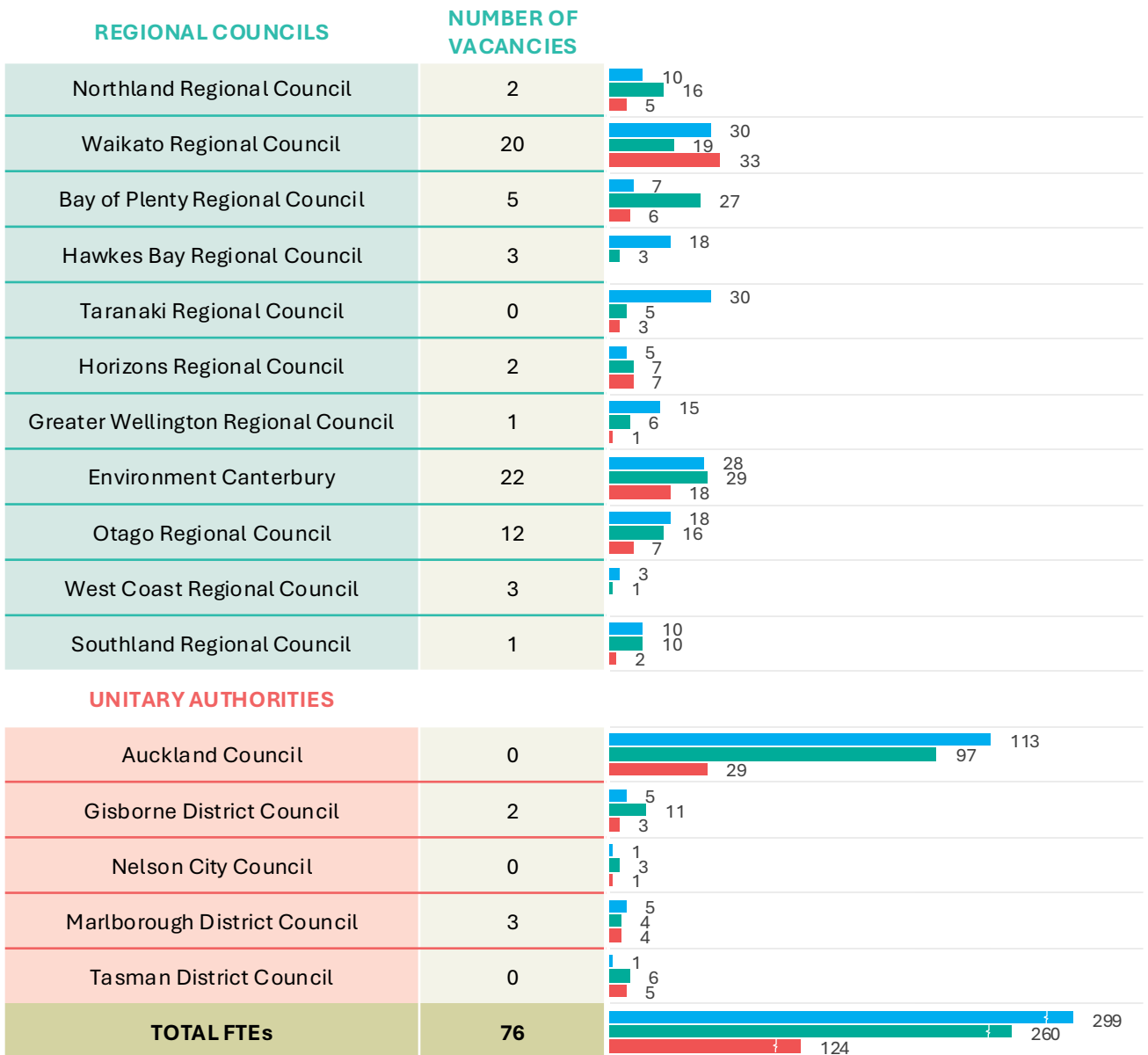


Figure 12: Council experience level and number of vacancies

Question 30. Across this area of council work (CME) on average for the year, how many vacancies have been carried?

Question 31. What have been the most significant factors influencing retention and recruitment of CME staff?

Question 32. At the time of answering this question what is your staff's CME experience at council? Number of staff: Less than 2 years, 2-10 years, greater than 10 years.

CME POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Credibility and trustworthiness of regulators is sustained through having sound, transparent policies in place. All councils have both Enforcement Policies and Conflict of Interest Policies.

Individual officers having the ability to decide on certain enforcement actions greatly increases the chances of inconsistent or inappropriate decision making.

For all councils' decisions on prosecutions were made by a panel. The panel does not comprise any elected officials.

INVOLVEMENT IN PROCESS FOR MAKING DECISIONS ABOUT WHETHER TO PROCEED WITH ENFORCEMENT ACTION

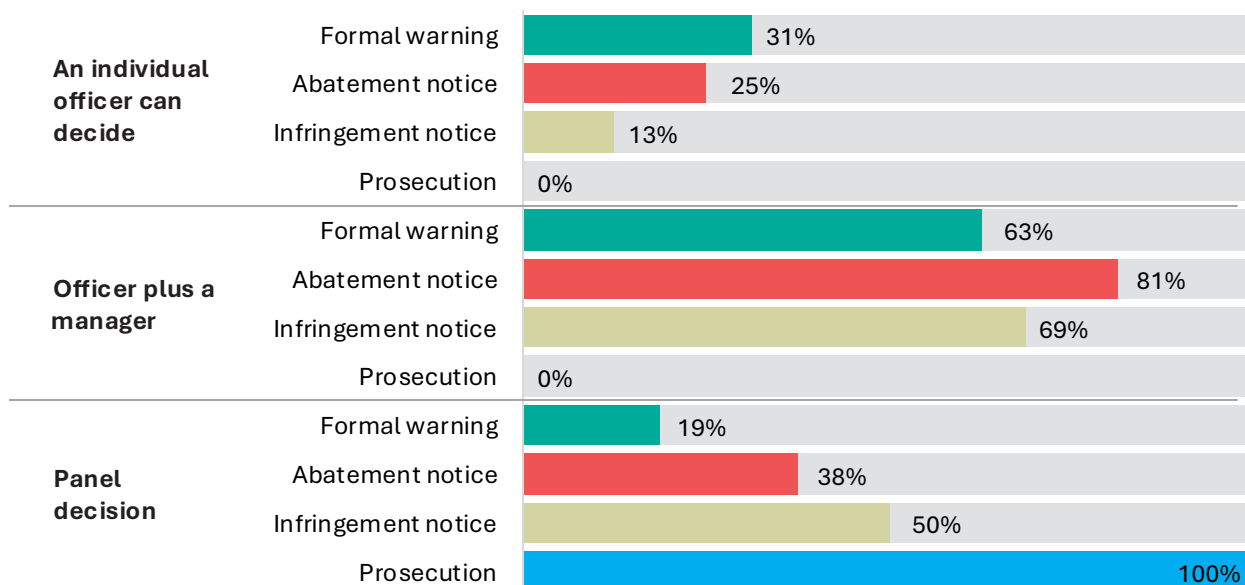


Figure 13: Enforcement action and whether to proceed (% of councils)

Question 33. Who is involved in your process for making decisions about whether to proceed with enforcement action?

- An individual officer can decide
- Officer plus a manager
- Panel decision
- Formal warning
- Abatement notice
- Infringement notice
- Prosecution

Question 34. Who are the panel members?

- Investigating officer
- Investigating officer's manager/Team Leader
- Enforcement Specialist
- Compliance Monitoring Manager
- Group Manager/General Manager/Director
- Chief Executive
- Legal Counsel (internal)
- Legal Counsel (external)
- Other

CME POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Making decisions to make no formal action, was done by using a matrix or step process, to guide decision making. Some officers, team leaders or managers had authority to take no formal action.

Final delegation to authorise filing of charges was with the senior manager or executive.

WHO MAKES THE DECISION TO TAKE NO FORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION WHEN A BREACH HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED

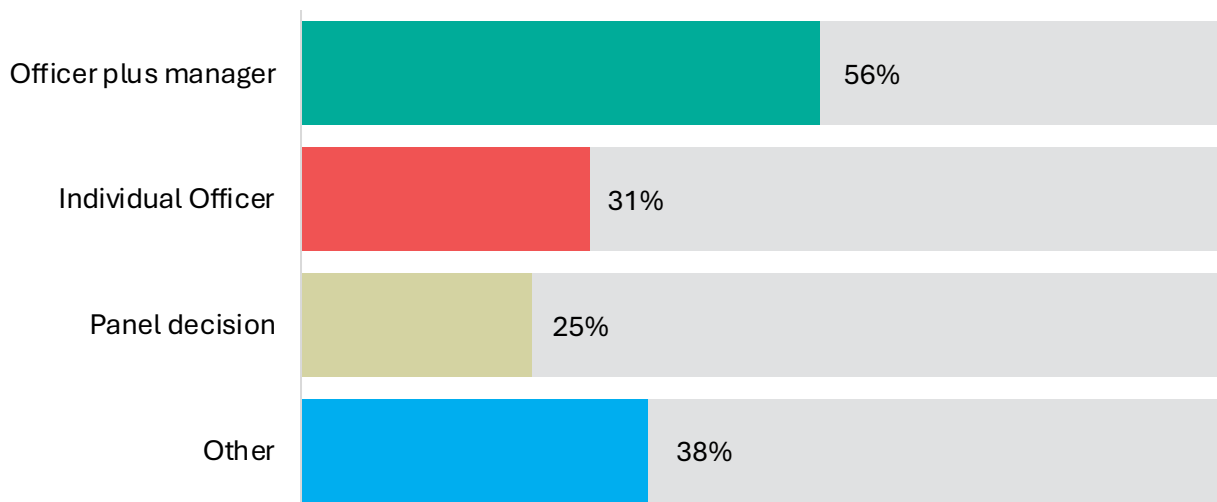


Figure 14: Percentage of councils and the decision on no formal enforcement

Question 36. What is your process for making decisions to take no formal enforcement action when a breach has been identified?

Question 37. Who makes the decision to take no formal enforcement action when a breach has been identified?

- Investigating officer
- Individual officer
- Officer plus manager
- Panel manager
- Other

Question 38. Who has the delegation to authorise filing of charges for a prosecution at your council?

Northland Regional Council

Officer's discretion based on training and experience. All grades assigned are peer reviewed by a Compliance Specialist, including checking if appropriate action has been taken. For incidents, all officers must answer a set of yes/no questions to justify their decision not to take enforcement action. All incidents are also peer reviewed by Compliance Specialist.

Waikato Regional Council

Team leaders or managers have the delegated authority to authorise no enforcement action or, again if complex, a panel can be called for this purpose.

Bay of Plenty Regional Council

The officer will consider the relevant factors including environmental effect, receiving environment, conduct of the offender, attitude of the offender and deterrence factor as well as considering the most desirable outcome sought. This is discussed with a senior member of the team to weigh up the options and noted on file.

Hawkes Bay Regional Council

What's the environmental effect, the seriousness of the incident, were there any unforeseen circumstances like electrical fault or burst pipe, significant weather events, non-compliance history.

Taranaki Regional Council

Officer's discretion based on training and experience. Reviewed by compliance manager.

Horizons Regional Council

When a complaint/incident is received and a breach of the RMA is found or if a significant non-compliance against a resource consent occurs, then the consents monitoring officer completes an Interim Enforcement Decision Checklist (which is a formal recommendation from the officer). This recommendation can range from no action to a formal investigation.

Greater Wellington Regional Council

In most instances that would be a discussion between the CME officer and a Senior CME officer and/or Team Leader.

Environment Canterbury

Specialist technical peer review.

Otago Regional Council

All Moderate and Significant Non-compliance audit reports are reviewed by Team Leader Compliance and discussed with the Enforcement Officer, if no formal enforcement action is taken. Pollution incidents where no formal enforcement action is taken are reviewed by Team Leader Investigations.

West Coast Regional Council

Recommendation on action report submitted to the manager compliance. Approval given to prepare a staff report for consideration at an EDG meeting. EDG consists of the CE, Group Manager Regulatory and Policy, Manager Compliance, and officer in charge of the case.

Southland Regional Council

The file is reviewed by the senior monitoring officer and/or team leader for approval for no further action.

Auckland Council

Decision-making matrix to guide decision making.

