



ENFORCEMENT POLICY

'A GUIDELINE DOCUMENT FOR COUNCIL OFFICERS'

May 2018



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1. Introduction

Hastings District Council is required by various pieces of legislation and statutes to control a range of activities designed to:

- Protect the health, wellbeing and safety of residents
- Manage land use and development
- Protect the environment.

Control is achieved in a number of ways, including through:

- Building and Resource Consents
- District Plan controls
- Asset management
- Parking, animal and noise control
- Bylaw enforcement
- Alcohol Licensing and monitoring
- Environmental Health Licensing and monitoring.

Council monitors activities associated with the above controls and may investigate issues or complaints regarding breaches of rules or regulations for the district. For the year January 2017 to January 2018 Hastings District Council has received¹:

- 173 Environmental health complaints
- 101 Planning complaints including RMA complaints / internal referrals
- 74 Building complaints / Internal referrals
- 3,459 Animal control complaints.

It also issued:

- 8 Resource Management Act infringements
- 3 Noise control infringements
- 496 Dog Control related infringement fines, 1167 impounded dogs
- 16,423 Parking related infringement fines
- 9 Noise Abatements notices.

The Enforcement Policy includes; an overall purpose with 6 policy objectives, 5 principles to guide the way council officers work in compliance and enforcement, a 4 step compliance and enforcement procedure for Council officers to follow and a Compliance and Enforcement Risk and Response model to utilise to make decisions. Having a standard procedure or policy for enforcement of the council's regulatory activities is important for consistency and transparency. Please note this policy is a guide only.

¹ These numbers are approximate and are based on records from the Council database, those that are not recorded are not included in this number.

2. Purpose

The Enforcement Policy is a high level document that will provide guidance for Council Officers when undertaking enforcement and compliance work. The purpose is to ensure there is consistency across Council when dealing with regulatory matters and also to provide mechanisms and processes to ensure enforcement powers are exercised appropriately. Lastly, this policy is to inform the public of councils approach and processes for enforcement to ensure transparency and outline the enforcement actions available to Council.

The policy is to be utilised in conjunction with key legislation, the Crown Law Prosecution Guidelines 2013, Media Protocol for Prosecutors 2013 and Council guidance and procedural documentation. The legislation and statutes which Council has responsibilities for, and is required to consider when enforcing regulatory requirements, are listed in Appendix One (Note: this is not an exhaustive list and is subject to change).

Council also has many guideline documents, policies and procedural documents that provide process maps, instructions and guidelines specific to each regulatory function of council. These documents vary in detail and need to be referred to when undertaking regulatory enforcement functions. Appendix One lists a number of these policies and documents but again is not intended to be exhaustive.

3. Enforcement Model Background

This policy utilises both a risk based and responsive enforcement approach. A responsive enforcement approach recognises that there needs to be a range of tools to deal with regulatory matters, contingent upon the attitudes and conduct of those subject to the regulatory action. It assists those who want to comply and is more punitive to reluctant parties.

Responsive enforcement is typically arranged conceptually in a pyramid. At the bottom of the pyramid are the more frequently used strategies of first choice; these are less interventionist, and cheaper. Conversely, the strategies at the top of pyramid are less utilised, more directive actions and are more expensive.

While the responsive models focus on behaviour and appropriate responses to achieve compliance with regulation, risk-based frameworks focus on identifying and assessing the risk of harm of non-compliance and on channelling resources to the highest risk cases.

Council will use both responsive and risk based enforcement models to ensure enforcement action is effective and appropriate. Council will generally use a graduated response to complaints, breaches and non-compliance as this tends to increase voluntary compliance and is the most effective in enforcement of regulations. However, in some cases legislation prescribes the action and outcome required for non-compliance or a breach.

4. Legal Statement

The Enforcement Policy provides guidance, and ensures consistency in enforcement matters across Council. As such the policy is:

- Not legally binding on the Council and is not a substitute for legal advice or legal process
- General in nature and does not exhaustively address all specific statutory and legislative limitations and considerations that may be relevant to enforcement and compliance functions of Council
- Not intended to confine, limit or constrain the discretion of the Council to take any action on a matter.

