



CARPENTARIA SHIRE

Outback by the Sea

BUSINESS PAPER

18 MARCH, 2020

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NOTICE OF MEETING

COUNCILLORS:

Mayor Jack Bawden	Chairperson
Cr John Beard	
Cr Ashley Gallagher	
Cr Bradley Hawkins	
Cr Andrew Murphy	
Cr Peter Wells	
Cr Craig Young	

Please find attached the Agenda for the Ordinary Council Meeting to be held in the Council Chambers, Haig Street, Normanton commencing at 9:00am.

Mark Crawley
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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- 1 OPENING OF MEETING**
- 2 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE**
- 3 CONDOLENCES**
- 4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS**

RECOMMENDATION

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held 26 February 2020 be confirmed.

- 5 BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS**
- 6 RECEPTION OF PETITIONS & DEPUTATIONS**
- 7 MAYORAL MINUTES**

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8 REPORTS FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

8.1 CEO REPORT

Attachments: NIL
Author: Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
Date: 11 March 2020

Key Outcome: 1.5 – Council has high quality governance
Key Strategy: 1.5.3 Council has good decision making processes in place.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various activities and programs that are facilitated within the Chief Executive Officer's portfolio.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive and note the Chief Executive Officer's report; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

MEETINGS SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Event	Location
Council			
18 March 2020	9:00am	Ordinary Meeting of Council	Boardroom
19 March 2020	8:30am	Workshop – Councillors and Directors	Boardroom
15 April 2020	9:00am	Ordinary Meeting of Council	Boardroom
16 April 2020	8:30am	Workshop – Councillors and Directors	Boardroom
NWQROC, FNQROC and LGAQ			
28 March 2020		Local Government Elections	
13 July 2020		Next Generation Councils	Twin Waters
14-15 July 2020		Civic Leaders	Twin Waters
August - T.B.A.		Disaster Management Conference	T.B.A.
19-21 October 20		Annual Conference	Gold Coast
4-5- November		LGx Conference	Brisbane

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Date	Time	Event	Location
20			
Local Government Professionals Australia			
13-15 May 2020		Board meeting, President's Summit	Canberra

FINANCIAL REPORT

Governance Income and Expenditure to 29 February 2020

INCOME – Operating			
Account #	Description	Budget	Year to Date
EXPENDITURE - Operating			
Account #	Description	Budget	Year to Date
250131	Governance – Op Expenses	905,000.00	833,681.36
250133	Governance - Depreciation		131,109.74
250231	Elected Members – Op Expenses	593,000.00	341,952.00
250331	Communications – Op Expenses		25,268.94
250431	Major Op Expenses	2,507,000	43,465.70
250532	Property and Leases - Maintenance		1,818.00
INCOME – Capital			
Account #	Description	Budget	Year to Date
250151	Governance – Capital Grants	2,595,909.00	79,090.91
EXPENDITURE – Capital			
Account #	Description	Budget	Year to Date
250171	Governance - WIP		73,296.18

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ACTIONS OUTSTANDING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

Date:	Ref:	Action	Status	Comment
A1217-12		Advise Messrs Lowe of decision and prepare lease documents	In Progress	
A0618-07		Prepare draft vehicular crossover policy for council consideration.	In Progress	Draft Policy circulated to Councillors for input
0918/0038		Lobby State Government to review the school bus subsidy eligibility criteria	Started	Arranging a deputation with Minister for Education and Transport
Feb-19	138	Include issues identified during flood event on agenda for next LDMG meeting.	Started	Local Disaster Management Group met on 30/01/2020
Sept 19		Review current gauges and include in Asset Register and Guardian IMS. Costs to raise those gauges that need to be raised	Noted	To be discussed and progressed further with work being done with NWQROC and QRA
Feb 2020		Inform applicant that payments for monitoring works during period mentioned have been processed and paid in accordance with Council policy at time of payment.	Complete	Applicant advised via email

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MATTERS FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

1. Covered in separate reports

A separate Report will be provided for all matters for Council consideration.

Recommendation: NIL

MATTERS FOR COUNCIL INFORMATION

2. Officers Reports to Council

Have discussed the need for Officers to prepare separate reports for consideration by Council for decision rather than including in the Monthly Reports which include regular Monthly Updates.

This process will provide the opportunity for additional information including background and any consultation that has occurred in relation to the matter to be presented for consideration and decision.

Recommendation: For information

3. Election 2020

A presentation/Information Session is being prepared for all candidates in the upcoming 2020 Local Government Election. The purpose of the Information Session is to apprise candidates of their obligations in relation to the election and reporting, also an opportunity to apprise candidates of proposed changes being considered by State Government as part of further Belcarra reforms.

The information session is proposed for the Thursday following the Council Meeting.

Recommendation: For information

4. Corona Virus COVID-19

On 10 March 2020 the SDCC arranged a dial in for an awareness briefing. Queensland Health, BOM and QFES were presenting during the session. BOM and QFES in relation to possible weather event.

It was agreed that Queensland Health were the best source of information and advice in relation to the Virus.

Detailed planning will be made available when it is finalised. No Vaccine and it would take 1 ½ to 2 years to develop.

Self-hygiene is the best defence.

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All known cases that have been identified in Queensland have been traced back to source of infection.

Contingencies are available for LG Elections if required (adjournment). Voting options are available if people do not wish to attend polling booths. i.e. request postal vote.

Goal is to delay the peak of the (any) outbreak. Less people getting infected over a longer period of time.

Recommendation: For information

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8.2 SEEKING COUNCIL VIEWS

Attachments:	NIL
Author:	Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
Date:	11 March 2020
Key Outcome:	4.1 - Sustainable urban and rural development
Key Strategy:	4.1.1 Ensure development accords with Carpentaria Shire Council's planning scheme, planning instruments, codes and legislation.

Executive Summary:

Request received for Council's views in relation to surrender of portion of Lot 12 SP252497 being Reserve for Strategic Land Management in Karumba.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. offer no objection to the conversion to freehold of a portion of the reserve land described as Lot 12 on SP 252497 containing structures for inclusion into the freehold lots on the condition that planning and building applications are completed and lodged as a matter of urgency for the buildings etc. that don't have current approvals; and
2. that the applicant be required to arrange for the preparation of survey plans to the satisfaction of Council prior to lodgment with the Department.

Background:

Business owner in Karumba has requested Council's Views in relation to making an application for conversion of a portion of Lot 12 on SP252497 (Reserve for Strategic Land Management) which contains dwellings, sheds and equipment storage associated with Lot 60 on SP105676 and Lot 62 NM94.

The business owner is seeking to include the reserve land containing building etc. into the current freehold lots associated with the business.

Council would require the lodgment of planning and building applications for the structures and operations on the land to ensure that all approvals are sorted along with the land conversion.

Survey plans would need to be prepared to ensure that Council is satisfied with the amount of land being sought in the conversion from Reserve to Freehold.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mayor Jack Bawden
- Justin Hancock – Director Corporate Services
- Ron Kenyon

Legal Implications:

- Will fall to State Government Department to process in accordance with Land Act
-

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Financial and Resource Implications:

- Not Applicable

Risk Management Implications:

- Workplace Health and Safety Risk is assessed as low
- Financial Risk is assessed as low
- Public Perception and Reputation Risk is assessed as low



Indicative area required for the conversion from Reserve to Freehold.

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8.3 ADOPTION OF CARPENTARIA SHIRE BIOSECURITY PLAN 2019

- Attachments:**
- 8.3.1. Biosecurity Plan (incl Budget)[↓](#)
 - 8.3.2. 5 Year Action Plan[↓](#)
 - 8.3.3. Pest Animal Incentive Program[↓](#)
 - 8.3.4. Pest Plant Incentive Program[↓](#)
 - 8.3.5. Consultation Comments[↓](#)

Author: Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer

Date: 11 March 2020

Key Outcome: 3.1 - Green spaces, natural areas and natural resources are protected and well managed

Key Strategy: 3.1.1 Plan and manage open space, parkland and natural areas to eradicate pests and noxious weeds and promote biodiversity, water quality and community use.

Executive Summary:

Community consultation has been undertaken with the landowners and others in relation to the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 and it is now ready for formal adoption by Council.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council adopt the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 and associated Incentive Programs and note the comments provided from the recent consultation with landowners.

Background:

Gulf Catchments Biosecurity and Agribusiness Innovation was engaged by Council to assist with the development of a Biosecurity Plan for the Carpentaria Shire.

Invasive plants and animals have a significant impact on the environment, the economy (agriculture) and the community (culture, recreation, human health and social amenity).

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) sets out a legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland. The *Biosecurity Act 2014* mandates that Local Government must have a biosecurity plan for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area and is responsible for ensuring Invasive Biosecurity Matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Under the Act, land managers, industry, the community and all levels of Government who deals with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity which poses a Biosecurity Risk, of causing a Biosecurity Event, to a Biosecurity Consideration, have a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all "Reasonable and Practical" measures to prevent or minimise that risk and adverse effects, to that Biosecurity Consideration.

The input of obligated stakeholders from across all sectors of the community is essential and has been drawn on through the development of the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019.

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 contains an integrated planning framework, which aims to facilitate communication, planning and commitment to "reasonable and

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practical” levels of management among all obligated stakeholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

The Plans integrated framework includes a linking five-year action plan and concludes with a review and evaluation process to monitor the adoption and effectiveness of the plans programs and actions to meet invasive biosecurity matter obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mayor Jack Bawden
- Councillors
- Rural Landowners
- Scott Middleton – Gulf Catchments Biosecurity & Agribusiness Innovation

Legal Implications:

- *Biosecurity Act 2014* sets out the legal framework for the Plan.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- A draft 5-year budget is attached to support the 5 Year Action Plan

Risk Management Implications:

- Workplace Health and Safety Risk is assessed as low
- Finance Risk is assessed as low
- Public Perception and Reputation Risk is assessed as low

Carpentaria Shire

Biosecurity Plan 2019



CARPENTARIA SHIRE
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SUMMARY

Invasive plants and animals have a significant impact on the environment, the economy (agriculture) and the community (culture, recreation, human health and social amenity).

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) sets out a legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland. The *Biosecurity Act 2014* mandates that Local Government must have a biosecurity plan for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area and is responsible for ensuring Invasive Biosecurity Matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Under the Act, land managers, industry, the community and all levels of Government who deals with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity which poses a Biosecurity Risk, of causing a Biosecurity Event, to a Biosecurity Consideration, have a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all "Reasonable and Practical" measures to prevent or minimise that risk and adverse effects, to that Biosecurity Consideration.