Gisborne District Council

Officer discusses with TL/Enforcement manager, provides summary of actions to date, previous compliance history of person/entity and whether compliance likely to be achieved by education. Public good and whether there are any additional factors/actions by an external agency eg Police, FENZ etc. that is more appropriate. We have an enforcement guide that allows us to determine the level of offending against what is reasonable and fair action to take. This will be reviewed by Team Leader or Manager. If it is of a serious/contentious nature & of public interest, it will be decided by a panel.

Nelson City Council

Through verbal discussions and/or a memo discussing the breach and value in pursuing formal enforcement action. If non taken it is usually due to the breach being de minimis in nature/little or no environmental effects or not being in the public interest to pursue.

Marlborough District Council

QA per review panel.

Tasman District Council

Step process. Investigating officer will complete an enforcement decision making report with recommendations for review and sign off by team leader.

Table 6: Decision making process to take no formal enforcement action when a breach has been identified

Question 36. What is your process for making decisions to take no formal enforcement action when a breach has been identified?

EDUCATING AND ENGAGING WITH THE REGULATED COMMUNITY

16 / 16



HAVE OR SUPPORT
EDUCATION AND
ENGAGEMENT PROJECTS

Giving clear direction on what is expected to the regulated community creates a robust approach. This is outlined in the 'four E approach'. The following section helps us understand the programmes councils have in place.

All councils have education/ engagement projects in place and have done for several years.

DELIVERY METHODS

- Field Days sites
- Workshops/ Education meetings
- ShedTalk
- Stakeholder meetings
- Media/ advertising campaigns
- Website sections
- Earthworks Toolbox
- Hotlines
- Social media posts
- Live Q&A
- Pamphlets/ pocket guides
- Attendance at forums
- Audit panels
- Online training
- Emails
- General support

TOPICS

- Erosion and sediment
- Farming/ Dairy/ Dairy effluent
- NES
- Forestry
- Winerywaste
- Stormwater
- Water use
- Burning
- Earthworks
- Fresh water regulations
- Resource consent
- Natural resources plan
- Pollution
- Good management
- Fish passage
- Bore drilling
- Primary industry leaders
- Contaminated sites
- Agri sprays
- Harvesting
- Construction
- Plastic contamination
- Winter grazing
- Gold mining

Question 54. Does your council have, or support, any education or engagement projects relating to compliance with the RMA or any of its derivative regulation? For example, workshops for earthworks contractors around erosion and sediment controls.

Yes/ No

If yes, briefly describe

ACTING ON NON-COMPLIANCE

Evaluating priority areas and challenges in compliance programmes is essential to ensure that the most significant risks are being effectively managed. This section highlights key priorities, the areas requiring the most resources, and how these demands have evolved over time.

This year, a total of 6,585 actions were recorded, a noticeable increase from last year's 6,255. Abatement notices continue to represent the largest share of formal actions, with their numbers higher than last year.

The category with the highest number of actions is the "Other" section.

Question 39. What was the total number of actions taken during the period for:

Note: This relates to the instruments issued in relation to the different sections of the Act (listed once for brevity)

- Section 9 Use of land
- Section 12 Coastal marine area
- Section 13 Beds of lakes and rivers
- Section 14 Water
- Section 15 Discharges of contaminants
- Section 17 Duty to avoid, remedy & mitigate
- Other breach e.g. Section 22

Formal warnings issued

Abatement notices issued

Infringement notices issued

Enforcement orders applied for

Note: Previously we have summed to give totals, this allows a more accurate figure where responses fall into more than one category.

NATIONWIDE: ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS AND SECTIONS BREACHED

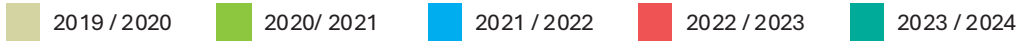


	FORMAL WARNINGS	ABATEMENT NOTICES	INFRINGEMENT NOTICES	ENFORCEMENT ORDERS	TOTAL ACTIONS
	396	4,071	2,022	13	6,541
SECTION 9 Use of land	246	198	279	12	604
SECTION 12 Coastal marine area	4	22	10	0	36
SECTION 13 Beds of lakes and rivers	7	54	42	3	95
SECTION 14 Water	28	86	52	2	165
SECTION 15 Discharges of contaminants	222	763	971	37	1,965
SECTION 17 Duty to avoid, remedy & mitigate	1	1	7	4	12
OTHER e.g. Section 22	30	3,009*	668	319	3,982

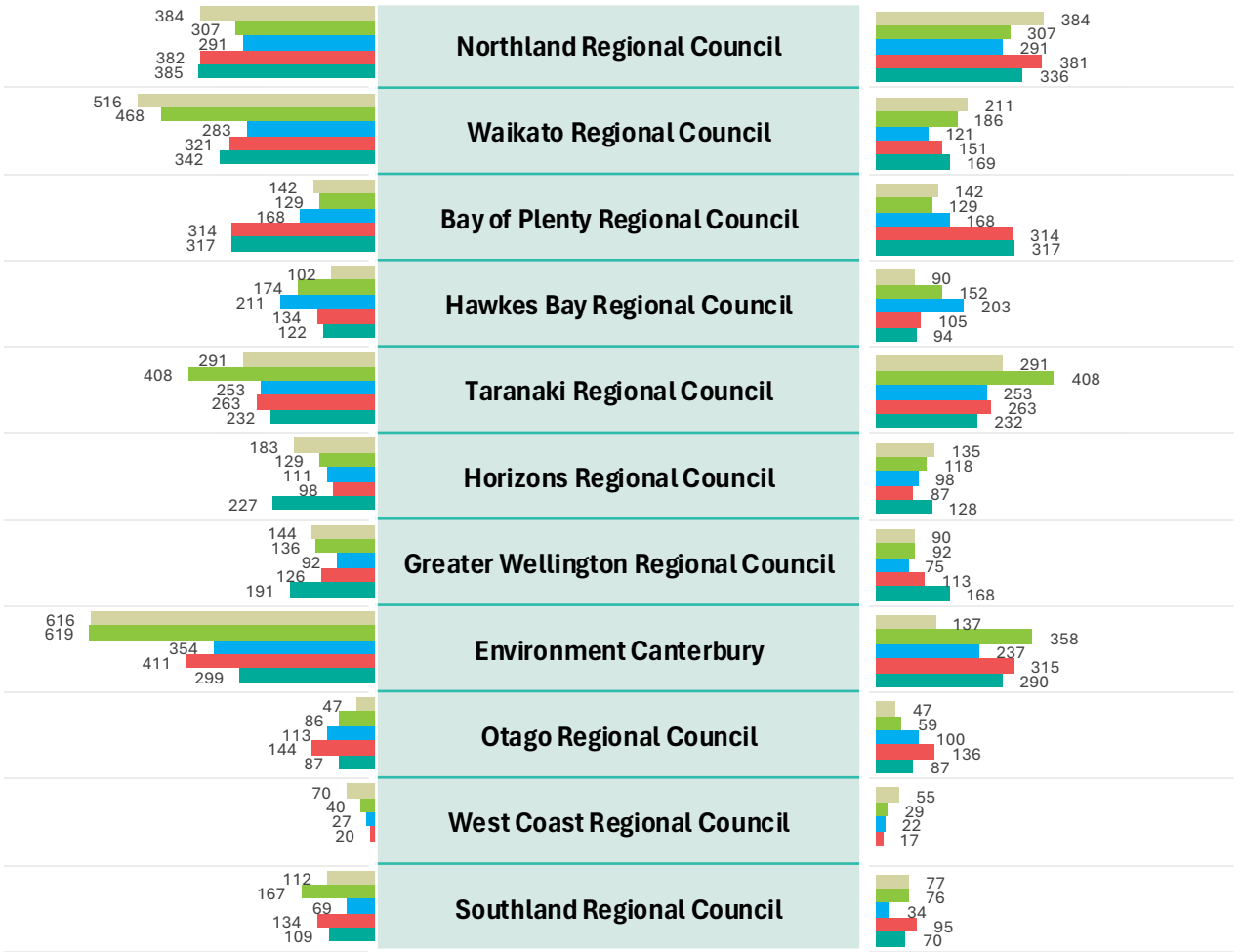
*Auckland Council were unable to break down 2,942 abatement notices, these are classified under other

Table 7: Total use of formal instruments against relevant section of the Act (i.e., group of possible offences).

TOTAL USE OF FORMAL INSTRUMENTS (EXCLUDING PROSECUTION)



REGIONAL COUNCILS



UNITARY AUTHORITIES

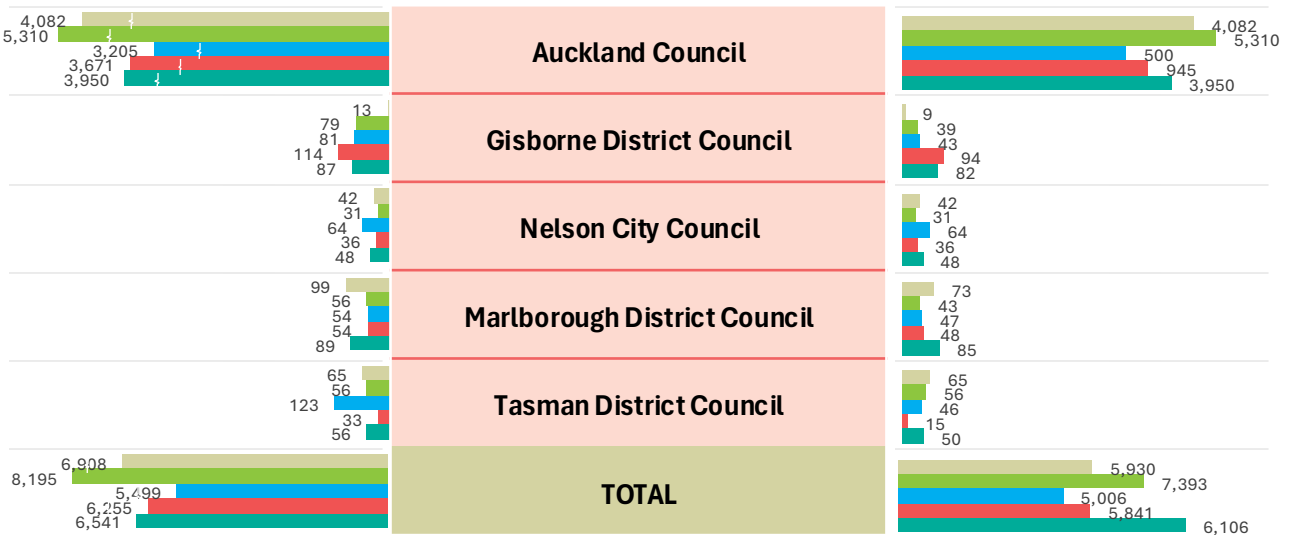
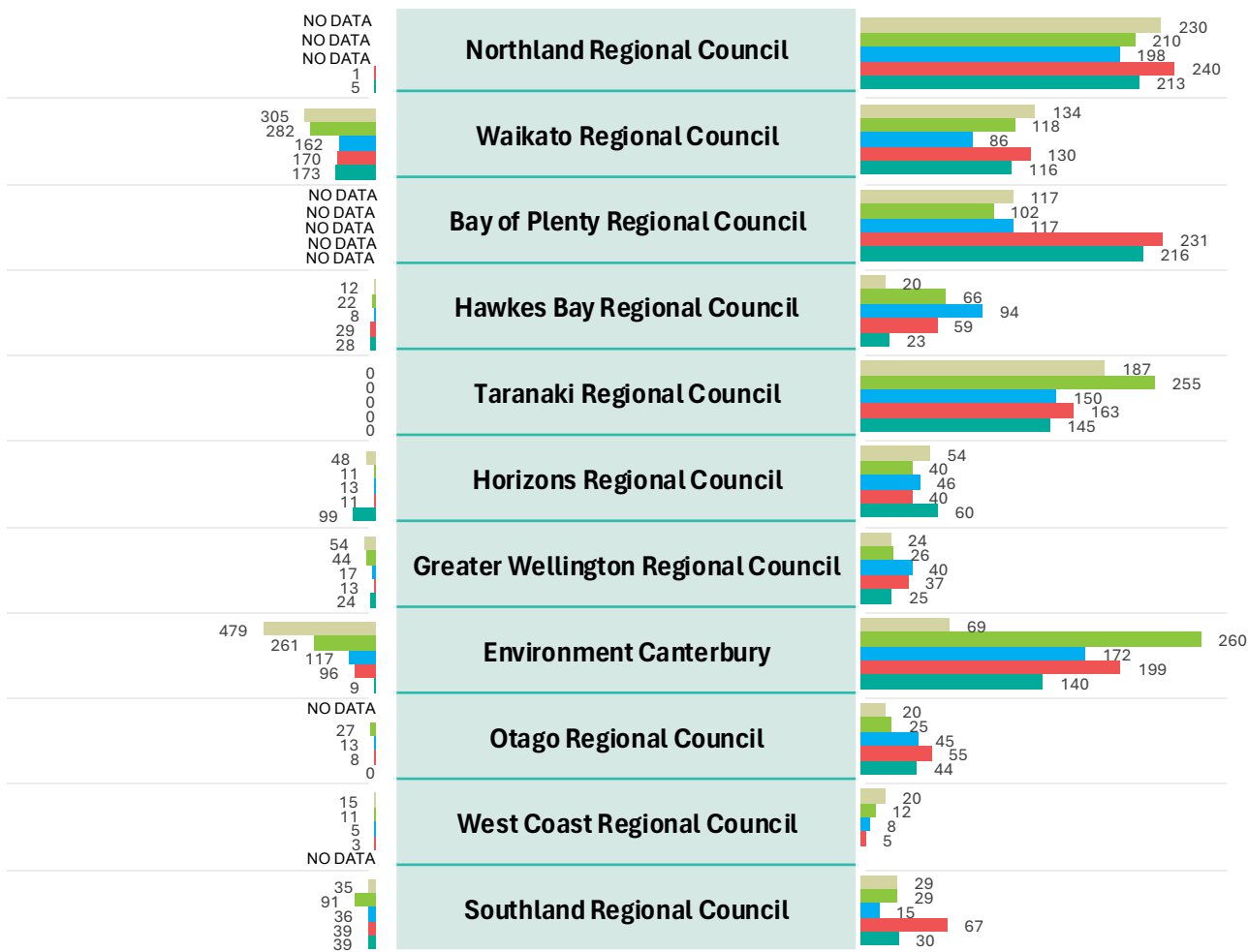