5. Strategic Alignment

The Enforcement Policy aligns with other Council documents including The Annual and The Long Term Plan. The Long Term and Annual plan identify 3 'key outcome statements' and '37 things to focus on'.

The Enforcement Policy specifically aligns with 'The Regulatory Functions' key outcome statement in the Long Term Plan:

- Regulatory Functions which help prevent harm and help create a safe and healthy environment for people, which promote the best use of the natural resources and which are responsive to community needs.

And specifically to items 3 and 4 listed under the 'The Regulatory Functions' key outcome statement in the Long Term Plan;

- Responsive Council planning services
- Reducing public nuisance and threats to public health and safety.

The Enforcement Strategy also aligns with 'Broad Group Activity 2; Safe, Healthy and Liveable Communities' in the Long Term Plan.

6. Goals and Objectives

A primary goal of the Enforcement Policy is to increase the level of voluntary compliance with the law through effective and appropriate enforcement. The Council's regulatory functions provide a range of health, safety and environmental benefits for the public and residents of the Hastings District, with this in mind the Council strives to achieve the following objectives;

Buildings; Buildings that are safe and provide the amenities expected by owners and users. Council will ensure regulatory compliance with legislation to reduce risk to health and safety for Hastings District Community members.

Environment; Promote the sustainable management of the Districts outstanding natural and physical features and resources such as land, air and water. Provide a safe, clean and enjoyable built and natural environment that contributes to the objectives of the District Plan and the Long Term Plan.

Food; Support local food businesses that meet the food safety standards and ensure that people can enjoy food prepared and sold in the district without the concern about risk to health.

Alcohol: Ensure residents can have a safe and healthy community, enjoy public events, places and premises without being confronted by anti-social behavior or illegal activity associated with the consumption alcohol.

Animals; Residents feel safe, secure and confident that they can live and carry out their business in the district without being distressed or intimidated by animals that are not properly controlled or looked after.

Parking; Ensure public safety, encourage traffic turn over in areas of high occupancy and combat the negative effects of illegal parking so all community members can enjoy the Hastings District services and amenities.

7. Principles

Hastings District Council will apply and adhere to the following principles when carrying out enforcement functions.

1. Fair, consistent, appropriate and proportionate approach to enforcement

Council will apply regulatory intervention and actions appropriate for the situation, using discretion justifiably. The response will be appropriate and proportionate to the seriousness of the non-compliance and risk posed to people and the environment. All situations and persons will be treated impartially and fairly. Council will be consistent and free from personal, commercial, financial, political or other bias, pressures and interference that might affect the actual or perceived ability to make independent decisions.

2. Transparent and open

Council will be transparent and open about its compliance responsibilities, approach to enforcement and how to make decisions. Those affected by decisions will have the opportunity to ask questions, seek information and engage with Council.

3. Intelligence led with continuous improvement

Council will use an evidence based approach to investigation and decision making ensuring council staff have the most up-to-date and relevant information when making decisions about enforcement. Council will ensure staff are well trained and encourage continuous improvement through ongoing training and practical experience.

4. Responsive and effective

Council will consider all alleged non-compliance to determine necessary intervention and actions to reduce the impacts on the community and the environment. Council will respond within the regulatory timeframes where appropriate, fulfil its compliance and enforcement roles and responsibilities under legislations and work in a swift and consultative manner.

5. A focus on prevention

Council will have a focus on prevention (through effective communication, education and advice) where possible as a means to promoting awareness and compliance to avoid the need for enforcement action. Council will provide certainty and clarity about what is and what isn't acceptable behavior and ensure accountability through its enforcement actions. This will act as a sufficient deterrent and prevent non-compliance.

8. Enforcement Options

The table below details the potential enforcement actions open to Council by regulatory function. (Note: This is not an exhaustive list of actions)

Enforcement Action →	1. Education / Advice	2. Formal Caution	3. Written Warning	4. Notice to fix	5. Infringement Notice	6. Abatement Notice	7. Enforcement Order / Letter of Direction	8. Classification	9. Prosecution
Building	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	NA	✓
Resource Consents	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓
Environmental Health	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓
Alcohol	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	NA	NZ POLICE	NA	NZ POLICE
Parking	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	✓
Noise	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓
Animal Control	✓	NA	✓	NA	✓	✓	NA	✓	✓
District Plan	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓
Bylaws	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	✓

The section below provides descriptions of each enforcement action itemized above, that Council has at its disposal. In many instances legislation prescribes the enforcement action required for non-compliance or a breach.