The input of obligated stakeholders from across all sectors of the community is essential and has been drawn on through the development of the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019.

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 contains an integrated planning framework, which aims to facilitate communication, planning and commitment to "reasonable and practical" levels of management among all obligated stakeholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

The Plans integrated framework includes a linking five-year action plan and concludes with a review and evaluation process to monitor the adoption and effectiveness of the plans programs and actions to meet invasive biosecurity matter obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 has been developed by Gulf Catchments Biosecurity and Agribusiness Innovation (GCB&AI) and is inclusive of critical planning concepts identified within the North West Regional Biosecurity Strategy "The NW Vision".

GCB&AI would like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions from Carpentaria Shire Council staff, landholders and organisations, which have supported the development of the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019.

- Carpentaria Shire Council
- Pest Advisory Group members

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GLOSSARY

CSC	Carpentaria Shire Council
GCB&AI	Gulf Catchments Biosecurity and Agribusiness Innovation
SGNRM	Southern Gulf NRM Ltd
NGRMG	Northern Gulf Resource Management Group Ltd
NRM	Natural Resource Management
BQ	Biosecurity Queensland
DES	Department of Environment and Science
TMR	Transport and Main Roads
Rangers	Indigenous Ranger Groups
The Plan	Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019
The Act	Biosecurity Act 2014
GBO	General Biosecurity Obligation
LGA	Local Government Area
PAG	Pest Advisory Group
BPM	Best Practice Management
IBMD	Invasive Biosecurity Matter Declaration
WoNS	Weed of National Significance
TAP	Threat Abatement Plan
QIP&AS	Queensland Invasive Plants & Animals Strategy 2019-2024
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
COP	Code of Practice
IBM	Invasive Biosecurity Matter
GCPTF	Gulf Catchments Pest Task Force
ACDC	Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control, chemical user certification

DEFINITIONS

Stakeholder / All Stakeholders

Stakeholder refers to land owners, leasee, trustee, managers, employees, contractors, industry, community, visitors and all levels of Government who deal with invasive biosecurity matter, a carrier or carry out an activity which mandates General Biosecurity Obligations (responsibility) for the management of invasive plants and animals.

All Landholders

All landholders refers to private landholders, leasee, trustee, land managers, corporations or Government agencies that own or have responsibility for land within the Local Government Area.

*Note:

As the *Biosecurity Act 2014* does not provide a quantitative or tangible definition for “reasonable and practical” or “Significant”, it is up to Local Government to determine the definition of what is “Significant” and what is a “Reasonable and Practical” level of management under the General Biosecurity Obligation and in compliance with the Act.

“Reasonable and Practical”

“Reasonable and Practical” refers to operational and on ground management, demonstrated through a generalised pest invasion curve of best practice management (feasibility and achievability) under the full spectrum or on ground continuum of activity (Figure 6) which applies to all pests generally, regardless of significance. As the continuum of activity reflects reasonable and practical levels of management. Any variation to Threshold Management Objectives outside of the (reasonable and practical) continuum of activity (at a catchment level), should be limited to reflect on ground feasibility and achievability, with the aim of progressing through the full spectrum or continuum of activity and ensuring correlation with obligations under the Act.

“Significant” (refers to both risk and adverse effect)

“Significant” risk;

- Pests listed as Prohibited Matter
- An invasive pest listed as a significant threatening process and/or a priority for management across a designated area, within one or more State or National Frameworks.
- An isolated or localised (declared or non-declared) emerging pest which is currently demonstrating extensive establishment, spread and likely adverse effect (biosecurity event), and the risk or cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as “Significant” to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the region.

“Significant” adverse effect;

- An invasive pest (declared or non-declared) which is currently demonstrating extensive establishment, spread and likely adverse effect (biosecurity event) and the cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as “Significant” to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the region.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)

The general biosecurity obligation applies to a person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity, if the person knows or ought reasonably to know that the biosecurity matter, carrier or activity poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk. The person has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk. The person(s) has an obligation (GBO) to prevent or minimise adverse effects on a biosecurity consideration, of the person's dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier or carrying out the activity. The person(s) must also minimise the likelihood of causing a biosecurity event or limit the consequences of a biosecurity event caused, by dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier or carrying out the activity. The Person(s) must not do or omit to do something if the person knows or ought reasonably to know that doing or omitting to do the thing may exacerbate the adverse effects, or potential adverse effects, of the biosecurity matter, carrier or activity on a biosecurity consideration.

Biosecurity Matter

Biosecurity matter is a living thing, other than a human or part of a human; or a pathogenic agent that can cause disease in a living thing, other than a human; or in a human, by the transmission of the pathogenic agent from an animal to the human; or a disease; or a contaminant.

Biosecurity Risk

A biosecurity risk is a risk of any adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration caused by, or likely to be caused by biosecurity matter; or dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier; or carrying out an activity relating to biosecurity matter or a carrier.

Biosecurity Event

A biosecurity event is an event comprising something that has happened, is happening or may happen; and has had, is having or may have a "significant" adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration and was or is being caused by, or may be or may have been caused by, biosecurity matter.

Biosecurity Consideration

A biosecurity consideration is defined as being; human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment.

Deals With

The term "Deals With" refers to biosecurity matter or a carrier, including to keep or possess, whether intentionally or otherwise, conduct experiments with, produce, manufacture, use in the course of manufacture, breed, propagate, grow, raise, feed, culture, distribute, import, transport, dispose of, buy or supply biosecurity matter or carrier.

Carrier

A carrier is any animal or plant, or part of any animal or plant, or any other thing capable of moving biosecurity matter attached to, or contained in, the animal, plant or other thing from a place to another place. Or containing biosecurity matter that may attach to or enter another animal or plant, or part of another animal or plant, or another thing.

Thing

Means a thing, whether dead, alive, or inanimate and includes a human.

Contaminant

A contaminant is anything that may be harmful to animal or plant health or pose a risk of any adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration.

Key Terms and Definitions under the Biosecurity Act 2014 continued.....

Prohibited Matter - Invasive Biosecurity Matter

Is not currently present in Queensland and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the matter may have a significant adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration. Prohibited matter must be reported to an inspector without delay (s36).

Restricted Matter - Invasive Biosecurity Matter

Found in Queensland and may have an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration if restrictions are not imposed.

Restricted Matter Category

Category 1: must be reported to an inspector

Category 2: must be reported to an authorised officer

Category 3: not to be distributed or disposed

Category 4: not to be moved

Category 5: not to be kept

Category 6: not to be fed

Category 7: must be killed

Notifiable incident

Notifiable incident means a biosecurity event which must be reported to an inspector (s47(7))

Inspector

A person appointed by the Director General (or delegated public servant) to exercise the full range of powers available under the Act including those required to respond to biosecurity emergencies. An authorised person of a Local Government may receive temporary appointment of an inspector (authorised officer) where working in partnership to exercise emergency powers under a biosecurity emergency order.

Authorised Officer

A person who is authorised by the chief executive officer of a Local Government (authorised person) to exercise general powers in relation to invasive biosecurity matter for the particular Local Government Area of authorisation.

An Authorised officers general powers include those listed under chapter 10 of the Act, with the exception of emergency powers of an inspector (Chapter 10, part 3) and (s291) the power to stop or move travelling animals.

An authorised officer has powers to enter a property, investigate, monitor and enforce compliance (seize, dispose, issue fines, recover costs and commence prosecutions and injunctions) with the Act, under a Biosecurity instrument.

Carpentaria Shire Council authorised officer – Phillip Grieve (07) 47 452 200.

PART A: CONSULTATION AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK

SECTION 1: CONSULTATION AND PLANNING

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* sets out a legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland. The Act contains key functions, tools and powers to shape roles and shared responsibility among stakeholders as described in Appendix 1.

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*,

- (s23) General Biosecurity Obligation: All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity that poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, of causing a biosecurity event, to a biosecurity consideration has a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO). Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk and adverse effects to that biosecurity consideration.
- (s48), Local Government is responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter includes those listed in Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4) and Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7.
- (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.
- (s54), A written or electronic copy of the Local Government biosecurity plan must be made available for inspection, free of charge, for members of the public, at the Local Government's public office.

Purpose

The Carpentaria Shire Council acknowledge key functions, tools and powers (roles and responsibilities) listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and as such, have sought to establish the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan for its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

The purpose of the plan is to establish a systematic planning framework which effectively facilitates communication, planning and commitment to an agreed level of "reasonable and practical" management (achievable and feasible) among all obligated stakeholder sectors from across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

Vision

To establish and maintain an effective, community driven approach to preventing or minimising the risk of entry, establishment, spread and adverse effects of Invasive Biosecurity Matter across the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area, in accordance with Act and linking Commonwealth and State best practice planning frameworks.