Figure 15: Total use of formal instruments (excluding prosecution)

TOTAL FORMAL WARNINGS AND ABATEMENT NOTICES



REGIONAL COUNCILS



UNITARY AUTHORITIES

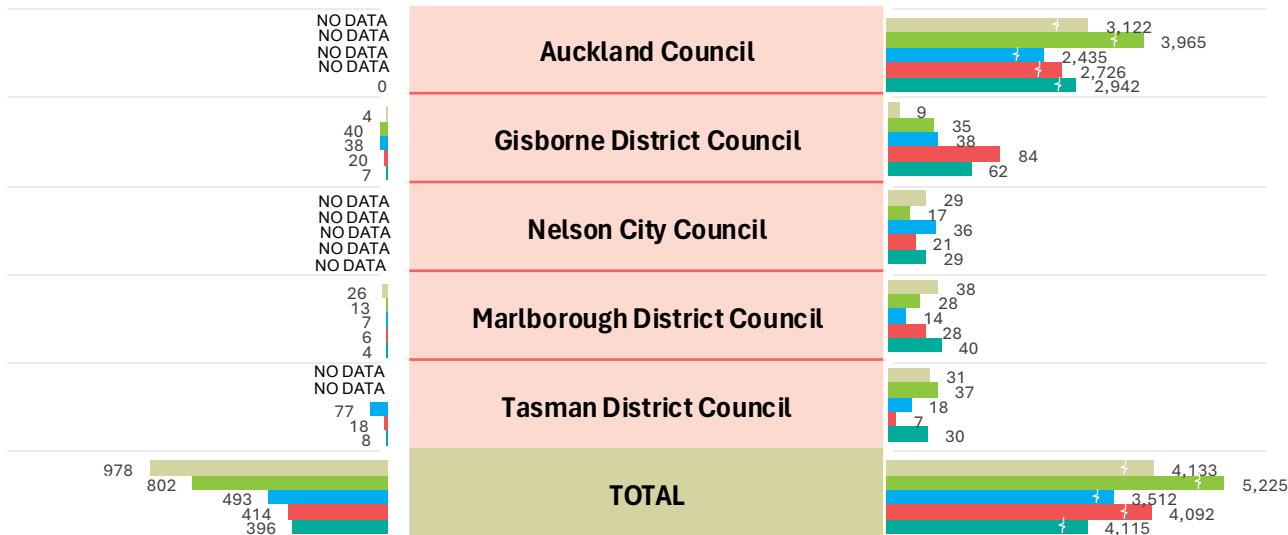
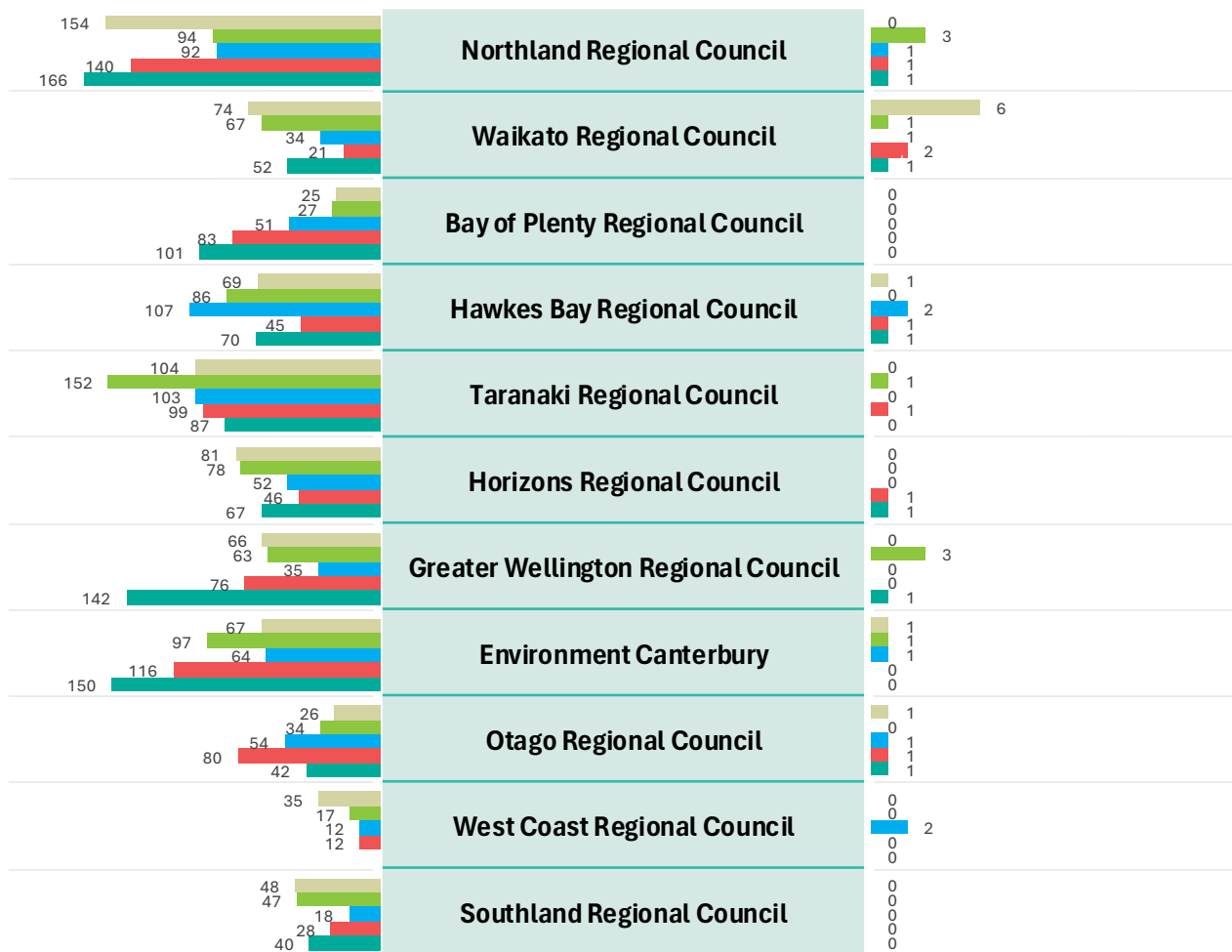


Figure 16: Total formal warnings and abatement notices

TOTAL INFRINGEMENT NOTICES AND ENFORCEMENT ORDERS

2019 / 2020 2020 / 2021 2021 / 2022 2022 / 2023 2023 / 2024

REGIONAL COUNCILS



UNITARY AUTHORITIES

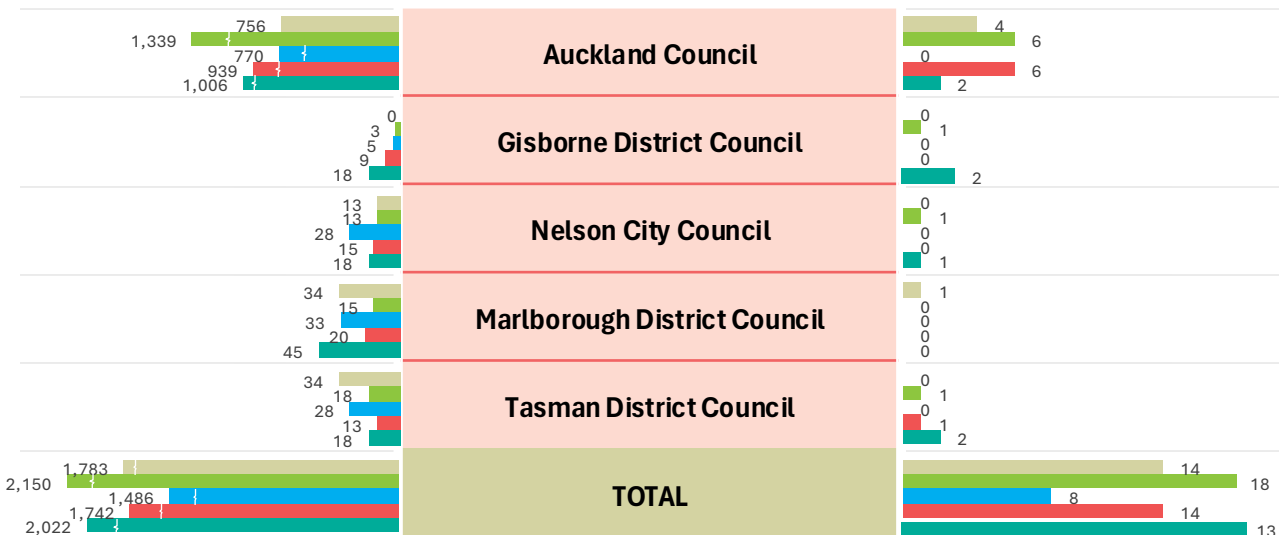


Figure 17: Total infringement notices and enforcement orders

NATIONWIDE PROSECUTIONS

CONCLUDED **60**

IN PROGRESS **86**



26
INDIVIDUALS
ON 50 CHARGES



53
CORPORATES
ON 115 CHARGES

PROSECUTIONS

The following questions cover prosecutions, defendants, and convictions. When used appropriately, these actions help promote compliance and discourage offenders through deterrence.

The frequency of legal proceedings indicates an agency's willingness to apply more stringent measures. In instances where councils are less likely to take legal action, there may be a perception that violations will have fewer consequences.

This year, the total number of cases (both ongoing and concluded) was slightly higher than last year, reaching 146.

Question 42. How many RMA prosecutions were:

Note: For this question please consider an entire case (regardless of number of charges and defendants) as one prosecution.

Concluded in the period? Still
in progress in the period?

Question 43. What is the total number of individual (person) defendants convicted as a result of RMA prosecutions concluded in this period?

Question 44. For all of these (person) defendants what is the total number of convictions entered against them? For example, there may be a total of 27 separate convictions entered against a total of nine 'individual' defendants.

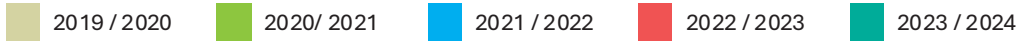
Question 45. What is the total number of corporate (e.g. Crown, company, body corporate etc.) defendants convicted as a result of RMA prosecutions concluded in this period?

Question 46. For all of these (corporate) defendants what is the total number of convictions entered against them? For example, there may be a total of 30 separate convictions entered against a total of 12 corporate defendants.