1. Education and advice

The Council understands the importance of people having access to good quality information and guidance on how to comply with regulation and legislation.

Minor incidents are often dealt with by informal action which might include; education and advice through the provision of resources, documentation and advice on procedures, legislation, regulation or rules. Staff get ongoing training to ensure the education and advice they provide is up to date and scientifically sound.

In instances where Council is not the most appropriate party to provide advice or the advice required is specialist in nature, Council will provide contact details for a specialist in field or a consultant if appropriate.

Education and advice should include a follow up visit or contact to ensure on-going compliance and prevent future non-compliance.

2. Formal Caution

This is an informal discussion for low risk non-compliance and the non-compliant party has the opportunity to provide feedback. Verbal cautions may be used in conjunction with Education and Advice. A follow up letter detailing the discussion, agreed action to be taken and the agreed timeframe will be sent.

Rarely will a minor or technical non-compliance result in more formal action being taken, particularly if immediate rectification is possible.

All cautions should be noted on file for future reference.

3. Written Warning

This is a formal Council letter to notify a party of non-compliance. That they are the liable party, but no formal actions will be taken if it is remedied. (Sometimes no further action is required).

The letter usually notifies the non-compliant party that the warning is kept on file should there be any further offending or non-compliance. All warnings should be noted on file for future reference.

4. Notice to Fix

These notices are available under the Building Act 2004. A notice to fix is a formal written directive drafted and served by Council Officers instructing an individual or company to cease any activity, prohibit them from commencing an activity or requiring them to do something. The form, content and scope of these notices are prescribed in statute. It is an offence to fail to comply with these notices.

Further information on Notice to Fix can be found in; The Building Act Guide; Notice to fix guide and the Councils Notice to Fix Procedure. (See Appendix One).

5. Infringement Notice

An infringement notice is a written notice alleging a person or party has committed an offence which requires payment of a fee. Infringement notices are available for use as a blunt tool and deterrent in many of Councils regulatory activities.

The criteria for the issue of an Infringement notice varies slightly from Act to Act. Officers are to have regard to the particular criteria that applies in situations they face. As a general guide, the officer will be required to have sufficient evidence to provide proof that the offence has been committed. That evidence will need to be preserved in a way that allows the Council to defend the issuing of the notice should challenge to it be made.

The amount of an infringement notice will vary depending on the offence, \$30 for minor parking offence, through to thousands of dollars for a building breach, generally the fee is set by central government. The level of approval required to serve an infringement notice will depend on the regulatory function and the amount it is for (See Section 12 for further information on approval levels).

6. Abatement Notice

An abatement notice is a warning to the recipient that he/she has contravened a provision of the Resource Management Act 1991. The relevant sections of the Act are sections 322 to 325A. Section 324 sets out the contents of an abatement notice and provides that the notice shall be in the prescribed form. It is an offence to fail to comply with such a notice.

An abatement notice can also be served under Section 54 of the Dog Control Act.

7. Excessive Noise Direction

An excessive noise direction directs the occupier of the place from which the sound is being emitted, or any other person who appears to be responsible for causing the excessive noise, to immediately reduce the noise to a reasonable level. The recipient of an excessive noise direction must immediately comply. This is a provision under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), Section 326 – 328. The direction may be written or oral. Section 327 powers are in addition to powers under Sections 322 to 325 of the RMA, to issue abatement notices relating to unreasonable noise and to seek an enforcement order under Section 316.

8. Classification

A classification is specifically related to dog control and dangerous, menacing and disqualified dogs or a probationary owner under the Dog Control Act 1996. Specific details on the process and when a dog can be 'classified' can be found in the Councils Animal Control Training Guidelines (Appendix One). Once a dog is 'classified' there are additional measures the owner has to undertake to ensure the dog is properly controlled. A classification will usually be served on an owner when a dog has attacked another dog or a person. A "Dangerous Dog Classification" is usually approved by a team leader and is subject to objection by the recipient.