1.1 LEGISLATION, STRATEGIES, POLICIES, PLANS AND GUIDELINES

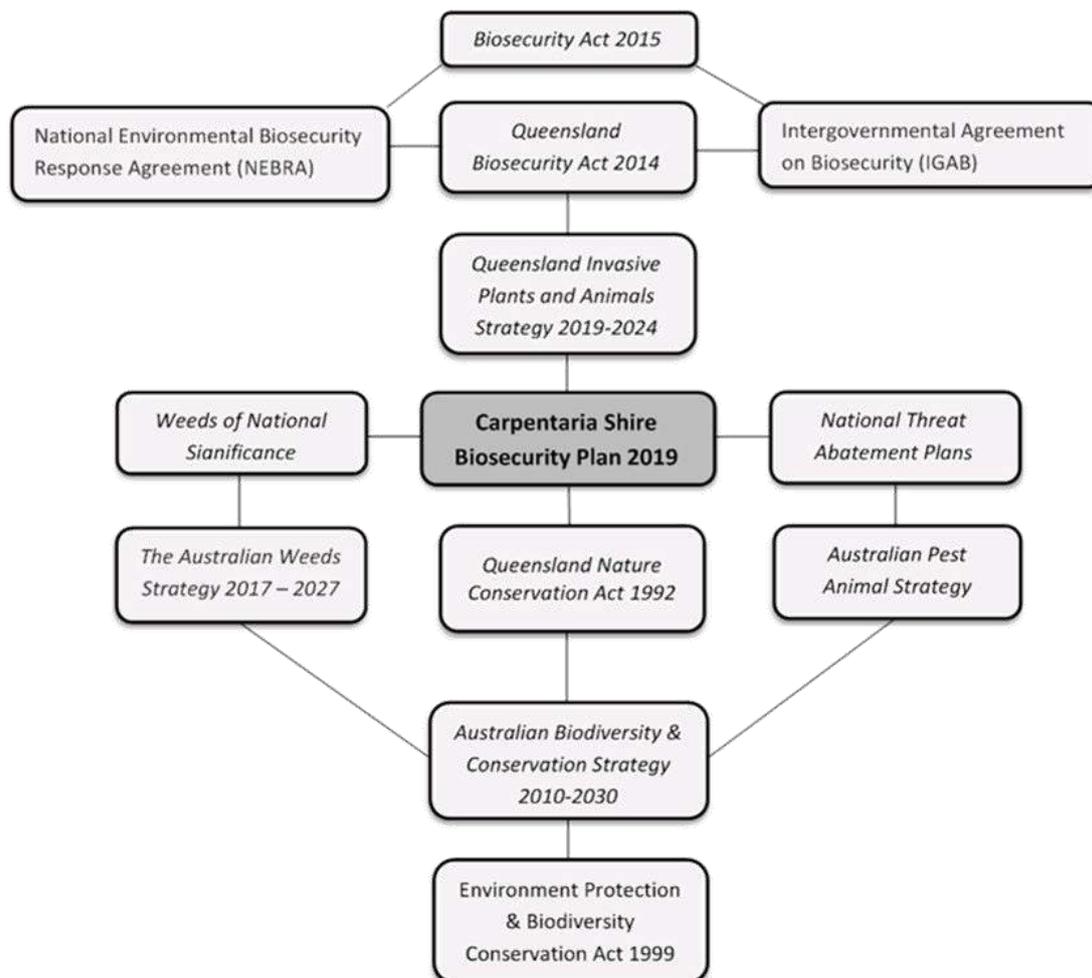
There are various National, State, Regional and Local pest planning frameworks (legislation, strategies, policies, plans and guidelines) which contribute to the management of pests either directly or indirectly as described further in Appendix 2.

Although, the *Biosecurity Act 2014* sets out the primary legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland and was developed to ensure it “dove-tailed” with provisions contained in other legislation.

Commonwealth and State frameworks illustrated in Figure 1 define the overarching frameworks, which establish a systematic approach to planning and management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter.

These overarching frameworks are incorporated throughout the plan for the strategic alignment with, and between State obligations and Commonwealth priorities.

Figure 1: Overarching Commonwealth and State Pest Planning Frameworks.



1.2 INTEGRATED PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 contains an integrated planning framework (illustrated in Figure 2) which aims to facilitate stakeholder communication, planning and commitment to reasonable and practical management of invasive biosecurity matter, in compliance with the Act.

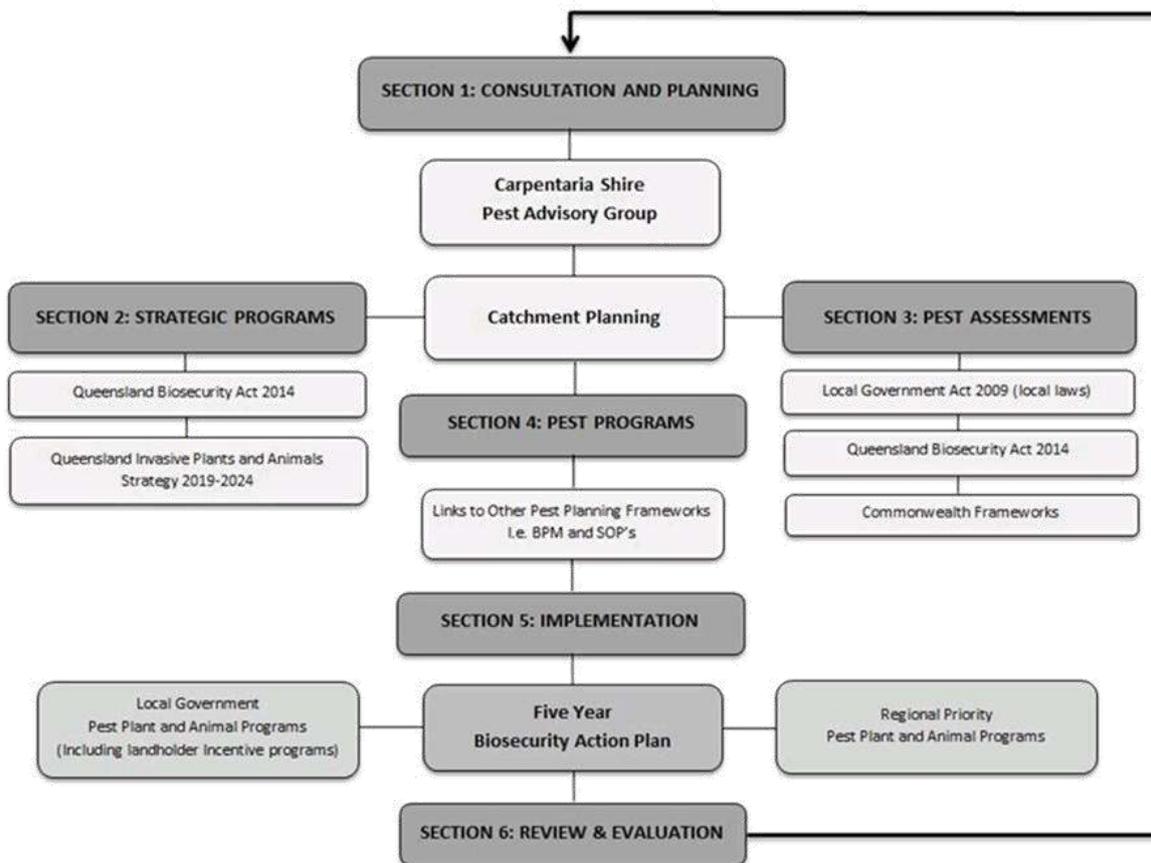
The integrated framework incorporates catchment based planning to segment and more effectively facilitate communication, planning and management among all stakeholder sectors across the Local Government Area.

Catchment based segmentation also facilitates strategic links with, and between the critical components of overarching, State obligations (“reasonable and practical”) and Commonwealth priorities (“Significant”) to ensure a systematic approach, consistent with obligations under the Act and overarching planning frameworks.

The integrated framework concludes with a linking Five Year Biosecurity Action Plan inclusive of Local Government programs and simplified multi species landholder incentive programs to support implementation of agreed “reasonable and practical” levels of management among obligated stakeholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act and overarching planning frameworks.

The plans framework is further described under relevant sections throughout the plan.

Figure 2: Integrated Planning Framework



1.3 CATCHMENT PLANNING

The Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area covers a total area of 64,374km² and consists of seven (7) differing catchment areas including the Leichhardt, Morning Inlet, Flinders, Norman, Gilbert, Staaten and Mitchell Rivers.

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 incorporates catchment based planning into the plan's integrated framework (illustrated in Figure 2) as to geographically segment and facilitate communication, planning and commitment to management outcomes among all stakeholder sectors across the Local Government Area.

As such, the Shire has been segmented into eight (8) catchment management areas according to land parcels and with consideration to similarities in land types, land use, pest distribution and existing pest vectors.

The eight (8) catchment management areas include the Leichhardt, Morning Inlet, Flinders, Norman, Gilbert, Staaten, Mitchell, and Urban District areas, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Urban district management areas have also been defined to specifically prevent or minimise risk and impacts to community based biosecurity considerations (culture, recreation, human health and social amenity) whilst also enabling more effective use of local declarations and local laws. Two urban district areas have been identified as per Carpentaria Shire Councils Planning Scheme (Normanton and Karumba).

1.31 Catchment Based Communication, Planning and Management:

Catchment based segmentation enables the establishment of non-incorporated catchment based groups and willing stakeholder representatives to form the Carpentaria Shire Pest Advisory Group. The plans integrated planning framework (Figure 2) relies heavily on the (catchment based) geographical representation of the Pest Advisory Group throughout the entire planning process.

Catchment based segmentation also facilitates strategic links with, and between the critical components of overarching invasive pest planning frameworks such as, State obligations ("reasonable and practical") and Commonwealth priorities ("Significant") to ensure a systematic approach, consistent with obligations under the Act and overarching planning frameworks.

Catchment based segmentation and stakeholder representation is envisaged to significantly enhance; geographical communication, planning, collaboration and commitment to (ownership) adopting; implementing and monitoring of catchment based planning outcomes among the wider community, across the large scale Local Government Area.

Maintaining a catchment based stakeholder collective (the pest advisory group) and non-incorporated catchment based management groups is critical to sustain community driven communication, planning and management among all stakeholder sectors across the Local Government Area.

Implementation (ownership) of catchment based planning outcomes will be supported through Local Government incentive programs, thus facilitating a shared, risk based approach (foundational principles) to compliance under the Act.

Landholder adoption and commitment to the Local Government incentive program, particularly among catchment based neighbours is envisaged to automatically create (non-incorporated) catchment based landholder groups who are actively implementing best practice to address biosecurity obligations. Therefore, greatly increase the potential for attracting further incentive funding (Local, State or Commonwealth) by means of presenting a collaborative low risk, high return and protected catchment based biosecurity investment.

1.4 STAKEHOLDERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* is the primary legislative framework for which outlines key functions, tools and powers that shape the roles and responsibilities among all obligated stakeholders, for the effective management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland as described in Appendix 1.

All stakeholders (government agencies, industry groups, community groups and private landholders) with a General Biosecurity Obligation or responsibility for Invasive Biosecurity Matter (under the Act) within the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area are invited to contribute to the plan's development through the Pest Advisory Group and/or public submission (via review) of the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019.

Stakeholders and responsibilities for Invasive Biosecurity Matter are listed within Appendix 3: Table 32 and should reflect agreed stakeholder roles and responsibilities listed in Section 2: Strategic Programs.