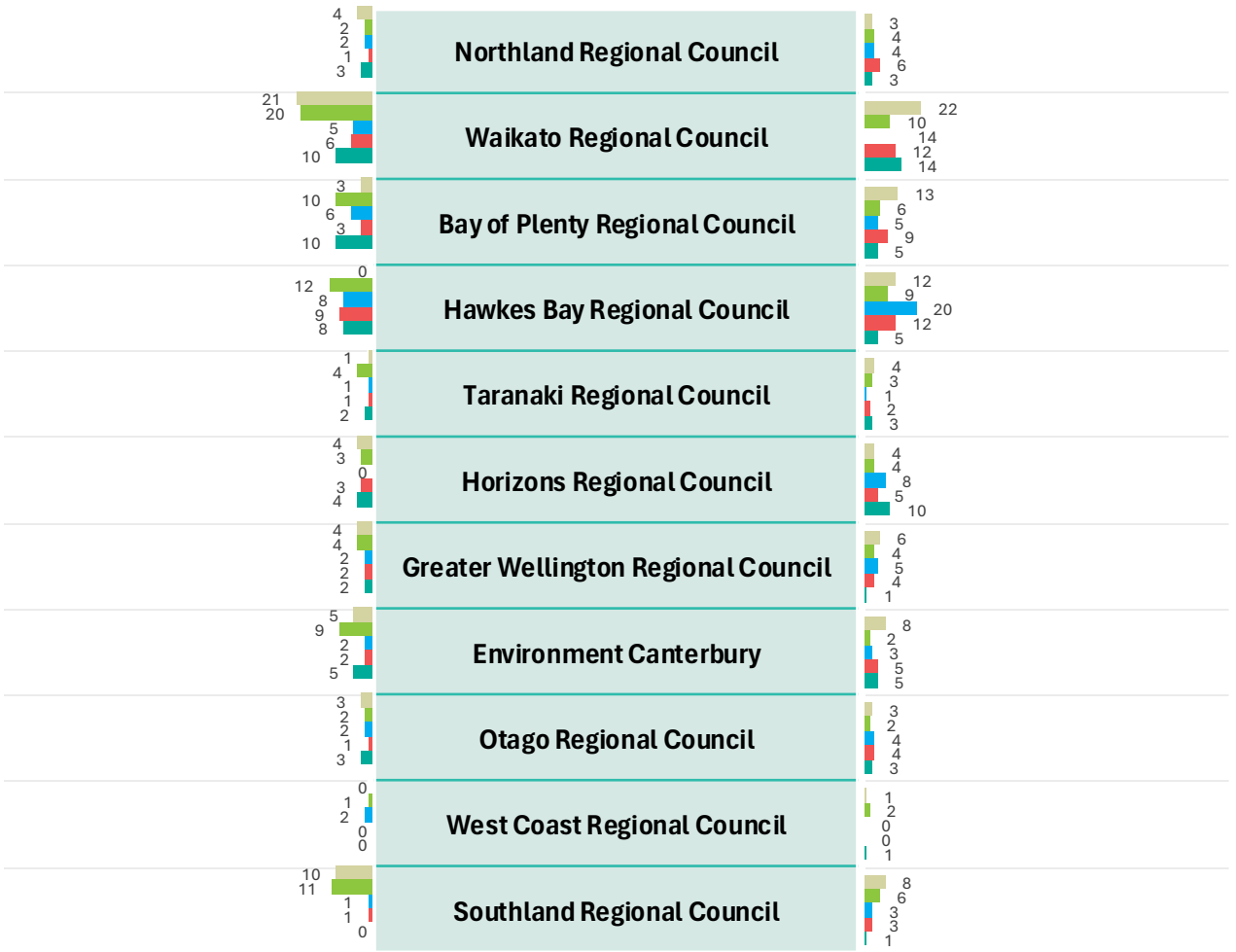
Question 47. Total number of convictions against an individual [see categories for sections of the Act as above] Total fine potential (Total x \$300,000)

Total number of convictions against a corporate entity [see categories for sections of the Act as above] Total fine potential (Total x \$600,000)

NATIONWIDE PROSECUTIONS ACROSS THE REGIONAL SECTOR



REGIONAL COUNCILS



UNITARY AUTHORITIES

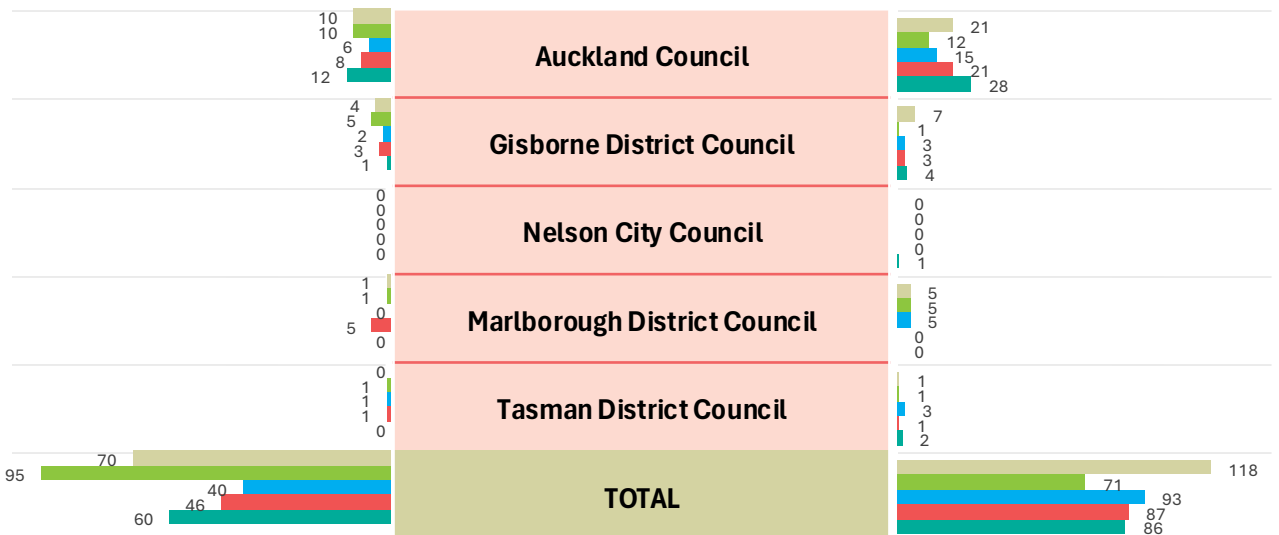
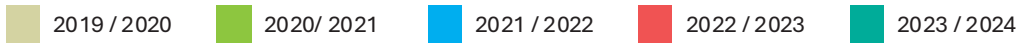
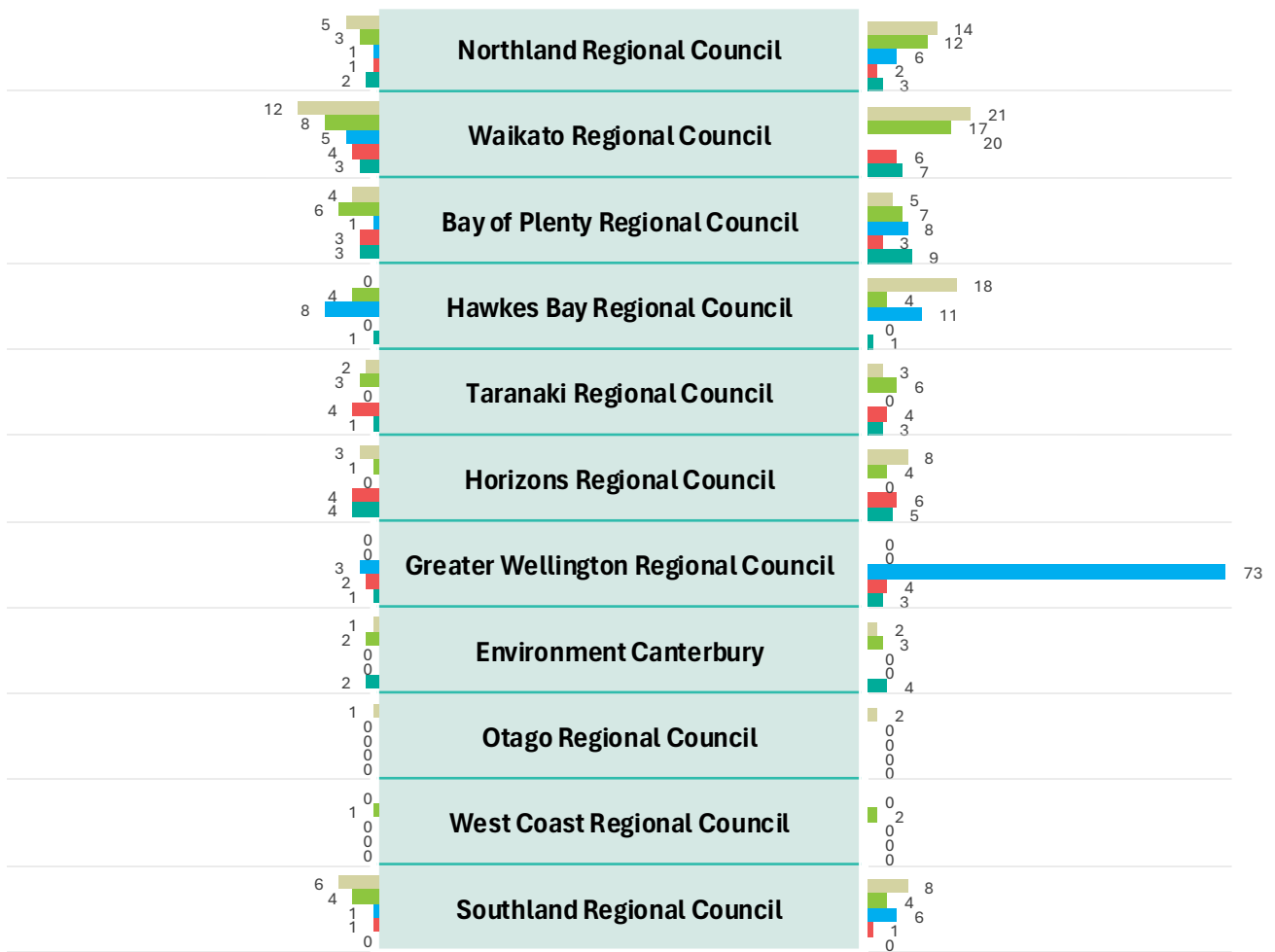


Figure 18: Prosecutions across the regional sector

INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED ACROSS THE REGIONAL SECTOR