9. Enforcement Order

Like an abatement notice an enforcement order can direct a person or parties to cease an activity or take particular action due to an action that contravenes a rule in a plan, requirement

in the RMA, or that is dangerous, noxious or offensive. However an enforcement order is usually made to the Environment Court. It is an offence to fail to comply with such a notice.

Enforcement orders offer more options than an abatement notice, including the ability to recover clean-up costs incurred or likely to be incurred in avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effect on the environment. The Court may also order restoration of a natural or physical resource.

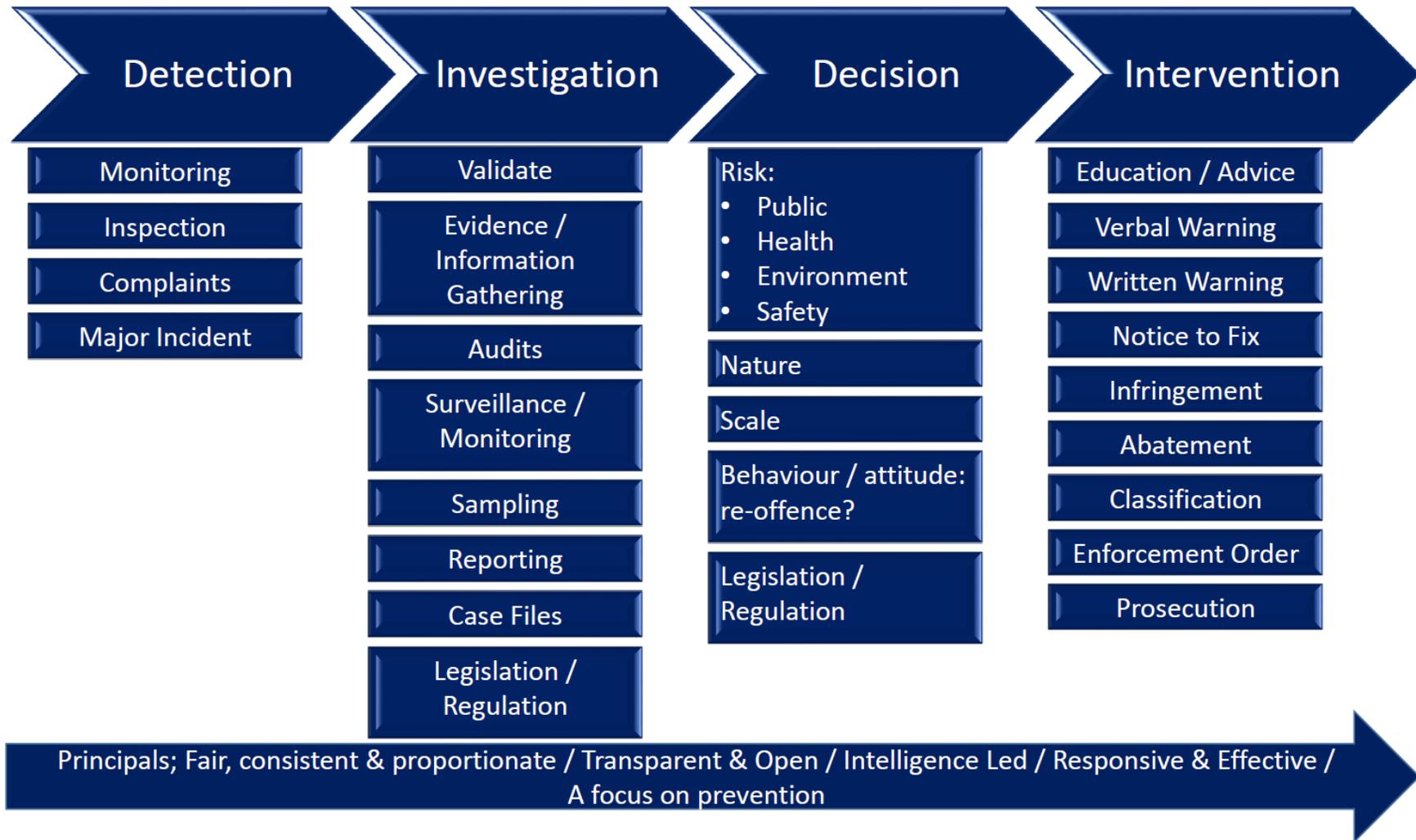
10. Prosecution

Prosecution is one of the highest of penalty options open to Council. It is initiated by laying criminal charges in the District Court and is utilised in serious offending / re-offending, often when all other appropriate options are exhausted (unless legislation, or Council's role as an enforcement agency, demands or stipulates prosecution for the breach or non-compliance).

The penalties are substantial and the costs to Council (time and financial) of taking prosecution are high. Prosecution is rare and not taken lightly. Officers will utilise the Crown Prosecution Guidelines and ensure that the general conditions for prosecutions are met. Please see the Section 13 for further details on Councils Prosecution Policy.

9. Enforcement Procedure

The diagram below summarizes the enforcement procedure Hastings District Council will utilise for all regulatory compliance and enforcement matters it undertakes.



Below are descriptions and details for each item in the Enforcement Procedure shown above.

1. Detection

Council will detect non-compliance or offending through a complaint, during regular monitoring, during a standard inspection, or it may have come about through a major incident.

When non-compliance is detected, the matter will be recorded in the Council database system and this will prompt an investigation by the appropriate officer.

2. Investigation

Investigation may include validating the complaint, looking at current regulation or legislation, gathering information or evidence for the case, completing an audit or inspection, completing ongoing monitoring or surveillance, sampling, measuring or photographing or interviewing relevant parties. The officer will write a report or create a case file and ensure all relevant information is documented and recorded appropriately in the Council database system.

'The Investigating officers' powers are prescribed in their position description and / or in formal delegations (for statutory powers) and vary according to the area of enforcement and the nature of the enforcement option.

3. Decision

A range of factors including the risk, nature, scale of the breach, the behavior of the non-compliant party and the legislative requirements are taken into account when deciding on the action to be taken (This is detailed more in Section 11 of the policy).