1.5 CARPENTARIA SHIRE PEST ADVISORY GROUP

The Carpentaria Shire Pest Advisory Group (see below Table 1) forms a local communication framework to facilitate communication, planning and management among all sectors of government, industry, community and private landholders with a General Biosecurity Obligation or a keen interest in Invasive Biosecurity Matter across the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area.

The Pest Advisory Group includes a diverse collective of key stakeholders including catchment based (geographical) stakeholder representation to significantly enhance geographical communication, planning, collaboration and commitment to (ownership) developing, adopting, implementing and monitoring of catchment based planning outcomes among all stakeholders within the wider community, across the large scale Local Government Area.

The Pest Advisory Group will not only provide critical support with the planning and development of the Biosecurity Plan, it will also play a key role with informing council on various biosecurity management matters more generally as issues are identified into the future.

Table 1: Pest Advisory Group Representatives

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Sector	Catchment	Position Title
Don McDonald	Landholder (McDonald Holdings)	Mitchell, Staaten, Norman and Flinders	Owner
Will Brown	Landholder (Gulf Coast Agricultural Co)	Staaten and Gilbert	Manager
PJ Whitaker	Landholder (Hacon and Sons)	Gilbert	Manager
Brent Stevenson	Landholder (Stanbroke)	Gilbert, Norman, Flinders, Leichhardt and Morning Inlet	Manager
Bruce Nicholas	Landholder (Western Grazing)	Norman and Flinders	Manager
Calvin Gallagher	Landholder	Norman and Flinders	Owner
Darren and Shelby Heslin	Landholder	Flinders	Owner
Josh Castle	Landholder (Australian Agricultural Co)	Flinders	Manager
Randall	Landholder	Leichhardt	Manager
Colin Fisher	Landholder	Leichhardt	Owner
Richard Tait	Landholder	Leichhardt	Manager
Michael Crisp	Landholder	Leichhardt	Owner

1.6 INVASIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS COVERED IN THE PLAN

To ensure consistency with the *Biosecurity Act 2014 (S48)*, the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan includes all invasive plants and animals;

- Listed within *Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 and 4)* and *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2)* which are present or pose a high risk of entry within the Local Government Area (See Appendix 4).
- Declared locally within the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area under the *Local Government Act 2009*, subordinate local laws No 3 (Community and Environment Management).
- Emerging as invasive pests which are present in the Local Government Area and pose a biosecurity risk, although are not yet declared under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* or the *Local Government Act 2009*. These pests are identified within the plan to be considered for future local declaration under the *Local Government Act 2009*.

The plan does not include other Prohibited or Restricted Biosecurity Matter listed under the Act, nor does it include native species, domestic animals, nuisance house pests (e.g. mice, cockroaches and mosquitos), marine pests, crop and lawn weeds or pathogens to humans, livestock and plants.

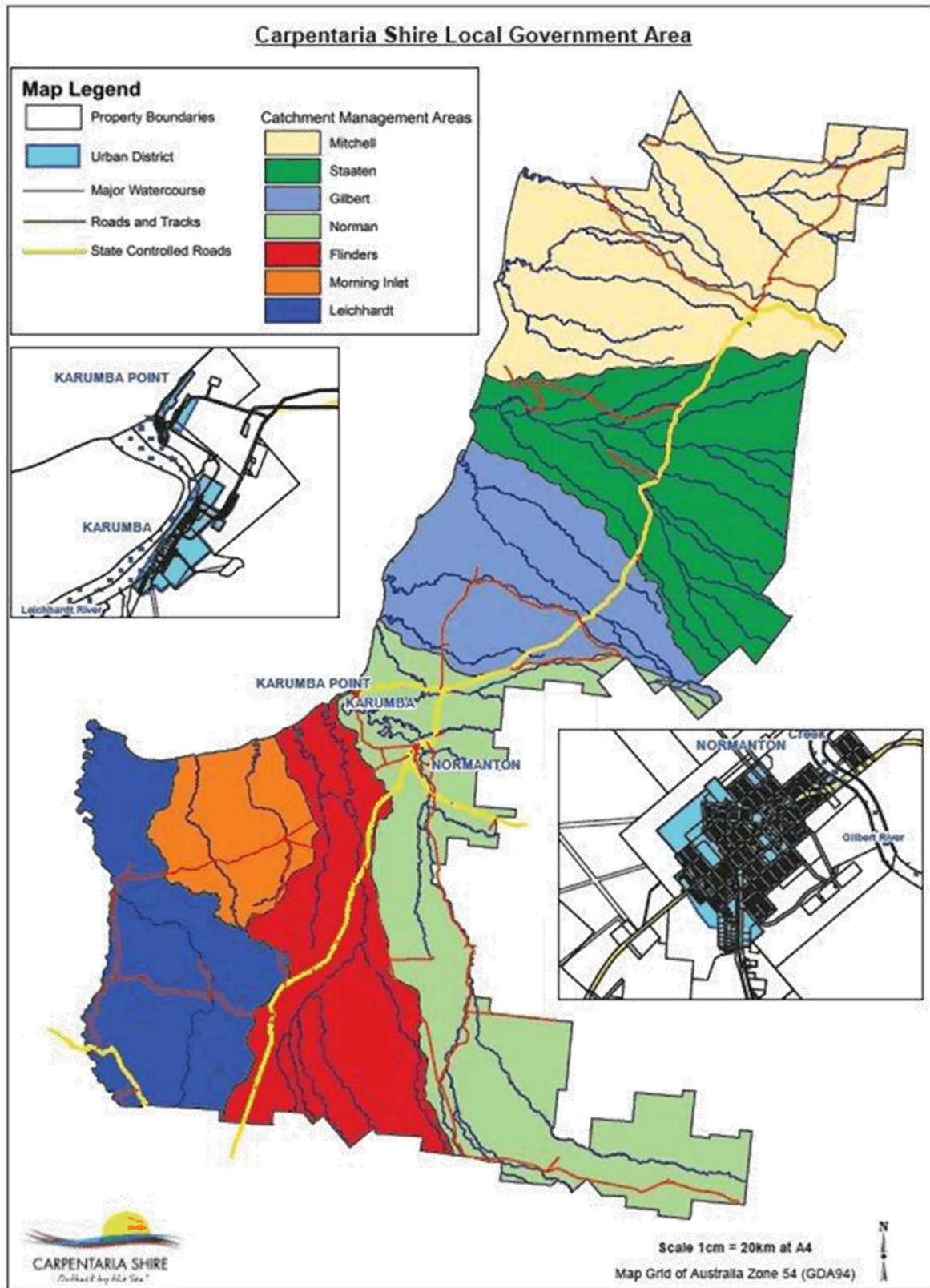
All pests present (or pose risk of entry) in the Local Government Area are listed in Appendix 5: Catchment based Invasive Plants and Animals of the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area.

1.7 AREA COVERED BY THE PLAN

To ensure consistency with the *Biosecurity Act 2014 (S48)*, the plan covers all lands within the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area regardless of tenure.

The Local Government Area in its entirety is segmented into eight (8) catchment management areas including the Leichhardt, Morning Inlet, Flinders, Norman, Gilbert, Staaten, Mitchell, and Urban District areas, as illustrated below in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area Covered In the Plan



PART B: PEST PROGRAMS

SECTION 2: STRATEGIC PROGRAMS

Section 2: Strategic Programs, integrates the six (6) key themes as listed within the *Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019-2024 (QIP&AS)* and described below in Table 2.

As part of the plans integrated planning framework (Figure 2), the six (6) predetermined QIP&AS objectives establish a systematic approach to facilitating the Pest Advisory Group through the initial stages of the stakeholder planning process, with the aim of establishing stakeholder roles, responsibilities and general direction for how pests can and will be managed in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and other linking pest planning frameworks.

Stakeholder ownership of agreed, reasonable and practical actions defined in Section 2 is critical to the commitment, adoption and implementation of the plan.

Agreed stakeholder roles and responsibilities listed throughout Section 2: Strategic Programs, should reflect Stakeholder Responsibilities listed in Appendix 3, Table 32.

Table 2: Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019-2024 (QIP&AS) Key Themes

Strategic planning and management	Develop risk-based strategic directions that maximise stakeholder responsibility in managing invasive plants and animal.
Prevention and preparedness	Prevent the establishment and spread of invasive plants and animals.
Effective management systems	Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.
Monitoring and assessment	Standardise information on invasive plants and animals to form the basis for effective decision-making.
Commitment, roles and responsibilities	Gain commitment from all land managers, industries, communities and governments to a coordinated approach to managing invasive plants and animals.
Awareness and education	Increase the number of stakeholders who understand their role in, and best practice of, the management of invasive plants and animals.

STRATEGIC PROGRAM 1: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Table 3: Strategic Program 1: Strategic Planning and Management

Strategic Program 1: Strategic Planning and Management			
Develop risk-based strategic directions that maximise stakeholder responsibility in managing invasive plants and animal.			
Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7). (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 			
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder	
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Strategic Program 6: Education and Awareness (Table 8). See Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment (Table 6). 	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Establish "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Strategic Program 2: Prevention and Preparedness (Table 4). 	CSC / All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Strategic Program 2: Prevention and Preparedness (Table 4). 	CSC / All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Establish "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Strategic Program 3: Effective Management Systems (Table 5). 	CSC / All Stakeholders
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (SBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment (Table 6). See Strategic Program 5: Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities (Table 7). 	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders
(s53) A Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for IBM in its LGA.	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Strategic Program 5: Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities (Table 7). 	CSC / All Stakeholders

STRATEGIC PROGRAM 2: PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

Table 4: Strategic Program 2: Prevention and Preparedness

Strategic Program 2: Prevention and Preparedness Prevent the establishment and spread of invasive plants and animals.		
<p>Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) • (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers during surveillance and monitoring programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P. acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). ◦ High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). ◦ High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). ◦ High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). ◦ High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism sites, public gardens, markets, nurseries, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated things). ◦ High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). • Promote local and regional prevention associated with high-risk carriers and activities through education programs (i.e. roadside signage, social media, tourism apps, websites, newsletters, public notice boards etc.). • Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). • Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. ◦ Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. ◦ Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. ◦ Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). ◦ Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. ◦ Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). ◦ Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. 	<p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p>
<p>Establish "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p>		