REGIONAL COUNCILS



UNITARY AUTHORITIES

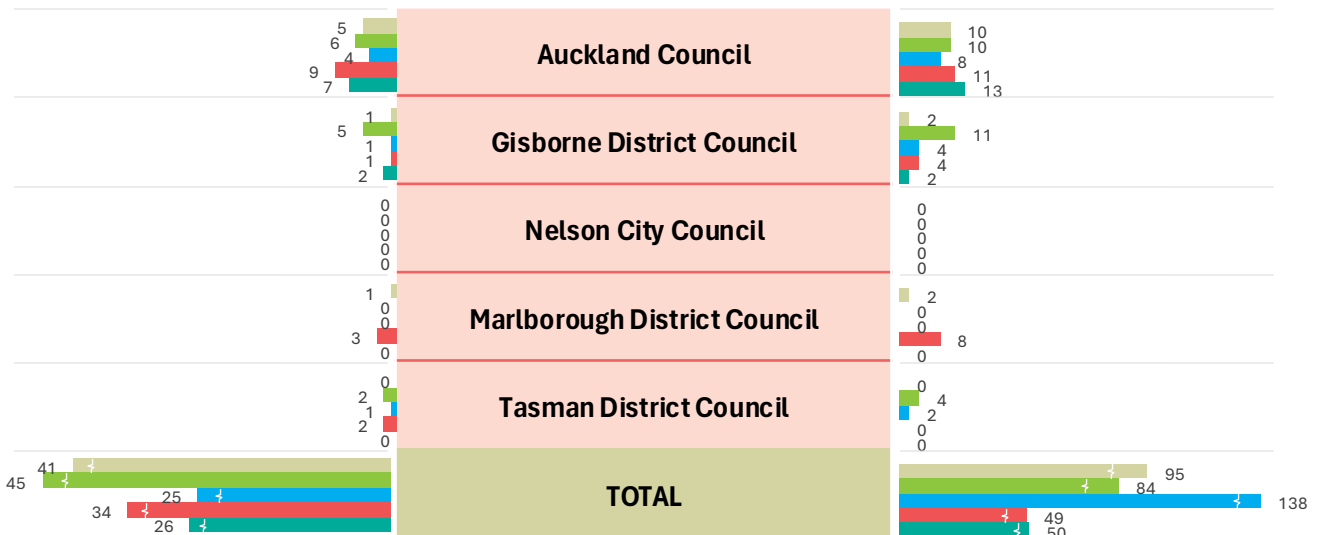
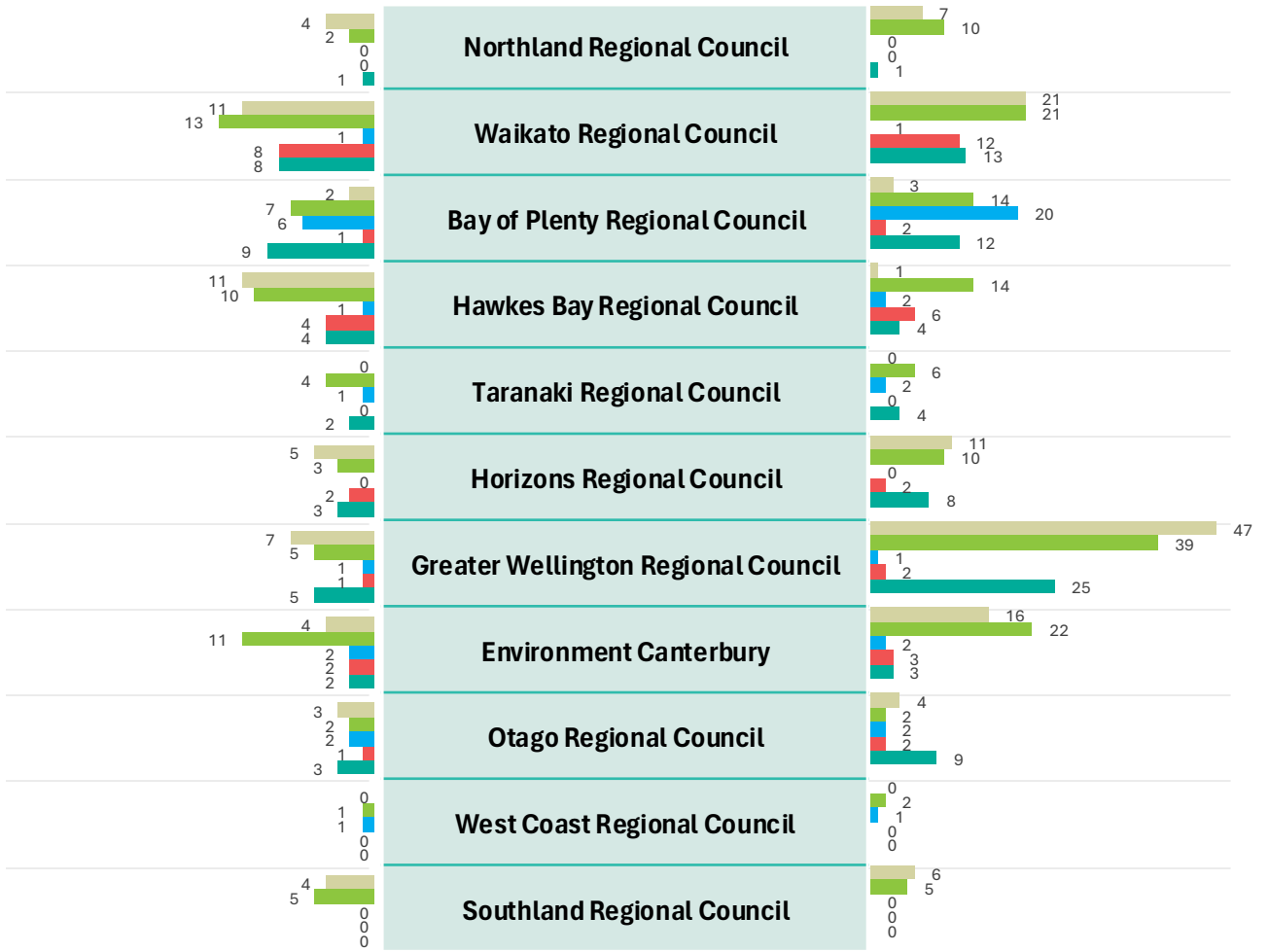


Figure 19: Individuals convicted across the regional sector

CORPORATES CONVICTED ACROSS THE REGIONAL SECTOR

2019 / 2020 2020 / 2021 2021 / 2022 2022 / 2023 2023 / 2024

REGIONAL COUNCILS



UNITARY AUTHORITIES

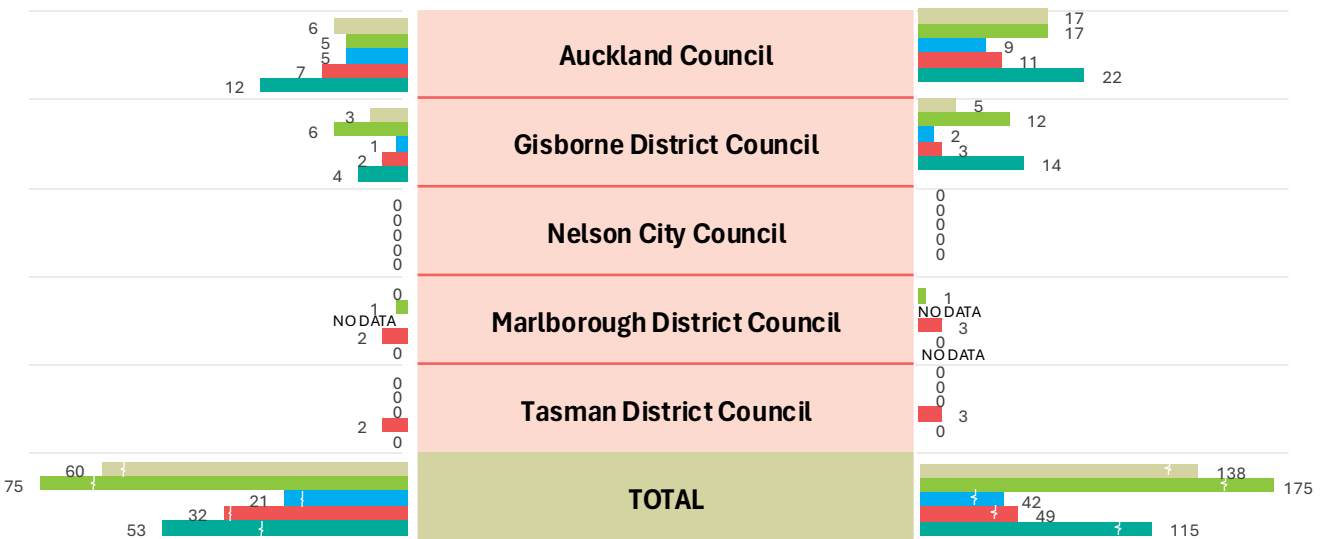


Figure 20: Corporates convicted across the regional sector

NATIONWIDE TOTAL FINES

INDIVIDUAL **\$652,925** / CORPORATE **\$2,121,650**

This year there was a lower number of individual and higher number of corporates convicted, meaning corporate fines were higher than last year

	INDIVIDUAL FINES	CORPORATE FINES
REGIONAL COUNCILS		
NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL	\$33,250	\$52,500
WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL	\$211,500	\$686,750
BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL	\$54,000	\$388,250
HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL	\$0	\$43,000
TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL	\$42,000	\$28,000
HORIZONS REGIONAL COUNCIL	\$60,250	\$172,250
GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL	\$0	\$158,875
ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY	\$10,500	\$49,250
OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL	\$0	\$181,600
WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL	\$0	\$0
SOUTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL	\$0	\$0
REGIONAL SUBTOTAL	\$411,500	\$1,760,475
UNITARY AUTHORITIES		
AUCKLAND COUNCIL	\$241,425	\$341,175
GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL	\$0	\$20,000
NELSON CITY COUNCIL	\$0	\$0
MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL	\$0	\$0
TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	\$0	\$0
UNITARY SUBTOTAL	\$241,425	\$361,175
TOTAL	\$652,925	\$2,121,650

Table 9: Prosecution outcomes: fines

Question 48. What is the total amount of fines imposed by the courts as a result of RMA prosecutions concluded in this period?

- Individual fines
- Corporate fines

	NUMBER OF COUNCILS
PRISON SENTENCE	0
ENFORCEMENT ORDER	5
REPARATION	1
COMMUNITY SERVICE	5
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	2
DIVERSION	3
ALTERNATIVE JUSTICE	1
DISCHARGE WITHOUT CONVICTION	4

Table 8: Other sanctions imposed as a result of RMA prosecutions

Question 49. What other sanctions, if any, have been imposed by the courts as a result of RMA prosecutions concluded in this period? Prison sentence / Enforcement order / Reparation / Community Service / Discharge without conviction / Other.

Question 50. How many prosecutions involved restorative justice, diversion or other alternative justice process?

- Restorative justice
- Diversion
- Alternative justice

Question 51. Describe any outcomes relating to these processes.

PROSECUTIONS INVOLVING OTHER SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY COURTS

	PRISON SENTENCE	ENFORCEMENT ORDER	REPARATION	COMMUNITY SERVICE	DISCHARGE WITHOUT CONVICTION
REGIONAL COUNCILS					
NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL					1
WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL		1			
BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL				150	
HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL		1		1	1
TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL					
HORIZONS REGIONAL COUNCIL		2	1	80	2
GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL					
ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY				55	3
OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL		1			
WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL					
SOUTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL					
REGIONAL SUBTOTAL		5	1	286	7
UNITARY AUTHORITIES					
AUCKLAND COUNCIL					
GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL				50	
NELSON CITY COUNCIL					
MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL					
TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL		2			
UNITARY SUBTOTAL		2		50	
TOTAL		7	1	336	7

Table 10: Prosecutions involving other sanctions imposed by courts

Question 48. What other sanctions, if any, have been imposed by the courts as a result of RMA prosecutions concluded in this period?

PROSECUTIONS INVOLVING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, DIVERSION OR OTHER ALTERNATIVE JUSTICE

	RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	DIVERSION	ALTERNATIVE JUSTICE
REGIONAL COUNCILS			
NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL			
WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL			
BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL			
HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL	1	2	1
TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL			
HORIZONS REGIONAL COUNCIL		1	
GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL			
ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY			
OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL	1	1	
WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL			
SOUTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL			
REGIONAL SUBTOTAL	2	4	1
UNITARY AUTHORITIES			
AUCKLAND COUNCIL			
GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL			
NELSON CITY COUNCIL			
MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL			
TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL			
UNITARY SUBTOTAL	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	4	1

Table 11: Prosecutions involving restorative justice, diversion or other alternative justice

Question 50. How many prosecutions involved restorative justice, diversion or other alternative justice process?

CME REPORTING

Most councils use a variety of methods to report on CME functions, including annual reports, briefings to councillors, and presentations at council committee meetings. To promote transparency, councils also make information publicly accessible by publishing it in annual reports and opening committee meetings to the public. Notably, the majority of councils use three or more reporting channels to provide thorough and comprehensive coverage.

CME REPORTING CHANNELS

	ANNUAL REPORT	REPORT TO COUNCILLORS	SNAPSHOT	REPORT TO COUNCIL COMMITTEE MEETINGS OPEN TO PUBLIC	OTHER	TOTAL REPORTING CHANNELS
REGIONAL COUNCILS						
NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL	✓	✓		✓	✓	4
WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL		✓	✓			2
BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL	✓	✓	✓	✓		4
HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL	✓	✓	✓	✓		4
TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL	✓	✓		✓	✓	4
HORIZONS REGIONAL COUNCIL		✓		✓		2
GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL		✓		✓		2
ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL	✓	✓		✓		3
WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL	✓			✓		2
SOUTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL	✓	✓		✓	✓	4
UNITARY AUTHORITIES						
AUCKLAND COUNCIL		✓		✓	✓	3
GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL	✓	✓			✓	3
NELSON CITY COUNCIL	✓	✓		✓		3
MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL	✓	✓	✓	✓		4
TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	✓			✓		2

Table 12: CME reporting channels

REGIONAL SCORECARDS

PART 3

The following pages are summaries of the key data for the regional and unitary councils on an individual basis. They enable councils to quickly and easily communicate the findings of the national scale analysis as it applies to them, and to use these figures as a basis for regional scale performance improvement. All pages contain identical categories of information, all of which is based on tables found elsewhere throughout the report.