4. Response

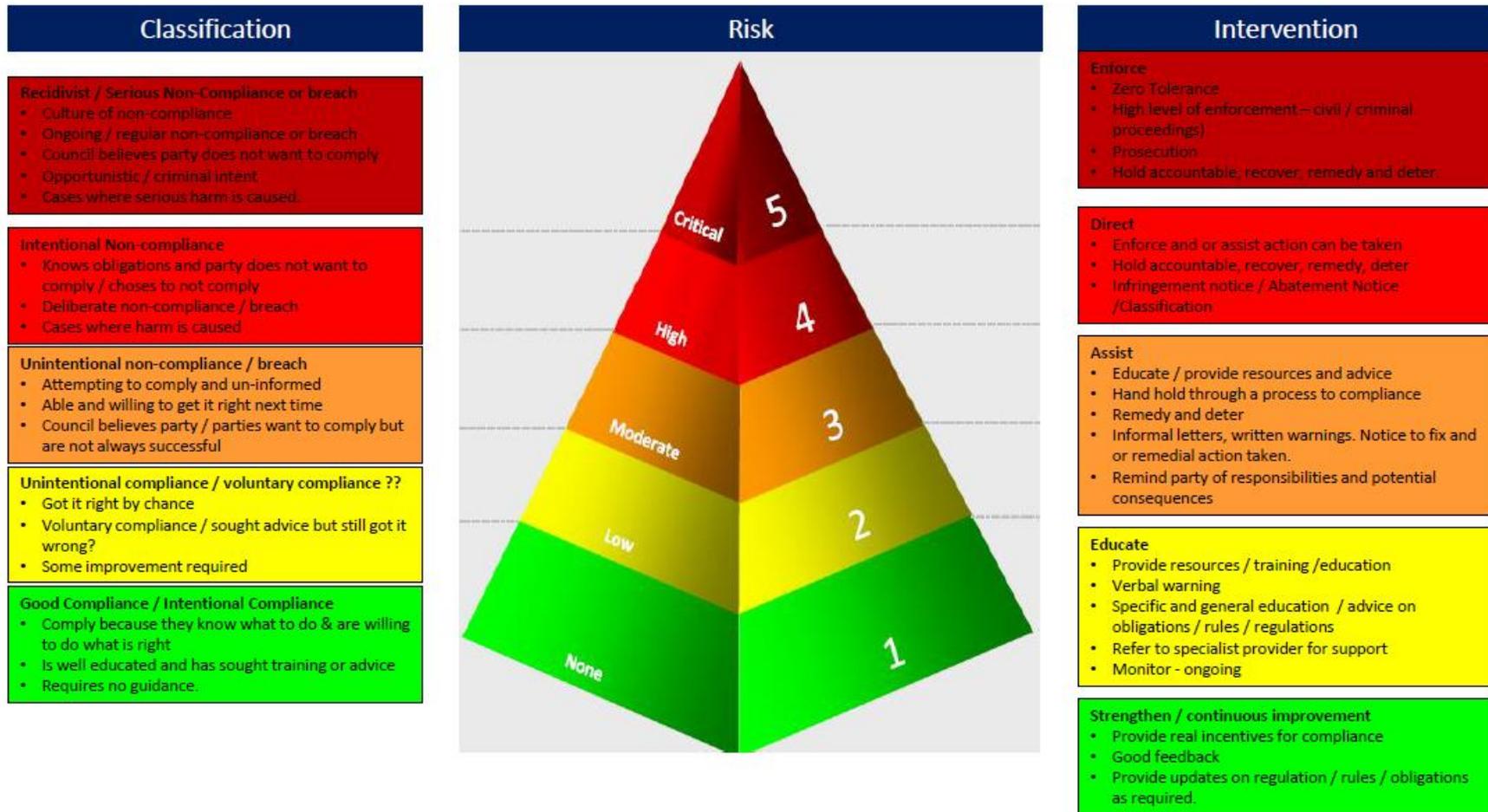
There are 9 main responses open to council officers as outlined in Section 8 of this document. Different levels of response require different levels of approval which is outlined in Section 12.

No single factor will be determinative of an enforcement response but all the relevant factors must be weighed up in deciding the appropriate enforcement response.

Council officers will utilize the Compliance and Enforcement Decision Model in Section 10 below to respond to a breach or non-compliance. In some instances the intervention or enforcement action may be prescribed in statute and therefore it is not a decision made by Council.

10. Compliance and Enforcement Decision Model

The response to non-compliance or a breach is shown in the Enforcement and Compliance Decision Model below. It illustrates the level of response in relation to the risk and behavior of the party / parties involved and the associated level of enforcement or intervention required. The model also allows the Council to encourage compliance through promoting examples of excellence in compliance and not just encourage compliance from those who are not complying.



*Adapted from the Braithwaite Responsive Regulation Model / Ayres & Braithwaite Enforcement Pyramid 1992

11. *Decision Making Considerations*

Council will use a graduated response model for compliance and enforcement, based on behavior and risk (unless legislation or regulation dictates otherwise) with different levels of intervention to:

- Make it easy as possible to comply, for those who want to comply
- Assist those who are trying to comply but are not successful
- Deter those people who are thinking of not complying
- Use the full force of the law for those who refuse to comply.

1. Risk of harm

The officer must consider the level of risk to the public generally, to the health and safety of the public and the environment when making a decision on what course of action is required. The nature, scale and severity of the non-compliance / breach has to be assessed.

Council will consider harm, or potential harm and whether that harm is:

- Serious or potentially life threatening (to the environment or the individual)
- Temporary / can be remedied or mitigated / is permanent
- Trivial or does not require an enforcement response
- Likely to affect a particular group or section of the community
- Is widespread or limited in nature.

2. Behaviour and conduct of the non-compliant party

The behavior and attitude of the non-compliant party has to be considered. The Council know that some parties will not comply with regulatory requirements for a multitude of reasons and can be classified on a scale from; excellent / voluntary compliance, to a party not aware they are non-compliant, to lastly, a conscious decision not to comply regardless of the consequences.