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

<p>Establish "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p>	<p>Establish "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and disseminate a pest alert list inclusive of reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter incursions through education programs (i.e. social media, emails, fact sheets etc.). Prevent the deliberate keeping, feeding, sale, dispersal and disposal of restricted or prohibited pests. Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol (for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter) into general operational activities (mustering, maintenance programs etc). Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). Implement and promote prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol into State and local road maintenance activities to manage risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) from new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter. RMPC - Implement surveillance and reporting measures during rest area servicing and other roadside works. RMPC - Implement interpretation and reporting protocol at rest areas (include registered existing unregistered). RMPC - Implement pre slasher treatments into roadside herbicide spraying tenders or contracts to support surveillance of high-risk pathways and containment of new isolated incursions. NDRRA - Implement prevention protocol for contractors including use of IBMD's, funding for rock pad clean down sites and clean down protocol. Local Roads - Implement surveillance and reporting during maintenance works. Ensure contractors, supervisors and key staff commit to clean downs and inspections of "carriers" prior to entering the shire, property or before shifting camps (from high risk areas) to new areas. Provide pest identification support to enhance the reliability and early detection of invasive biosecurity matter. 	<p>CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / DTMR CSC / DTMR CSC / DTMR CSC / DTMR CSC / DTMR CSC / DTMR CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ / NRM</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread by natural processes (biosecurity event) and adverse effects to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Establish "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement weed and pest animal control programs to contain natural spread from lands; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. Implement pest animal control programs (baiting / trapping / Shooting / Shooting) targeting critical habitats (wild dogs and feral pigs) and critical focal points (wild dogs) of pest animals with consideration to (home range) property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries. Implement catchment based property and site containment measures for all (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Eradication and Containment A, B & C) as listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019. Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Eradication and Containment A, B & C) as listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, Section 4: Pest Programs. Ensure new Restricted or Prohibited Matter incursions are contained and methods are consistent with registered products, approved methods and applications. Ensure training is up to date for key staff and supervisors (pest identification, GBO, best practice management and clean down practices). 	<p>CSC / Landholders CSC / Landholders CSC / Landholders CSC / Landholders CSC / Landholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Establish "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p>	<p>Ensure new Restricted or Prohibited Matter incursions are contained and methods are consistent with registered products, approved methods and applications.</p> <p>Ensure training is up to date for key staff and supervisors (pest identification, GBO, best practice management and clean down practices).</p>	<p>All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders</p>

STRATEGIC PROGRAM 3: EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Table 5: Strategic Program 3: Effective Management Systems

Strategic Program 3: Effective Management Systems		
Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.		
<p>Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) • (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 		<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>
	<p>Establish "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p>	
<p>Management Obligation</p>	<p>Reasonable and Practical Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37) as listed in the Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4). • Declare all pests listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-declared) under local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined by the PAG. • Support urban district invasive pest plant and animal compliance through local laws. • Ensure subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies are implemented across urban and rural districts (i.e. Neem, Calotrope, keeping of dingoes etc) including health safety compliance where necessary (i.e. pigs in urban districts). • Target all invasive pests listed within the Biosecurity plan in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4). • Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4: Pest Programs). • Promote and support the release of State Government biological controls (i.e. Parkinsonia, Rubber vine, Rabbits etc.) • Implement catchment management objectives for all invasive pest plants in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.) • Implement catchment based management objectives for all invasive pest animals in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.) • Support implementation of catchment objectives and (approved and registered) best practice pest plant and animal control measures via incentive programs. • Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate sponsorship to support catchment groups implementing incentive programs and / or targeting "Significant" pests. • Encourage QP&WS to implement the incentive program (good neighbour policy) for the management of dingoes moving outside of the park. • Promote weed week among landholders across the LGA (similar to 1080 programs) which aims to incorporate annual support from a pest task force for those who have adopted agreements. • Establish an awards system linked to incentive programs for outstanding achievements in the LGA. • Ensure training, licencing and accreditation is up to date for key staff, supervisors and contractors (pest identification, GBO, best practice management, use of herbicides, pesticides and clean down practices etc.). <p>The Pest Animal Incentive program defines key actions (Table 53) and offers incentives to support implementation of best practice control measures and integrated management.</p> <p>1080 Services: Available to Shire landholders/landholdings (>5km from townships) as a Local Government Incentive. Best practice delivery methodology is identified below to maximise outcomes from incentive investments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feral Pigs – Target protein deficient periods (Sept-Dec). Utilise and contain available proteins such as grains or existing carcasses as permitted under the Act (s46A)(6)(b)(2)). Conglomerate 500gsm meat baits (and or dyed grains) within the contained pre feed area or pig only feeding device to exclude livestock and non-target species from accessing bait material. Target areas with consideration to connectivity (home range during protein deficient periods, distance from waters and ideal habitat) and environmental variables (night-time wind direction). 	<p>Stakeholder</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders CSC CSC CSC CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Landholders CSC CSC CSC / NRM CSC / NRM CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Landholders</p>

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	<p>• Wild Dogs - Target optimal periods such as mating (March-May) or pup dispersal (Sept-Dec). Consider connectivity to critical focal points (intersections, carcasses, yards, water points etc.) including roads at or adjacent to critical habitats (fridges, creeks, rivers, areas of high resources, etc.) with consideration to environmental factors (night-time wind direction, seasonal use of habitats). Use 125gm baits, prepared using gloves to minimise scent, place baits (preferably burned, or replicating a cache site) at active focal points. Use of dog urine or curiosity lures is recommended.</p> <p>• Feral Cats - Target specific programs require optimum periods for efficiency (seeking of carrion in drought or post fire). Use 125gm baits, placed under bushes or in raised sand/soil filled devices (i.e. buckets or logs etc.) preferably with use of a visual stimulant (i.e. tied feathers).</p> <p>Scalp Bounty Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Dogs - Available to Shire landholders/landholdings < 5km from township and or participating in bi annual 1080 programs (x 10 per year @ \$50); Shire landholders/landholdings not participating in 1080 programs and or >5km from townships (x 10 per year @ \$20). <p>Pest Animal Funding Support: Available to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment groups participating in incentive programs and targeting pest animals listed as "significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, as external funding opportunities become available to Local Government.</p> <p>The Pest Plant Incentive program defines key actions (Table 52) and offers incentives to support implementation of best practice control measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered herbicides for approved application methods. • Herbicide applicator to support application of registered herbicides. • Council issue Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration. <p>Pest Plant Funding Support: Available to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment groups participating in incentive programs and targeting pest plants listed as "significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, as external funding opportunities become available to Local Government.</p>	<p>CSC / All Landholders</p>
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STRATEGIC PROGRAM 4: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

Table 6: Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment

Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment		
Standardise information on invasive plants and animals to form the basis for effective decision-making.		
<p>Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor education and awareness program (including staff training) to ensure consistency with reasonably ought to know obligations (i.e. pest identification and understanding of G80). Implement pest data capture program to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density (i.e. pest mapping). Provide mapping and pest identification support to enhance data capture and monitoring outcomes among stakeholders. Establish data sharing arrangements to collect, collate and share among stakeholders (i.e. NRM and landholders). Support the Biosecurity Queensland Annual Pest Distribution Survey (APDS). 	<p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / BQ / NRM</p> <p>CSC / NRM</p> <p>CSC / NRM</p>
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (G80, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect pest plant and animal control data adequate for asset management review and evaluation. Collect relevant operational prevention, surveillance and reporting data. Conduct passive landholder survey and collate data to support review and/or evaluate LGA pests, programs, outcomes and stakeholder constraints. Collect stakeholder pest presence and distribution data through inspections and on farm biosecurity plan maps via incentive programs. Collect landholder incentive program data, collate and store records to monitor implementation of surveillance, prevention, containment and best practice management programs and outcomes among stakeholders to define compliance with the Act. Monitor data collection and data management systems particularly for control programs, to ensure it is in an adequate format for transparent review and evaluation of programs and asset management outcomes. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance with the Act, confirm presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk among stakeholder sectors, particularly those managing "significant" high risk pests, likely carriers, carrying out high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, Restricted Matter categories (1-7) or Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37). Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>CSC / PAG</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p> <p>CSC / All Landholders</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p>

STRATEGIC PROGRAM 5: COMMITMENT, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 7: Strategic Program 5: Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities

Strategic Program 5: Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities		
Gain commitment from all land managers, industries, communities and governments to a coordinated approach to managing invasive plants and animals.		
Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) • (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 		
Management Obligation		
	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All obligated stakeholders must implement "reasonable and practical actions" listed within Section 2: Strategic programs and landholder incentive programs, appendix 8 (or other agreed actions), to address obligations under the Act. • All obligated stakeholders must adopt the biosecurity plans education and awareness program (Strategic program 2: Table 6 or similar) to ensure consistency with reasonably ought to know obligations. • All obligated stakeholders must target all invasive pests listed within the Biosecurity plan in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4). • All obligated stakeholders must target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4). • Council to develop and implement a 5 year action plan to facilitate Local Government commitment to pest programs (operational and control programs). • Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the G/A. • All landholders must participate in local incentive programs (or commit to similar actions) and catchment group planning with neighbours to align obligated commitments and attract funding for the catchment area. • Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate sponsorship for landholder catchment groups who participate in local incentive programs (or commit to similar actions) and catchment group planning with neighbours to align obligated catchment management commitments and / or targeting "significant" pests in the catchment area. • Monitor adoption of landholder incentive programs to evaluate compliance across the G/A. • Monitor both Council and stakeholder data (stakeholder surveys, pest maps, control program data and operational inspection data) to review and evaluate commitment to education, surveillance, prevention, containment and best practice in compliance with the Act. • Council to authorise a Local Government "Authorised Officer" for the G/A under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and/or under Local Laws to facilitate compliance where required. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors where necessary. (i.e. particularly those managing "significant" high risk pests, likely carriers, carrying out high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, Restricted Matter categories (1-7) or Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)). • Inspect local nurseries, markets and public gardens for sale of Restricted biosecurity matter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Inspect transport companies and small businesses (stock feed, construction materials, earthworks etc.). ◦ Inspect properties without an agreement in place, where pests listed as a "Significant" risk are present (where necessary). ◦ Inspect residential properties under subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies for dingoes, feral pigs or significant weeds in urban districts. • Inspect Council staff and contractors operational activities to monitor adoption of prevention, surveillance, reporting and containment measures within high-risk areas or undertaking high-risk activities (i.e. conduct contractor inspections, clean downs and containment of new incursions at work sites or camps). • Ensure relevant education and training is available and maintained among staff and stakeholders through regional training programs, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, GBO, herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.). 	<p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC / All Landholders</p> <p>CSC / Landholders / NRM</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC</p>
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its G/A, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with government and industry representatives to support projects and research, receive pest updates and disseminate local information. • PAG is to conduct an annual review and evaluation of catchment based commitment to roles and responsibilities within incentive agreements. • PAG to conduct an annual review to evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. • Submit the Carpentaria Biosecurity Plan 2019 final draft for review, endorsement and adoption by Council. • Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan will be available for inspection, free of charge to members of the public in electronic (councils website) or written form at council's public office. 	<p>CSC / NRM CSC / PAG CSC / PAG</p>
<p>(553) A Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for IBM in its LGA.</p>	<p>Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.</p>		<p>CSC CSC</p>