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

NATIONAL SUMMARY



5,168,000

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



6.6%

POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



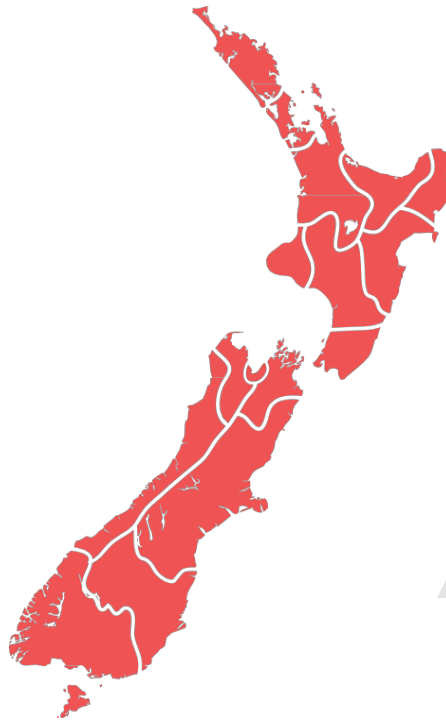
268,000 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$396,244M

GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES

635

FTE/1000

0.18

CONSENTS



225,360

ADMINISTERED



67,725

REQUIRED
MONITORING



74%

CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

INCIDENTS



31,157

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



98%

RESPONSE RATE

ENFORCEMENT

396

WARNINGS
ISSUED

4,115

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

2,022

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

13

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

60

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

86

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



202,400

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



10%

POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



13,778 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$10,061M

GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES

33

FTE/1000

0.16

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



8,542

ADMINISTERED



4,464

REQUIRED
MONITORING



100%

CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



1,007

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

5

WARNINGS
ISSUED

213

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

166

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

1

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

3

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

3

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL



516,400

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



10%

POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



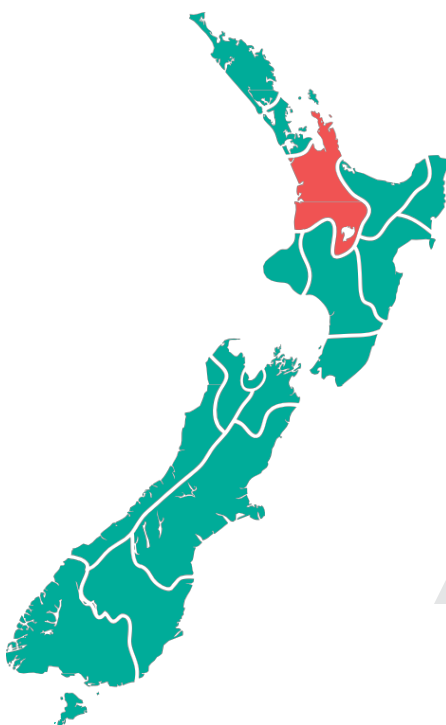
24,147 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$34,613M

GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES

51

FTE/1000

0.1

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



13,111

ADMINISTERED



1,419

REQUIRED
MONITORING



100%+

CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



1,675

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

173

WARNINGS
ISSUED

116

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

52

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

1

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

10

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

14

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL



350,300

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



11%

POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



12,303 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$22,581M

GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES

38

FTE/1000

0.11

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



8,421

ADMINISTERED



4,342

REQUIRED
MONITORING



78%

CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT
NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



2,384

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%

RESPONSE RATE
NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

0

WARNINGS
ISSUED

216

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

101

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

0

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

10

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

5

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL



183,700

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



7%

POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



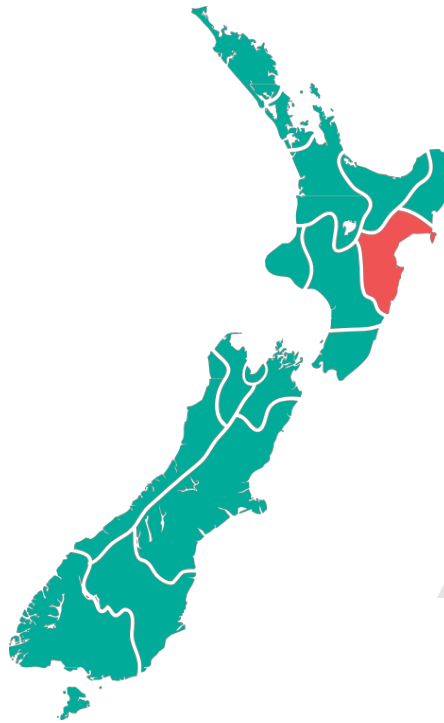
14,138 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$11,385M

GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES

20

FTE/1000

0.11

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



7,917

ADMINISTERED



4,541

REQUIRED
MONITORING



42%

CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



789

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



99%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

28

WARNINGS
ISSUED

23

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

70

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

1

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

8

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

5

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL



127,900

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION ESTIMATE 2023



6%

POPULATION GROWTH 2018-2023



7,256 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$10,241M

GDP TO MARCH 2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME EMPLOYEES **39**

FTE/1000 **0.30**

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



4,278

ADMINISTERED



2,245

REQUIRED MONITORING



100%

CONSENTS MONITORED OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



461

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

0

WARNINGS ISSUED

145

ABATEMENT NOTICES ISSUED

87

INFRINGEMENT FINES ISSUED

0

ENFORCEMENT ORDER APPLICATIONS

2

PROSECUTIONS CONCLUDED

3

PROSECUTIONS IN PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

HORIZONS REGIONAL COUNCIL



259,100

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



5%

POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



22,220 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$15,289M

GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES **20**

FTE/1000 **0.08**

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



5,192

ADMINISTERED



1,394

REQUIRED
MONITORING



100%+

CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



875

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

99

WARNINGS
ISSUED

60

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

67

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

1

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

4

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

10

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL



546,800

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION ESTIMATE 2023



5%

POPULATION GROWTH 2018-2023



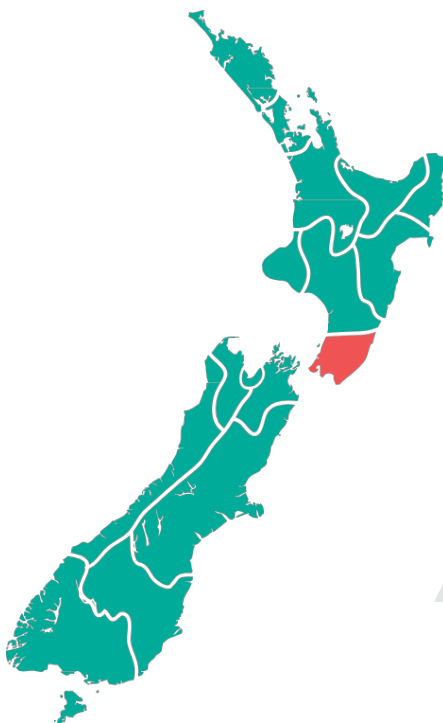
8,142 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$47,465M

GDP TO MARCH 2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME EMPLOYEES **24**

FTE/1000 **0.04**

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



7,716

ADMINISTERED



2,402

REQUIRED MONITORING



82%

CONSENTS MONITORED OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



1,188

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

24

WARNINGS ISSUED

25

ABATEMENT NOTICES ISSUED

142

INFRINGEMENT FINES ISSUED

1

ENFORCEMENT ORDER APPLICATIONS

2

PROSECUTIONS CONCLUDED

1

PROSECUTIONS IN PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY



660,200

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



7%

POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



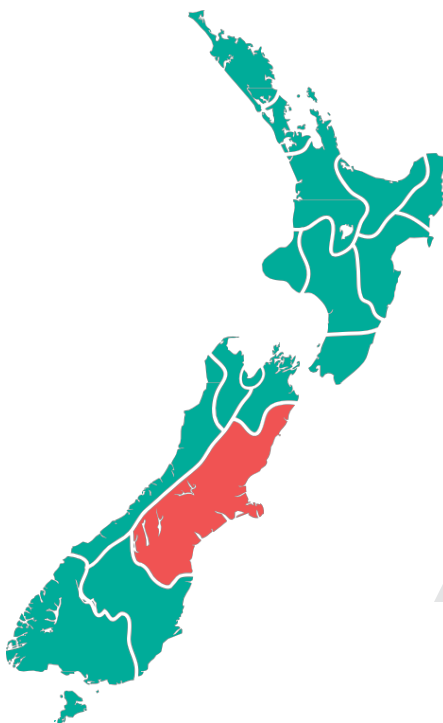
44,633 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$47,944M

GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES **75**

FTE/1000 **0.11**

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



23,533

ADMINISTERED



792

REQUIRED
MONITORING



68%

CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



3,995

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



78%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

9

WARNINGS
ISSUED

140

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

150

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

0

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

5

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

5

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL



251,200

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION ESTIMATE 2023



8%

POPULATION GROWTH 2018-2023



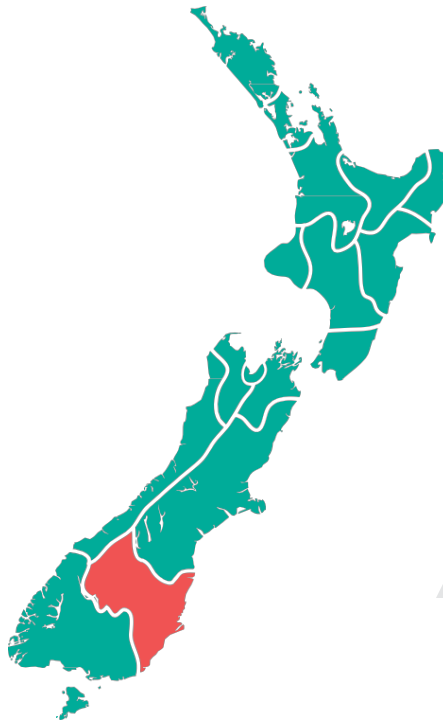
31,280 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$16,755M

GDP TO MARCH 2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME EMPLOYEES

41

FTE/1000

0.16

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



7,114

ADMINISTERED



2,500

REQUIRED MONITORING



100%+

CONSENTS MONITORED OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



1,361

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

0

WARNINGS ISSUED

44

ABATEMENT NOTICES ISSUED

42

INFRINGEMENT FINES ISSUED

1

ENFORCEMENT ORDER APPLICATIONS

3

PROSECUTIONS CONCLUDED

3

PROSECUTIONS IN PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL



32,800
NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



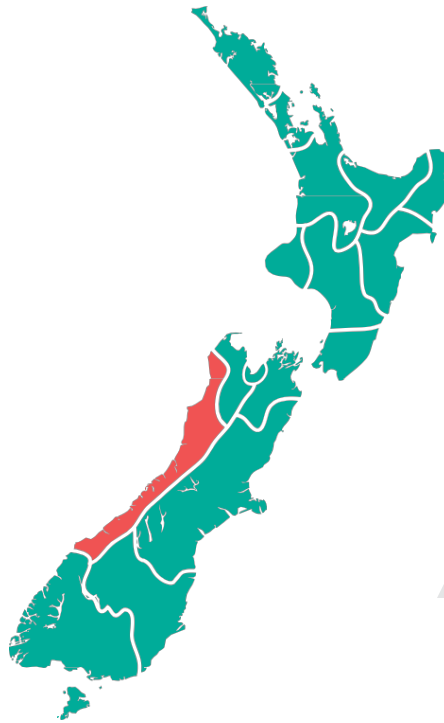
1%
POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



23,277 KM²
GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$2,095M
GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES **10**

FTE/1000 **0.30**

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



5,790
ADMINISTERED



1,270
REQUIRED
MONITORING



77%
CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT
NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



211
ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%
RESPONSE RATE
NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