Council officers will consider the behavior, conduct and intent of the party / individual:

- Whether the party knew they were in breach or were not complying
- Whether this is the first time the party has been non-compliant
- Whether there is a pattern of behavior
- Whether the Council previously took enforcement action
- Whether the party profited or benefited from the breach / non-compliance
- Whether the party notified or contacted the Council
- Whether the party was acting alone or was directed by an external party
- Whether the party had taken any steps to avoid the issue or breach to start with / or in the future
- Whether the party is willing to comply / able to comply / reluctant to comply / unwilling to comply / deliberate decision not to comply.

3. Public Interest

The requirement for public interest test are set out in the Solicitor General Prosecution Guidelines (see Appendix One).

In many cases a decision and response to non-compliance or breach is based in law and therefore there is little or no discretion for council to take a graduated response, for example a strict liability offence under the Building Act

12. *Enforcement Decision Making Approval*

The level of approval required within Council for each enforcement action will depend on the level of non-compliance, the risk associated with the non-compliance and the intervention required. The table below illustrates the levels of approval required for each level of intervention or enforcement action. This may vary slightly between regulatory function.

Classification	Risk	Intervention	Level of approval
Serious non-compliance or breach	Critical	Enforce / Civil or criminal Proceedings / Prosecution	Group Manager Chief Executive Officer Legal Counsel Independent legal advice (in some cases)
Intentional Non-compliance	High	Enforce / Infringement Notice / Abatement Notice/ Enforcement Order / Classification / Notice to fix	Group Manager Team Leader Officer (Parking & Animal Control)
Un-intentional non compliance	Moderate	Assist / informal letter / written warning / Classification / notice to fix	Inspector / Officer Team Leader (inform)
Un-intentional Compliance / voluntary compliance	Low	Educate / monitor	Inspector / Officer
Good Compliance	None	Strengthen	All

13. *Prosecution Policy*

Prosecutions are a response to non-compliance which result in serious consequences and are utilised for the serious offending. In some instances several infringements and / or non-payment of infringements fees can lead to prosecution or legislation demands or stipulates prosecution for the breach or non-compliance.

The penalties are substantial, as are the costs of taking the prosecution, both in time and financially. Council will seek the support of an independent legal advisor for prosecutions.

Prosecution has to be assessed and approved by senior management, Councils Legal Counsel and / or the Chief Executive Officer of Council. Council Officers should use the Crown Prosecution Guidelines and ensure that the general conditions for prosecutions are met;

- **The evidential test;** Council need to consider whether there is reasonable prospect of securing a conviction on reliable, available and admissible evidence. That there is an identifiable offender; credible evidence that will meet the criminal standard of 'beyond reasonable doubt'.
- **The public interest test;** Council need to consider whether the public interest requires a prosecution; seriousness of the offence; whether the offence is likely or already has been continued or repeated, relevant previous convictions or enforcement action, the degree of carelessness and deliberateness.
- **Independence and impartiality;** That all staff involved in the process and decision making in Council act fairly, promptly, without actual or potential conflict of interest and in accordance with the law.

14. Cost Recovery

The Council will seek to recover a contribution towards the costs associated with enforcement of its regulatory functions where possible. This is dependent on the regulatory function. In some regulatory functions of council, inspection fees are charged, time is charged by the hour or annual fees are charged which enables enforcement functions to be undertaken efficiently and minimize the cost to ratepayers.

15. Recording, Monitoring and Evaluation

All enforcement actions should be recorded and evaluated for effectiveness in achieving the desired outcome. It is important for the officer to record in the Council database system (CI), all relevant information for all compliance and enforcement actions and outcomes. This builds a history and provides information for other Council officers in the future or if further action is required. Officers should also ensure that all information is collected in accordance with the Evidence Act 2006, as well as the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

The accurate recording of information is also useful as it provides critical information regarding further monitoring; it could assist in the development of a 'continuous non-compliant' list to monitor activities by non-compliant parties. Effective record keeping can indicate trends of non-compliance, which might indicate areas where the council and other organisations are required to increase education or information to the public. It can also help to target high risk activities and help assess performance / success of the compliance and enforcement policy and associated procedures.