STRATEGIC PROGRAM 6: AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Table 8: Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education

Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education		
Increase the number of stakeholders who understand their role in, and best practice of, the management of invasive plants and animals.		
Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 		
Management Obligation		Reasonable and Practical Actions
<p>Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p>	<p>Establish "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. Disseminate educational materials such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biosecurity Act (GBO) Fact sheet Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. Locally declared invasive biosecurity matter. Catchment based pest list. Pest fact sheets, posters, field guides, best practice research, including SOP's and COP's linking to animal welfare legislation and best practice control measures etc. Promote prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice protocol and practices including available services, incentive programs and best practice delivery methodology. Disseminate educational materials via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target library, info centre, public notice boards, roadside signage, tourism apps, websites, newsletters, toolbox talks, during landholder 1080 programs, email lists, offices, rec rooms, property signage, social media platforms or by other means as necessary. Create and maintain a catchment based, pest advisory group for the GBA stakeholders. Promote data collection, mapping and monitoring among all stakeholders. Promote pest identification and mapping support services. Promote support for local projects and disseminate research and pest updates. Promote relevant education, training, licensing and accreditation available through regional training programs, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, GBO, herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.). Promote awareness of prevention, surveillance and monitoring considerations for high risk carriers through education programs (high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gambusia, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated things). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). Promote awareness of operational prevention measures through education programs to prevent or minimise spread by high-risk carriers and activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations. Regional and local clean down sites. Implementation of clean down protocol, practices and inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Property or site access signage.
<p>s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p>	<p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / BQ</p> <p>CSC / BQ / NRM</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p>
		<p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / All Landholders</p>

SECTION 3: PEST ASSESSMENTS

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, all persons with a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread and any adverse effects). When dealing with invasive biosecurity matter risk an obligated stakeholder must minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect) to a biosecurity consideration.

This means, all persons must first assess and define the "Biosecurity Risk" of Invasive Biosecurity Matter causing a "Biosecurity Event" to a "Biosecurity Consideration" to determine reasonable and practical (achievable and feasible) levels of management appropriate to the risk (any and significant adverse effect) in compliance with the Act.

A quantitative or tangible definition for "reasonable and practical" or "Significant" has not been provided under the Biosecurity Act 2014. It is therefore up to Local Government to determine the definition of what is "Significant" and what is a "Reasonable and Practical" level of management, for preventing or minimising (any and significant) risk and adverse effects in compliance with the General Biosecurity Obligation.

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 integrates overarching frameworks to establish systematic definitions (see definitions page 8) and facilitate strategic links with and between "reasonable and practical" (State obligations) and "significant" (Commonwealth priorities) throughout Pest Assessments (Section 3).

Section 3: Pest Assessments sets out a (4) four step catchment based review framework to systematically determine a pests risk of entry, establishment spread and likely or current adverse effects to a biosecurity consideration. The pest assessment also includes "Reasonable and Practical" threshold management objectives for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter risk and adverse effects across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act and linking overarching frameworks.

A guide has been developed to assist with the completion of the four-step process: **Appendix 6: A Guide to Section 3: Pest Assessments**

Section 3: Pest Assessments creates a four-step process to assist with the completion of catchment based:

- Step 1: Geographical Assessment
- Step 2: Risk Assessment
- Step 3: State and National Significance
- Step 4: Thresholds

INVASIVE PEST ANIMALS ASSESSMENT

Table 9: Invasive Pest Animal Assessment
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Risk Assessment						Current Spread and Impacts	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
				Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration										
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage						
Dingo (<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>)	Staaten	Widespread	Common	Low	Low	Significant	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Restricted	3,4,5,6	High	Containment C
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3,4,5,6	High	Prevention
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment A
	Mitchell	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
	Staaten	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
	Gilbert	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
	Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Flinders	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Leichardt	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Medium	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Significant	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Staaten	Widespread	Common	Significant	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
	Norman	Widespread	Common	Significant	Significant	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Significant	Significant	High	Medium	High	High	Medium	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	Significant	Significant	High	Medium	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Significant	Significant	High	Medium	High	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C	

Table 9: Invasive Pest Animal Assessment continued
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment	Risk Assessment						State and National Significance	Threshold						
	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration													
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage	Current Spread and Impacts	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective	
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Urban Districts	Localised	Common	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A	
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C	
	Staaten	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C	
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C	
	Norman	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C	
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C	
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C	
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C	
	Not listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014													
	Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Significant	Medium	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Low	Significant	Medium	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention	
	Flinders	Localised	Occasional	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A	
	Morning Inlet	Localised	Occasional	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A	
	Leichardt	Localised	Occasional	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A	
European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A	
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Significant	Medium	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C	
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A	
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Significant	Medium	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C	
Invasive Pest Animal Alert List														
European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Significant	Prevention	
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High	High	High	Low	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Significant	Prevention	

INVASIVE PEST PLANTS ASSESSMENT

Table 10: Invasive Pest Plant Assessment
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Risk Assessment					Current Spread and Impacts	State and National Significance		Management Objective			
				<i>Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration</i>						Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats		Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage
Athel pine (<i>Tamoxis ophyla</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	3	Medium	Containment A
	Norman	Localised	Common	Significant	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A	
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3	High	Prevention		
Belly-ache bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Common	Significant	Low	High	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment A	
	Gilbert	Localised	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment A	
	Norman	Localised	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A	
	Flinders	Localised	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A	
	Morning Inlet	Localised	Abundant	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B	
All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	High	Prevention		
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Significant	Significant	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C	
	Mitchell	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C	
	Staaten	Localised	Abundant	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B	
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C	
	Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C	
Flinders	Localised	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C		
All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	Low	Prevention		

Table 10: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Risk Assessment						State and National Significance	Threshold		
				Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration									
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage	Current Spread and Impacts	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Hymenachne (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>)	Norman	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Significant	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
	Leichardt	Localised	Common	Significant	Significant	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	High	Prevention
Mesquite (<i>Prosopis pallida</i>)	Leichardt	Localised	Common	High	Low	Significant	High	Low	Medium	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	High	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3	High	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
	Staaten	Localised	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
	Norman	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
	Gilbert	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Significant	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Significant	Eradication
	Norman	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Low	Significant	Low	Low	Medium	Restricted	3	Significant	Eradication
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3	Significant	Prevention

Table 10: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Risk Assessment						State and National Significance	Threshold		
				<i>Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration</i>									
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage	Current Spread and Impacts	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Rubber vine <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i>	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
	Staaten	Localised	Common	Significant	Low	High	Low	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
	Gilbert	Widespread	Abundant	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Significant	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
	Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Low	Significant	Significant	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
	Leichardt	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	High	Containment B
	Flinders	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment A
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Sticklepod <i>(Senna obtusifolia)</i>	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	Low	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	Medium	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	Significant	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
	Staaten	Localised	Occasional	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	Significant	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
	Norman	Localised	Common	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	Not Present	Restricted	3	High	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
	Gilbert	Localised	Common	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
	Norman	Localised	Common	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Yellow oleander <i>(Thevetia peruviana)</i>	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3	Low	Prevention

**Table 10: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)**

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Risk Assessment						Current Spread and Impacts	State and National Significance	Threshold		
				Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration										
Not Listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014														
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage						
Barleria <i>(Barleria lupulina)</i>	Urban Districts	Localised	Common	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment B
	Norman	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A
	Flinders	Localised	Common	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment B
Calotrope <i>(Calotropro procera & gigantea)</i>	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
	Mitchell	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
	Staaten	Localised	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Medium	Containment B
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
	Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Medium	Containment C
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Medium	Containment C
Yellow Candles <i>(Senna obtusa)</i>	Mornington Inlet	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Medium	Containment C
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Leucaena <i>(Leucaena leucocephala)</i> <i>Incl all other spp & cultivars</i>	Norman	Localised	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment B
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A
Neem tree <i>(Azadirachta indica)</i>	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
	Gilbert	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Stratro weed <i>(Macroptilium atropurpureum)</i>	Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A

Table 10: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment					State and National Significance			Threshold	
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration				Current Spread and Impacts	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective	
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity						Culture & Heritage
Invasive Pest Plant Alert List													
Gamba grass (<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Not Present	Restricted	3	High	Prevention
Giant rats tall grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> & <i>S. natalensis</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Significant	Low	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	Low	Prevention
Parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Significant	High	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	High	Prevention
Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Not Present	Restricted	3	Significant	Prevention
Siam Weed (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Low	High	Medium	High	Not Present	Restricted	3	High	Prevention
Thatch grass (<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Low	High	Medium	High	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention

SECTION 4: PEST PROGRAMS

Section 4: Pest Programs combines reasonable and practical actions defined in Section 2: Strategic Programs, with catchment based management objectives (thresholds) defined in Section 3: Pest Assessments, to form multi species, catchment based Prevention, Eradication and Containment programs (A, B and C).

Pest Programs aim to clearly define agreed, "reasonable and practical" stakeholder actions to meet catchment based stakeholder obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Pest programs also seeks to establish strategic links with all other overarching frameworks in which define pests and actions of Local, State and National "Significance".

Section 4: Pest Programs sets out the platform for all stakeholders to develop invasive biosecurity matter programs (operational and on ground) in compliance with the Act and linking frameworks. Although, Section 4: Pest Programs will specifically support Local Government in the development of simplified, multi species stakeholder incentive programs (Appendix 8) critical for enabling Local Government and landholders the capacity (feasible and achievable) to meet invasive plant and animal obligations in compliance with the Act.