NO DATA

WARNINGS
ISSUED

NO DATA

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

NO DATA

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

NO DATA

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

0

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

1

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

SOUTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



103,200

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



3%

POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



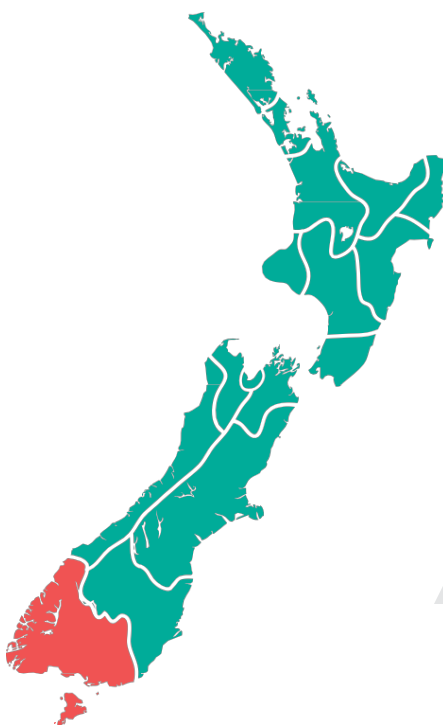
32,184 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$8,271M

GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES

17

FTE/1000

0.16

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



4,398

ADMINISTERED



3,465

REQUIRED
MONITORING



68%

CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



696

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



99%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

39

WARNINGS
ISSUED

30

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

40

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

0

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

0

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

1

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

AUCKLAND COUNCIL



1,714,800

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



5%

POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



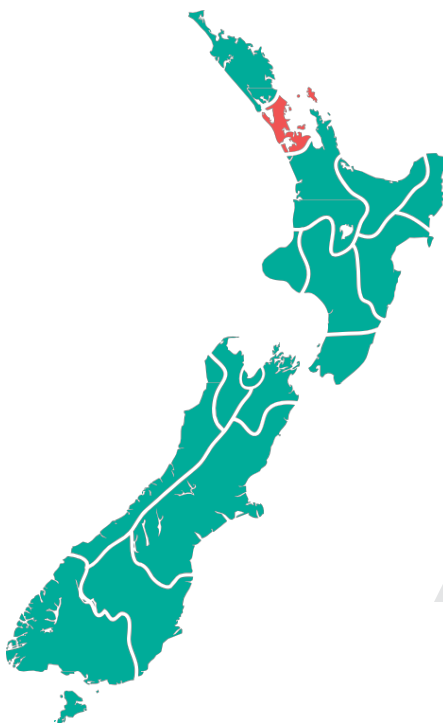
5,945 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$148,732M

GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES **209**

FTE/1000 **0.12**

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



98,043

ADMINISTERED



31,599

REQUIRED
MONITORING



22%

CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



13,612

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

0

WARNINGS
ISSUED

2,942

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

1,006

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

2

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

12

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

28

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL



52,300
NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



6%
POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



8,386 KM²
GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$2,665M
GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES **20**

FTE/1000 **0.38**

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



8,074
ADMINISTERED



778
REQUIRED
MONITORING



40%
CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT
NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



289
ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



96%
RESPONSE RATE
NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

7

WARNINGS
ISSUED

62

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

18

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

2

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

1

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

4

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

NELSON CITY COUNCIL



55,600
NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



6%
POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



447 KM²
GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$7,100M
GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES **11**

FTE/1000 **0.20**

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



718
ADMINISTERED



573
REQUIRED
MONITORING



100%
CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT
NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



1,502
ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%
RESPONSE RATE
NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

0

WARNINGS
ISSUED

29

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

18

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

1

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

0

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

1

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL



51,900

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION ESTIMATE 2023



7%

POPULATION GROWTH 2018-2023



10,773 KM²

GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$3,947M

GDP TO MARCH 2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME EMPLOYEES **14**

FTE/1000 **0.26**

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



19,747

ADMINISTERED



3,555

REQUIRED MONITORING



76%

CONSENTS MONITORED OF THOSE REQUIRING IT

NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



355

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%

RESPONSE RATE

NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

4

WARNINGS ISSUED

40

ABATEMENT NOTICES ISSUED

45

INFRINGEMENT FINES ISSUED

0

ENFORCEMENT ORDER APPLICATIONS

0

PROSECUTIONS CONCLUDED

0

PROSECUTIONS IN PROGRESS

CME METRICS REPORT 2023/2024

TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



59,400
NEW ZEALAND POPULATION
ESTIMATE 2023



8%
POPULATION GROWTH
2018-2023



9,764 KM²
GEOGRAPHIC AREA



\$7,100M
GDP TO MARCH
2023



CME STAFF



FULL TIME
EMPLOYEES **14**

FTE/1000 **0.24**

NATIONAL AVERAGE 0.18

CONSENTS



2,766
ADMINISTERED



2,386
REQUIRED
MONITORING



82%
CONSENTS MONITORED
OF THOSE REQUIRING IT
NATIONAL AVERAGE 74%

INCIDENTS



757
ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED



100%
RESPONSE RATE
NATIONAL AVERAGE 98%

ENFORCEMENT

8

WARNINGS
ISSUED

30

ABATEMENT NOTICES
ISSUED

18

INFRINGEMENT FINES
ISSUED

2

ENFORCEMENT ORDER
APPLICATIONS

0

PROSECUTIONS
CONCLUDED

2

PROSECUTIONS IN
PROGRESS

METRICS SURVEY QUESTIONS

APPENDIX 1

1. Which council are you completing this survey on behalf of? [Regional/ Unitary]
2. And this is for?
 - Northland Regional Council
 - Waikato Regional Council
 - Bay of Plenty Regional Council
 - Hawkes Bay Regional Council
 - Taranaki Regional Council
 - Horizons Regional Council
 - Greater Wellington Regional Council
 - Environment Canterbury
 - Otago Regional Council
 - West Coast Regional Council
 - Southland Regional Council
 - Auckland Council
 - Gisborne District Council
 - Nelson City Council
 - Marlborough District Council
 - Tasman District Council
3. What is your name and contact details?

COMMITMENTS TO IWI

4. In no more than 300 words describe your regional key commitments to work with iwi/Māori on CME. For example, joint management agreements or other co-management agreements.

Note: The report author may contact you for further information or clarification of your response.

CME OPERATIONS (MANAGING THE WORKLOAD)

5. Does your council register/count:
 - an individual “incident” per notification?
 - one incident per event, regardless of the number of separate complainants?

6. How many notifications (complaints) were received from members of the public (or other sources, but excluding information from council monitoring activity) relating to environmental incidents or potential breaches of environmental regulation?

This might include information from, for example, emergency services attending an incident or perhaps a council staff member observing something while on other duties, but excludes information from council monitoring activity.

- No. of individual complaints/calls?
 - No. of individual incidents logged?
 - Unknown
7. How many of these notifications were responded to by council?
This response may be in any form – e.g. phone call, site visit, desktop audit
8. How many of these notifications were physically attended by council staff? If one incident had multiple visits, only count this as one.
9. How many of these notifications were confirmed as breaches of the RMA or subsidiary instruments?
10. How many of the breaches were for:
- Breach of a resource consent
 - Breach of a National Environmental Standard
 - Breach of a Permitted Activity Rule
 - Breach of a Permitted Activity Rule and/or National Environmental Standard

RESOURCE CONSENTS AND PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

11. How many individual, active resource consents exist in your region?
Exclude Land Use Consents where the activity is completed e.g. Land use subdivisions where the subdivision is complete and certificates issued or land use – building where the building has been constructed.
12. How many consents required monitoring during this period, in accordance with your monitoring prioritisation model/ strategy?
13. How many of these consents were monitored (including desktop audit) in the period?

COMPLIANCE GRADINGS

From 2020/2021 onwards all councils adopted the four compliance gradings, these questions were removed.

14. What grades do you apply to non-compliance? (e.g. technical non-compliance, significant non-compliance)
- Fully Compliant
 - Technical/Low Non-Compliance
 - Moderate Non-Compliance
 - Significant Non-Compliance
 - Other (please specify)

15. What were the levels of compliance with consents according to the grades you use?

Note 1: Numbers provided under each grade is per monitoring event not per consent. E.g. a consent may be monitored 4 times in the year; on one occasion it may be Technically Non-Compliance and on three occasions it may be Fully Compliant, this would add 3 to the total of Fully Compliant and one to the total for Technical Non-compliance.

Note 2: The compliance grade is based on the condition with the worst compliance grade e.g. a consent with five conditions Fully Compliant and one condition Moderate Non-Compliance has an overall compliance grade of Minor Non-Compliance.

Note 3: Daily telemetry water readings where compliance with water take limits is continuously monitored are to be excluded from compliance grade totals.

- Fully Compliant
- Technical/Low Non-Compliance
- Moderate Non-Compliance
- Significant Non-Compliance
- Other (please specify)

MONITORING PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

16. Which permitted activities do you have a monitoring programme for?

- Agriculture (excluding dairy)
- Aquaculture
- Construction
- Culvert installation
- Dairy
- Forestry
- Horticulture
- Industrial Stormwater
- Mining
- Oil and gas
- Stock exclusion
- Tourism
- Vineyards
- Wineries
- Wintering
- Other (please specify)
- We don't have a monitoring programme for any permitted activities

17. What was the number sites visited?

Count each site once even if it had multiple visits

18. What is the criteria used to determine frequency of monitoring or if site visit made?

19. Please select any of the following that apply to the permitted activities

- Monitored under regional PA rule
- Monitored under NES (or other regulation)
- Requiring Notification

20. What is the type of monitoring done?

21. What is the frequency of monitoring done?

MAKING DECISIONS ON PRIORITIES

22. What basis is used for determining what notifications/complaints/incidents are physically attended and with what urgency or priority?

23. Describe how you determine which consents are monitored and how frequently?

If there is a prioritisation model or compliance strategy, add link

24. Describe the basis, which was used for determining what, if any, permitted activities were monitored.

If there is a prioritisation model or compliance strategy, add link

STAFFING LEVELS

25. How many FTEs does your council have who carry out monitoring roles?
Include contractors.
26. How many FTEs does your council have who carry out environmental incident or pollution response roles?
Include contractors.
27. How many FTEs does your council have who carry out investigation or enforcement roles?
28. How many FTEs does your council have who carry out a combination of the above roles?
Note 1: Include contractors
Note 2: Only answer this question if you have not included these staff in questions 21, 22 or 23
29. How many FTEs does your council have in CME support roles?
This includes administrative roles, e.g. staff who assist with issue of notices, reminder notices, upload of unpaid infringements to MoJ.
30. Across this area of council work (CME) on average for the year, how many vacancies have been carried?
Number of vacancies during the year/ Average length of vacancies
31. What have been the most significant factors influencing retention and recruitment of CME staff?
32. At the time of answering this question what is your staff's CME experience at council?
Less than 2 years. Number of staff
2-10 years. Number of staff
Greater than 10 years. Number of staff

CME POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

From 2020/2021 onwards all councils had an enforcement and conflict of interest policy, these questions were removed.

33. Who is involved in your process for making decisions about whether to proceed with enforcement action?
- Formal warning
 - Abatement notice
 - Infringement notice
 - Prosecution
- An individual officer can decide*
Officer plus a manager
Panel decision

34. Who are the panel members?

- Formal warning
- Abatement notice
- Infringement notice
- Prosecution

Investigating officer

Investigating officer's manager/Team Leader Enforcement Specialist

Compliance Monitoring Manager

Group Manager/General Manager/Director Chief Executive

Legal Counsel (internal)

Legal Counsel (external) Other (please specify):

35. Is there any other relevant information or comments?
36. What is your process for making decisions to take no formal enforcement action when a breach has been identified?
37. Who makes the decision to take no formal enforcement action when a breach has been identified?
 - Individual officer
 - Officer plus manager
 - Panel manager
 - Other
38. Who has the delegation to authorise filing of charges for a prosecution at your council?

ACTING ON NON-COMPLIANCE

39. What was the total number of actions taken during the period for:

Note: This relates to the instruments issued in relation to the different sections of the Act (listed once for brevity)

- Formal warnings issued
- Abatement notices issued
- Infringement notices issued
- Enforcement orders applied for

Section 9 Use of land

Section 12 Coastal marine area

Section 13 Beds of lakes and rivers

Section 14 Water

Section 15 Discharges of contaminants

Section 17 Duty to avoid, remedy & mitigate

Other breach e.g. Section 22

40. How many notices were issued for non-compliance with a resource consent?
 - Abatement notices
 - Infringement notices
41. How many notices were issued for a breach of a rule and/or NES?
 - Abatement notices
 - Infringement notices

PROSECUTION

42. How many RMA prosecutions were:

Note: For this question please consider an entire case (regardless of number of charges and defendants) as one prosecution.