16. Appendix One

RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND STATUTES

The main legislations and statutes under which the council has responsibilities and has to consider in enforcing regulation requirements are listed below (Note this is not an exhaustive list).

Animal Welfare Act 1999
Bill of Rights Act 1990
Biosecurity Act 1993
Building Act 2004 / Building Code
Building Amendment Act 2013
Building (Earthquake Prone Buildings) Amendment Act 2016
Building Regulations (infringement, offences, fees and forms regulation 2007)
Code of Ethical Conduct for handling live animals
Criminal Proceeding Act 2011
Crown Law Office Solicitor General; Prosecution Guidelines 2013 & Media Protocol 2013
Dog Control Act 1996 and regulations
Food Act 1981 / 2014 and regulations
Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977
Forest and Rural Fires Regulations 2005
Freedom Camping Act 2011
Gambling Act 2003
Hair dresser regulations 1980
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
Health Act 1956
Health Act (Hair Dresses) 1980
Healthy (Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2007 and Drinking Water Standards for NZ 2008
Human Rights Act 1993
Impounding Act 1955
Impounding Regulations 1981
Land Drainage Act 1908
Land Transport Act 1998
Land Transport regulations
Land Transport rules
Litter Act 1979
Local Government Act 1974
Local Government Act 2002
Privacy Act 1993
Prostitution Law Reform Act 2003
Public Works Act 1981
Reserves Act 1977

Resource Management Act 1991
Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
Sentencing Act 2002
Summary of Proceedings Act 1957
Various Regulations, Council policies, plans and bylaws
Victim Rights Act 2002
Waste Minimisation Act 2008

RELEVANT COUNCIL DOCUMENTS BY REGULATORY FUNCTION

Below is a list of Current Council guidelines, policies and procedure documents that provide process maps, instructions and guidelines specific to each regulatory function of council (Note: this is not an exhaustive list and documents listed will change over time). These documents vary in detail and contents and should be referred to to effectively complete the regulatory enforcement functions of council.

All of Council

Hastings District Council District Plan
Hastings District Council Annual Plan
Hastings District Council Long Term Plan

Building

Building compliance and Enforcement guidelines
Complaints, Investigations and Unauthorized Building policy
Managing a Building Warrant of Fitness
Building Infringement Procedure
Dangerous and Insanitary Building Policy 2016
Notice to fix procedure
Swimming Pool Compliance Procedure

Environmental Health and Alcohol

EHO Procedure Manual
Alcohol Licensing Procedure Manual
Alcohol Licensing Monitoring Strategy
VADE Model
Public Nuisances – Rubbish or litter or refuse – litter infringement policy 2009
Public Nuisances – Noise control – Complaints – standard operating procedure
Litter Infringements Policy 2009

Parking

Parking Procedure Manual
City Centre Strategy

Bylaws

Hastings District Council Consolidated Bylaw

Animal Control

Cat colonies Operational Training Guidelines
Dog Aggression Operational Training Guidelines
Dog Barking Operational Training Guidelines
Dog Honorary Rangers Operational Training Guidelines
Dog Impounding Operational Training Guidelines
Dog Infringement Operational Training Guidelines
Dog Microchipping
Dog Registration Operational Training Guidelines
Dog Roaming Operational Training Guidelines
Stock Control Operational Training Guidelines
Dog Control Policy and Bylaw 2016

Asset Management

Vegetation Control and Tree Trimming Non Scheduled Work (Complaints process)
HDC Approved Process to Respond to “Approved Discharge” that Exceeds Approved Limits.
HDC Approved Process to Respond to “Permitted” Discharge that Exceeds Limits in Schedule B
in Chapter 7 of the Consolidated Bylaw.
Flowchart - Process response - non-compliant discharges from approved discharges
Flowchart – Process response – not approved discharges found to be controlled wastewater

Other

Waikato Regional Council – Basic Investigative skills for Local Government 2016
Hawkes Bay Regional Council Enforcement Policy 2018