INVASIVE PEST ANIMAL PROGRAMS

PREVENTION

Table 11: Prevention

Management Objective		Prevention - Take all reasonable and practical action to prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area or catchment management area.	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder	
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for available services). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets, posters, SOP's and COP's for animal welfare etc, via websites, during 1080 programs, email, notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Implement pest data capture program to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density (i.e. pest mapping). Support staff training (i.e. Pest identification, clean down practices etc.). 	All Landholders All Stakeholders	
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the deliberate keeping, feeding, sale, dispersal and disposal of restricted and prohibited pests. Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc). Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions. 	All Landholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders	
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Prevention). Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Prevention). Implement catchment based management objective (Prevention) for invasive pest animals in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Prevention) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the GA. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or local laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders	
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Prevention) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the GA. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or local laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	All Stakeholders CSC CSC /PAG	

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Dingo (<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>)	Urban Districts	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	<p>National Wild Dog Action Plan: Increase awareness, understanding of Queensland legislation surrounding dingo conservation and management.</p> <p><i>Note: The dingo is declared as Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and also defined as both 'wildlife' and 'native wildlife' under the Nature Conservation Act 2014 which provides protection in such areas as national parks.</i></p> <p>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016: Conserve dingo populations in balance with rural operations and public safety. Effectively control dingos across all tenures outside of National Parks. Reduce dingo impacts in peri-urban and rural residential areas. Reduce dingo impacts to as close to zero as is practicable. Maintain an understanding of available science on dingo genetic identification techniques and population ecology.</p> <p>QP&WS Policy: QP&WS have a good neighbour policy in place to manage dingo dispersal into agricultural areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Mitchell	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	
	Gilbert	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	
	Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	
	Flinders	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,6	High	High	
	Mitchell	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	
	Staten	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	
	Gilbert	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	
Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Norman	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Flinders	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	
Invasive Pest Animal Alert List							
European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	3,4,5,6	High	Significant	<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Prevent foxes occupying new areas in Australia and eradicate foxes from areas of high conservation value.</p> <p>Local laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	3,4,5,6	High	Significant	
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	3,4,5,6	High	Significant	<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Eradicate new incursions outlying the core area of national distribution (i.e. Carpentaria Shire).</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	3,4,5,6	High	Significant	

ERADICATION

Table 12: Eradication

Management Objective		Reasonable and Practical Actions							Stakeholder
Management Obligation									
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>		<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol), practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <p>NA</p>							NA
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>		<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <p>NA</p>							NA
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>		<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <p>NA</p>							NA
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>		<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <p>NA</p>							NA
<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (G80, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p>		<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <p>NA</p>							NA
Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions		

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Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions	
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Urban District	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4, 5	High	Low	<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Reduce impacts to critical habitats (under the EPBC Act 1999) of endangered, vulnerable and endemic spp by supporting integrated control options. Improve effectiveness of existing control options. Develop or maintain alternative strategies for threatened species recovery. Increase public support for feral cat management and promote responsible cat ownership.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>	
								<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Raise awareness of the risk of human and animal diseases and transmission associated with feral pigs.</p> <p>Old Feral Pig Strategy: Develop and implement awareness programs to encourage adoption of effective feral pig management. Be aware / report potential disease in feral pigs.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>* Priority action: Remove feral pigs (disease risk) from urban districts.</p>
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Urban District	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3, 4, 5	High	High	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>	
								<p>* Priority action: Remove feral pigs (disease risk) from urban districts.</p>
								<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p>
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	Flinders	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>	
	Morning Inlet	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low		
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Urban District	Localised	Common	Restricted 3, 4, 5	High	High	<p>National Wild Dog Action Plan: Provide leadership and coordination for the management of wild dogs entering urban districts. Increase awareness, understanding and capacity building with regard to wild dog management. Monitor and continuously improve wild dog management.</p> <p>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016: Reduce wild dog impacts in peri-urban and rural residential management zones. Develop improved control practices.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>	
								<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>

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Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions

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Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions						
Dingo (<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>)	Staaten	Widespread	Common	3,4,5,6	Significant	High	<p>National Wild Dog Action Plan: Increase awareness and understanding of Queensland legislation surrounding dingo conservation and management. Provide leadership and coordination for the management of dingoes. Mitigate the negative impacts caused by dingoes and monitor and continuously improve management.</p> <p><i>Note: The dingo is declared as Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and also defined as both 'wildlife' and 'native wildlife' under the Nature Conservation Act 2014 which provides protection in such areas as national parks.</i></p> <p>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016: Conserve dingo populations in balance with rural operations and public safety. Effectively control dingoes across all tenures outside of National Parks. Reduce dingo impacts to as close to zero as is practicable. Maintain an understanding of currently available science on dingo genetic identification techniques and population ecology. Manage populations of dingoes of conservation significance</p> <p>QP&WS Policy: QP&WS have a good neighbour policy in place to manage dingo dispersal into agricultural areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>						
								Mitchell	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	High	High
								Staaten	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	High	Significant
								Gilbert	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	High	High
								Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
								Flinders	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
								Morning Inlet	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
								Leichardt	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
								Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
								Staaten	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	High	High	<p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values [Endangered, Vulnerable spp.] of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation" and State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Manage feral pigs impacting key assets. Raise awareness and motivation to strengthen commitment to act on feral pig problems. Encourage the integration of feral pig management into land management activities.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values [Endangered, Vulnerable spp.] of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation" and State significant "Wild Rivers" areas (i.e. Migratory bird habitat and Marine turtle nesting habitats)</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on threatening processes</p>						
								Gilbert	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	High	High
								Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	High	High	<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Reduce impacts to critical habitats (under the EPBC Act 1999) of Endangered, Vulnerable and Endemic spp by supporting integrated control options. Improve effectiveness of existing control options. Develop or maintain alternative strategies for threatened species recovery. Increase public support for feral cat management.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on threatening processes listed under the feral pig TAP such as the Beach Stone-curlew (<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>) populations identified across coastal catchment areas.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values [Endangered, Vulnerable spp.] of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation" and State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>						
								Mitchell	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	High	High
								Staaten	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	High	Significant
								Gilbert	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	High	High
								Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
								Flinders	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
								Morning Inlet	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
								Leichardt	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
								Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant
								Staaten	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant

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	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant	listed under the feral pig TAP such as nesting habitats of Vulnerable and Endangered Turtle spp.
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant	
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant	Qid Feral Pig Strategy: Develop and implement awareness programs to encourage adoption of effective feral pig management. Be aware / report potential disease in feral pigs. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant	National Wild Dog Action Plan: Provide leadership and coordination for the management of wild dogs; increase awareness, understanding and capacity building with regard to wild dog management; Mitigate the negative impacts caused by wild dogs. Monitor and continuously improve wild dog management. Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016: Effective control of wild dog across all tenures. Reduce wild dog impacts to as close to zero as is practicable. Develop improved control practices. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Staaten	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant	
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant	
	Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant	
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant	
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant	
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3,4,6	Significant	Significant	Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Not Declared	Significant	Low	

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions	All Stakeholders				
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.							<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Prevention). • Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Prevention). • Implement catchment management objective (Prevention) for all invasive pest plants in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders				
									<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Prevention) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. • Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	All Landholders CSC CSC / PAG		
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GB0, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).							<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Prevention) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. • Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	All Stakeholders				
Athel pine (<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>)	Mitchell Staaten Gilbert Flinders Morning Inlet Leichardt	Not Present Not Present Not Present Not Present Not Present Not Present	Not Present Not Present Not Present Not Present Not Present Not Present	Restricted 3	Low High High Medium Medium	Medium High High High High	<p>WONS: Protect clean areas and prevent spread into nearby waterways.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>	All Stakeholders				
Belly-ache bush (<i>Letrophia gossypifolia</i>)	Leichardt Staaten	Not Present Not Present	Not Present Not Present	Restricted 3	High High	Significant Significant	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>	All Stakeholders				
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Urban Districts Mitchell Staaten	Not Present Not Present Not Present	Not Present Not Present Not Present	Restricted 3	Low Low Low	Medium Medium Medium	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>	All Stakeholders				
Hymenachne (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>)	Morning Inlet Urban Districts Mitchell Staaten	Not Present Not Present Not Present Not Present	Not Present Not Present Not Present Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant Medium Low	Significant Medium Significant	<p>WONS: The spread of Hymenachne is prevented and adverse impacts reduced (prevention, eradication, containment and asset protection). Improve knowledge of risk, impacts and production containment practices.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>	All Stakeholders				
Mesquite (<i>Prosopis pallida</i>)	Gilbert Norman Flinders Morning Inlet	Not Present Not Present Not Present Not Present	Not Present Not Present Not Present Not Present	Restricted 3	Low Medium High	Medium Medium High	<p>WONS: Protect clean areas, promote early detection of new infestations, minimise spread and eradicate new infestations.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>	All Stakeholders				

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Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Urban Districts	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Medium	High	WONS: Protect clean areas, promote early detection of new infestations, minimise spread and eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Increase awareness of the high seed production threat (water sources) and minimise short and long distance travel of seed stock (cattle) Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
	Mitchell	Not Present	Not Present		High	Significant	
	Staaten	Not Present	Not Present		Significant	Significant	
Sicklepod (<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>)	Urban Districts	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Low	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
	Staaten	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Gilbert	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Norman	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Flinders	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	WONS: New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are delimited, destroyed and contained. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present		Significant	Significant	
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present		Significant	Significant	
Yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Mitchell	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Medium	Low	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
	Staaten	Not Present	Not Present		Medium	Low	
	Flinders	Not Present	Not Present		Medium	Low	
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present		Medium	Low	
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present		Medium	Low	
	Mitchell	Not Present	Not Present		Medium	Low	
Barleria (<i>Barleria lupulina</i>)	Staaten	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Medium	Low	Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present		Medium	Low	
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present		Medium	Low	
Yellow Candles (<i>Senna alata</i>)	Mitchell	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.
	Staaten	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Gilbert	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Flinders	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>) Incl all other spp & cultivars	Staaten	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	Industry Code of Practice: Avoid planting Leucaena near potential weed risk zones, minimise seed set in grazed stands, diminish the risk of live seed dispersal and control escaped plants from grazed stands. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
	Gilbert	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Norman	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Flinders	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Mitchell	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the
	Staaten	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low	

	Gilbert				Restricted 3	High		Low		biosecurity risk. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
	Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low			
	Flinders	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low			
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low			
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present		High	Low			
Invasive Pest Plant Alert List										
Gamba grass <i>(Andropogon gayanus)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	High			WONs: Eradicate new incursions to prevent new infestations from establishing. Prevent or reduce spread by key vectors. Education activities, hygiene protocols, practices including surveillance and response should focus on high priority spread pathways. National Code of Practice 2013: No new plantings. Existing plantings used in genuine grazing systems have containment protocols implemented. Commercial off-property use of gamba grass is regulated through permit systems Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Giant rats tail grass <i>(Sporobolus pyramidalis & S. natalensis)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Low			Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest. WONs: Establish procedures for early detection. Prevent spread by high risk vectors and prevent new infestations from establishing. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Parthenium <i>(Parthenium hysterophorus)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	High			WONs: Monitor waterways and promote invasion pathways (fishponds, dams, boats) to enable early detection of new infestations. Prevent new infestations from establishing. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Salvinia <i>(Salvinia molesta)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant			Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Siam Weed <i>(Chromolaena odorata)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	High			Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest. Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity/Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Thatch grass <i>(Hypparrhenia rufa)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Significant	Low			Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.