- Concluded in the period
- Still in progress in the period

43. What is the total number of individual (person) defendants convicted as a result of RMA prosecutions concluded in this period?
44. For all of these (person) defendants what is the total number of convictions entered against them?
For example, there may be a total of 27 separate convictions entered against a total of nine 'individual' defendants.

PROSECUTION

45. What is the total number of corporate (e.g. Crown, company, body corporate etc.) defendants convicted as a result of RMA prosecutions concluded in this period?
46. For all of these (corporate) defendants what is the total number of convictions entered against them?
For example, there may be a total of 30 separate convictions entered against a total of 12 corporate defendants.
47. Total number of convictions against: [see categories for sections of the Act as above]
 - *an individual*
 - *a corporate entity*

Total fine potential (Individual total x \$300,000, corporate entity total x \$600,000)

48. What is the total amount of fines imposed by the courts as a result of RMA prosecutions concluded in this period?
 - Individual fines
 - Corporate fines
49. What other sanctions, if any, have been imposed by the courts as a result of RMA prosecutions concluded in this period?
 - *Prison sentence*
 - *Enforcement order*
 - *Reparation*
 - *Community Service*
 - *Discharge without conviction*
 - *Other*
50. How many prosecutions involved restorative justice, diversion or other alternative justice process?
 - *Restorative justice*
 - *Diversion*
 - *Alternative justice*
51. Describe any outcomes relating to these processes.
52. Of the prosecutions concluded, and currently in progress, what was the principal industry or activity involved?
 - *Concluded*
 - *In progress*Water take/abstraction
Objectionable odour
Burning
Wastewater
Animal effluent
Industrial discharge
Forestry
Wetland clearance/activity
Works in the bed of river
Earthworks (sediment discharge)
53. Are there any other principle industries involved in concluded prosecutions?

EDUCATING AND ENGAGING WITH THE REGULATED COMMUNITY

54. Does your council have, or support, any education or engagement projects relating to compliance with the RMA or any of its derivative regulation? For example, workshops for earthworks contractors around erosion and sediment controls. Yes/No
If yes, briefly describe

CME REPORTING

55. What mechanisms does your council use to report CME data to the public? e.g. annual reports, reports to councillors
- *Annual Report*
 - *Report to Councillors*
 - *Snapshot*
 - *Report(s) to Council committee meetings (open to public)*
 - *Other (please specify)*

NORTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL

NRC has a range of initiatives to work in partnership with Maori. A key governance mechanism is the Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party (TTMAC), which is an advisory committee of Council established in 2014. This group sits monthly and is made up of councillors and iwi and hapu leaders. The Council also has a Natural Resources Working Party which is a committee of Council made up of four iwi and hapu leaders from TTMAC and councillors. The role of this committee is to provide oversight on the Council's resource management and regulatory activities. The Council also has a Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) which provided freshwater advice to staff around operational freshwater resource management implementation. As a result of advice from TWWAG we are also undertaking two co-design processes with Maori for implementation of Freshwater Farm Plans and a Fish Passage Action Plan. The Council has also signed three Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreements under the Resource Management Act (RMA). The intent of agreement includes improving working relationships between tangata whenua and Council and enhancing Māori participation in RMA resource management and decision-making processes.

WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL

WRC has operative Joint Management Agreements (JMAs) with five 'River' Iwi – Waikato, Raukawa, Te Arawa, Te Nehenehenui and Ngāti Tūwharetoa – as required by legislation. A key purpose of JMAs is to provide a framework for Iwi and the Council to discuss and agree processes for enabling co-management of planning, regulatory and other functions within the relevant Iwi's geographic area of interest. For all currently operative JMAs, this includes RMA compliance, monitoring and enforcement (CME) functions of Council. Whilst each of the JMAs was individually negotiated, there are common themes across all in relation to CME. The key commitments relating to CME within the JMAs generally include biannual operational meetings to discuss monitoring priorities, extent and methods; the potential for Iwi involvement in monitoring and enforcement processes; responses to non-compliance; consent review opportunities; the effectiveness of conditions and the effectiveness of compliance policies and procedures generally. The JMAs require various CME-related information to be provided, at different times – for example, summary updates of enforcement actions (prosecutions, enforcement orders, abatement notices and infringement notices) undertaken by the Council under the RMA for the JMA area. Agreed outcomes and actions from biannual operational meetings will, where appropriate, be reported up to the corresponding co-governance committees. The JMAs have facilitated closer personal and working relationship with Iwi which itself has engendered more effective engagement, co-operation and flow of information in both directions.

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Partnership with Māori is one of the priorities for Toi Moana. We have a large number of iwi and hapū in the Bay of Plenty with a varied degree of capacity. Through partnership agreements and co-governance forums we will build capacity to grow Māori partnerships. CME information is reported to co-governance groups including the Rangitaiki River Authority and Te Maru o Kaituna. For significant incidents Tangata Whenua are notified early of incidents and advice is sought where significant clean up is required. We have been rolling out a programme with Marae to support upgrading of OSET systems that are fit for purpose. This includes providing technical advice, support and funding. Cultural effects are sought and fed into enforcement decisions. We are also exploring opportunities to engage tangata whenua in monitoring work.

HAWKES BAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Hawke's Bay Regional Council has a Māori Partnership Group who advises and offers strategic support and leadership to all staff in order to enable effective partnerships, engagement, and meaningful participation with tangata whenua. Council also has the Māori Committee, which includes both elected councillors and 12 representatives nominated by each of the four Ngāti Kahungunu Taiwhenua and Executive in our region. Additionally, there is the Regional Planning Committee, a co-governance group with an equal number of councillors and Post Settlement Governance Entity representatives. This committee works closely together to ensure the effective implementation of plans, processes, monitoring and enforcement. In conjunction with both Committees and Māori Partnerships, Council continue to work closely with iwi on significant incidents, investigations, and prosecutions and regularly obtains cultural impact statements from iwi for most prosecutions.

TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL

The council has 3 iwi appointed representatives on each of its Operations and Regulatory and Policy and Planning Committees. The Council also have a Taranaki Maori Constituency councillor who is appointed to the Operations and Regulatory and Policy and Planning Committees. This provides for CME input at this level. In addition the Council engages directly with iwi over major pollution events and prosecutions, obtains victim statements.

HORIZONS REGIONAL COUNCIL

No formal agreements are in place at this stage with Iwi; however, as part of our weekly Interim Enforcement Decision Checks we review all significant non-compliances and Horizons Iwi liaison team are involved and advise which iwi / hapu need to be notified particularly in relation to environmental discharges. Iwi are also invited to participate in formal investigations in the initial stages of the investigation, rather than just waiting until the end of the investigation.

GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL

GW has no formal CME agreements with our mana whenua partners although we have commenced discussions with them around future CME priorities and undertakings as part of a CME review we have completed.

ENVIRONMENT CANTERBURY

Environment Canterbury continues to provide alerts to Rūnanga that have requested visibility of pollution events in the region enabling direct advice and assistance. Iwi Management Plans are used to inform enforcement decisions and for some prosecution cases, we may fund Rūnanga impact statements. However, improving our Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement service is a current organisational priority for Environment Canterbury. We are focusing on how to help resource users comply by focusing on understanding the required work of compliance in a place, ensuring an improved connection to the community and catchment. One aspect of that will be exploring new ways of partnering with Rūnanga. Our intention is to work directly with one Rūnanga to experiment on how to partner on Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement work to deliver on outcomes for a place.

OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL

While there are no formal compliance, monitoring, and enforcement (CME) agreements in place with iwi Māori, ORC integrates this within our wider work with Iwi partners Aukaha and Te Ao Mārama by prioritising engagement and involvement in CME activities. This includes notification of relevant pollution incidents and monthly hui to discuss cases and provide progress updates. Valuable input from iwi partnerships supported the recent review of the ORC's Compliance Plan, which sets CME priorities in the Otago region. During major incidents or comprehensive investigations, iwi partnerships are generally advised and engaged. Iwi Māori provide expertise in cultural impact assessments to assist the court with any cultural effects attributable to the offending (in prosecution cases). The ORC organisation has a high-level governance partnership agreement with Mana Whenua. This being Mana-to-Mana which has representatives from the seven papatipu rūnaka across the takiwā that ORC serves. Additionally, we have a governance structure and partnership agreement with iwi Māori called Te Rōpū Taiao, which focuses specifically on how we will jointly protect and care for the whenua and Taiao.

WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

The West Coast Regional Council and Poutini Ngai Tahu have signed a Mana Whakahono a Rohe- Iwi Participation Arrangement. The arrangement formally acknowledges the partnership and relationship between Council and Ngai Tahu. The document can be found on Councils web site under Strategies - publications. Te Runanga Ngati Waewae and Te Runanga Makaawhio have representation on Council and in decision making on relevant Council committees such as the Resource management Committee.

SOUTHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL

The approach we have in Southland today is unique in the South Island. Its aim is to ensure Māori values are reflected in the council's decision-making, so that Southland's mauri is protected for now and generations to come. Te Aō Marama Incorporated (the environmental arm of Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku) was one of the key facilitators when the relationship between the council and iwi began in the early 90s. Te Aō Marama was delegated the responsibility of dealing with councils on environmental matters, on behalf of the four papatipu rūnanga who hold mana whenua over all ancestral lands in Murihiku – Awarua, Hokonui, Ōraka Aparima and Waihōpai. For over 25 years the relationship with Environment Southland continues to grow, with various protocols being developed to ensure smooth and efficient processes for plan development and consents management, a jointly funded iwi policy advisor position, an iwi management plan Te Tangi a Taura, and a partnership to improve Southland's water and land through the People Water and Land programme – Te Mana o te Tangata, te Wai, te Whenua. The most recent milestone in the council's relationship with iwi is the inclusion of mana whenua positions on two of Environment Southland's committees. Environment Southland, refers to the iwi relationship as te kōura tuia – the 'golden thread' that we weave through all our work. It's just part of how we operate. There is a commitment to the responsibility of improving Southland's local government understanding of all things Māori.

AUCKLAND COUNCIL

No formal agreements are in place at this stage with Iwi; however, as part of our weekly Interim Enforcement Decision Checks we review all significant non compliances and Horizons Iwi liaison team are involved and advise which iwi / hapu need to be notified particularly in relation to environmental discharges. Iwi are also invited to participate in formal investigations in the initial stages of the investigation, rather than just waiting until the end of the investigation.

GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council is committed to providing for the rights of Māori in decision-making processes and allowing the roles as tino-rangitiratanga and kaitiaki to be exercised. Whilst there are no specific CME agreements GDC has several relationship and management agreements with Māori stakeholder groups (iwi/hapu, land trusts and others). These include memorandums of understanding, joint management agreements, co- management and co-governance arrangements and joint protocols for a particular site or process. Internally GDC has developed a resource for staff (Te Matapihi) to develop confidence when engaging with Māori. This resource provides an interactive map of iwi/hapu groups that identifies areas of interest for hapu/iwi groups in the region and lists all engagements/projects with mana whenua to reduce duplicity of contact. In July 2023 Council commissioned and has since adopted Te Tiriti Compass which provides an articles-based framework for action and decision-making around engagement with Maori. Reference to the Tiriti Compass will be provided for in our revised Enforcement Policy (which is currently being reviewed).

NELSON CITY COUNCIL

No formal agreements are in place at this stage with Iwi; however, as part of our weekly Interim Enforcement Decision Checks we review all significant non compliances and Horizons Iwi liaison team are involved and advise which iwi / hapu need to be notified particularly in relation to environmental discharges. Iwi are also invited to participate in formal investigations in the initial stages of the investigation, rather than just waiting until the end of the investigation.

MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

Iwi and hapū as kaitiaki are considered in the implementation of Marlborough's CME activities, including notifications, cultural impact and priorities. This includes the provision of cultural impact statements and victim impact statements for sentencing. MDC is working on identifying opportunities to work together in delivery of CME and build relationships between MDC and tangata whenua.

TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

No formal agreements are in place at this stage with Iwi; however, as part of our weekly Interim Enforcement Decision Checks we review all significant non compliances and Horizons Iwi liaison team are involved and advise which iwi / hapu need to be notified particularly in relation to environmental discharges. Iwi are also invited to participate in formal investigations in the initial stages of the investigation, rather than just waiting until the end of the investigation.