ERADICATION

Table 17: Eradication

Management Objective		Management Obligation	
Eradication - Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent establishment and return a designated area back to pest free status. Delimit and eliminate of every individual species, including the population's reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area.		Reasonable and Practical Actions	
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8, Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (SBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets etc. via notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, herbicides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Landholders All Stakeholders 	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Stakeholders 	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (musterling, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Implement (Eradication) property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions. Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (for all invasive pest plants listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary; minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Landholders All Landholders All Landholders 	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p>

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(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Eradication). • Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Eradication). • Implement catchment management objective (Eradication) for all invasive pest plants in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 						All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Eradication) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. • Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 						All Stakeholders CSC CSC / PAG

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Gilbert	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	High	Significant	<p>WOMs: Promote early detection of new infestations, minimise spread and eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Increase awareness of the high seed production threat (water sources) and minimise short and long distance travel of seed stock (cattle).</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Norman	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	

CONTAINMENT (A)
Table 18: Containment (A)

Management Objective		Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
<p>Containment (A) Intensive Management - Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.</p>			
Management Obligation			
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (SBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets etc. via notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest Identification, herbicides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). Consider prevention, surveillance and monitoring for high risk carriers associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sekle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock routes, stock yards, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, public gardens, markets, nurseries, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated things). High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). <p>Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p>	
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and/or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement (Containment A) property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions. Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>	

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions							
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.							<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment A - Intensive Management). • Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment A). • Implement catchment management objective (Containment A - Intensive Management) for all invasive pest plants in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>						
								<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act, (GB0, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment A) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. • Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p>					
Athel pine (<i>Tamoxis aphylla</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Restricted ³	High	Medium	<p>WONS: Protect clean areas and prevent spread into nearby waterways.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>							
									Urban Districts	Localised	Common	Significant	High	<p>WONS: New infestations are prevented from establishing. Develop and maintain early detection measures to protect clean areas. Implement eradication (or containment) programs when new infestations are discovered.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Belly-ache bush (<i>Latropia gossypifolia</i>)	Norman	Localised	Common	Restricted ³	Significant	Significant	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>							
									Flinders	Localised	Common	Significant	Significant	
Mesquite (<i>Prosopis pallida</i> & <i>Prosopis spp hybrid</i>)	Leichardt	Localised	Common	Restricted ³	High	Significant	<p>WONS: Promote early detection of new infestations, minimise spread and eradicate outlier infestations. Promote adoption of best practice management.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>							
									Flinders	Localised	Common	Significant	Significant	
Sicklepod (<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>)	Flinders	Localised	Occasional	Restricted ³	Significant	Low	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>							
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Restricted ³	Significant	Significant	<p>WONS: Established infestations are under strategic management. New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are delimited, destroyed and contained.</p>							

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

	Norman	Localised	Common		Significant	Significant	<p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p>
Barleria <i>(Barleria lupulina)</i>	Norman	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p>
Leucaena <i>(Leucaena leucocephala)</i> <i>Incl all other spp & cultivars</i>	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Industry Code of Practice: Avoid planting Leucaena near potential weed risk zones, minimise seed set in grazed stands, diminish the risk of live seed dispersal and control escaped plants from grazed stands.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Stratro weed <i>(Microptilium atropurpureum)</i>	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
(523) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.							<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment B - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction). Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment B). Implement catchment management objective (Containment B - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction) for all invasive pest plants in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment B) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act.
(548) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act, (GB0, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).							<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment B) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act.
							CSC CSC CSC / PAG
Belly-ache bush (<i>Liatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Morning Inlet	Localised	Abundant	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>WONS: Existing infestations are under strategic management aligned with catchment management objectives. Protect clean areas. Implement eradication (or containment) programs when new infestations are discovered.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation" and State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p>
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Staaten	Localised	Abundant	Restricted 3	High	Medium	<p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>WONS: Prevent spread and reduce adverse impacts (prevention, eradication, containment and asset protection). Improve knowledge of risk, impacts and production containment practices.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".</p>
	Norman	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>WONS: Protect clean areas, eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Introduce biological control agents.</p>
Hymenachne (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>)	Leichardt	Localised	Common	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>WONS: Protect clean areas, eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Introduce biological control agents.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p>
	Staaten	Localised	Abundant	Restricted 3	High	Significant	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>WONS: Protect clean areas, eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Introduce biological control agents.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p>
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Norman	Widespread	Common		Significant	Significant	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>WONS: Protect clean areas, minimise spread and eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Adopt best practice, integrated management and increase awareness of the high risk seed threat (water sources) and minimise short and long distance travel of seed stock (cattle).</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".</p>
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>WONS: Protect clean areas, eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Introduce biological control agents.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p>
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>WONS: Protect clean areas, eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Introduce biological control agents.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p>
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>WONS: Protect clean areas, eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Introduce biological control agents.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p>
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>WONS: Protect clean areas, eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Introduce biological control agents.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p>

Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Staaten	Localised	Common	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>WONS: Implement active eradication and containment programs for populations outside the containment line.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Leichardt	Widespread	Occasional		High	High	
Sicklepod (<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>)	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3	Significant	Low	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>WONS: Existing infestations are under management. New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are delimited, destroyed and contained.</p> <p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common		Significant	Medium	
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Staaten	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common		Significant	Medium	
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional		Medium	Low	
	Gilbert	Localised	Common		High	Low	
Yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Norman	Localised	Common	Restricted 3	High	Low	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p>
	Urban Districts	Localised	Common		High	Low	
	Flinders	Localised	Common		High	Low	
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera</i> & <i>gigantea</i>)	Staaten	Localised	Common	Not Declared	Significant	Medium	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Norman	Localised	Common		High	Low	
Yellow Candles (<i>Senna alata</i>)	Norman	Localised	Common	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>

CONTAINMENT (C)

Table 20: Containment (C)

Management Objective		Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
<p>Containment (C) Asset Protection and Impact Reduction - Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).</p>			
Management Obligation			
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8, Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (SBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets etc. via notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest Identification, herbicides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). Consider prevention, surveillance and monitoring for high risk carriers associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P. acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. 	<p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>	
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (musterung, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary; minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse; 250m upstream from a property boundary. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>	
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment C – Asset Protection and Impact Reduction). Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment C). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>	

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk		Strategic Actions
					Risk	National Significance	
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act; (GB0, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment C) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. • Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	High	Low	All Stakeholders
	Mitchell	Widespread	Occasional		High	Low	All Landholders
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common		High	Low	CSC
	Norman	Widespread	Common		High	Low	CSC
	Flinders	Localised	Common		High	Low	CSC / PAG
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	Restricted 3	High	Medium	Local laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common		High	Medium	
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common		High	Medium	
	Norman	Widespread	Common		High	High	
	Flinders	Widespread	Common		High	High	
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3	High	Medium	WONS: Implement active containment programs for populations outside the containment line. *Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on Heritage areas (<i>i.e.</i> Burke & Willis Camp 119). *Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation" and State significant "Wild Rivers" areas. Local laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common		High	Medium	
	Gilbert	Widespread	Abundant		High	Medium	
	Norman	Widespread	Common		High	High	
	Flinders	Widespread	Common		High	High	
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3	High	High	WONS: Implement active containment programs for populations outside the containment line. *Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation" and State significant "Wild Rivers" areas. Local laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common		High	High	
	Gilbert	Widespread	Abundant		High	Medium	
	Norman	Widespread	Common		High	High	
	Flinders	Widespread	Common		High	High	
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera</i> & <i>gigantea</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	Significant	Low	Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk. Local laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest
	Mitchell	Widespread	Occasional		Significant	Low	
	Gilbert	Widespread	Common		Significant	Low	
	Norman	Widespread	Occasional		Significant	Low	
	Flinders	Widespread	Common		Significant	Low	

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	Not Declared	Significant	Medium	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest</p>
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common		Significant	Low	
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common		High	Low	
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Gilbert	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	Significant	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest</p>
	Norman	Widespread	Common		High	Low	

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION

The Carpentaria Shire Council acknowledge key roles and responsibilities (functions, tools and powers) listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and have sought to establish the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 for the effective management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 has been developed with the cooperative support and input from the Carpentaria Shire Pest Advisory Group (PAG) and guided by the plan's integrated communication and planning framework.

The integrated communication and planning framework has facilitated stakeholders through the planning process to establish roles and responsibilities among stakeholder sectors (Section 2) and catchment based management objectives (Section 3) for the development of agreed reasonable and practical multi species pest programs and actions (Section 4).

Commitment to the management of invasive biosecurity matter among all stakeholders across the Local Government Area is a key function of Carpentaria Shire Council under the Act (s48). All stakeholders (including Local Government) across the Local Government Area will be required to consider and adopt reasonable and practical stakeholder planning outcomes (actions) listed in Section 2: Strategic Programs. Stakeholders must also commit to the plan's agreed reasonable and practical programs and actions listed in Section 4: Pest Programs (or similar actions) to manage obligations effectively, in compliance with the Act.

Section 5: Implementation completes the critical link within the plans integrated planning framework and aims to facilitate adoption and commitment (implementation) to planning outcomes (Sections 2 and 4) among all obligated stakeholders across the Local Government Area by means of the **Carpentaria Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan (Appendix 7)**.

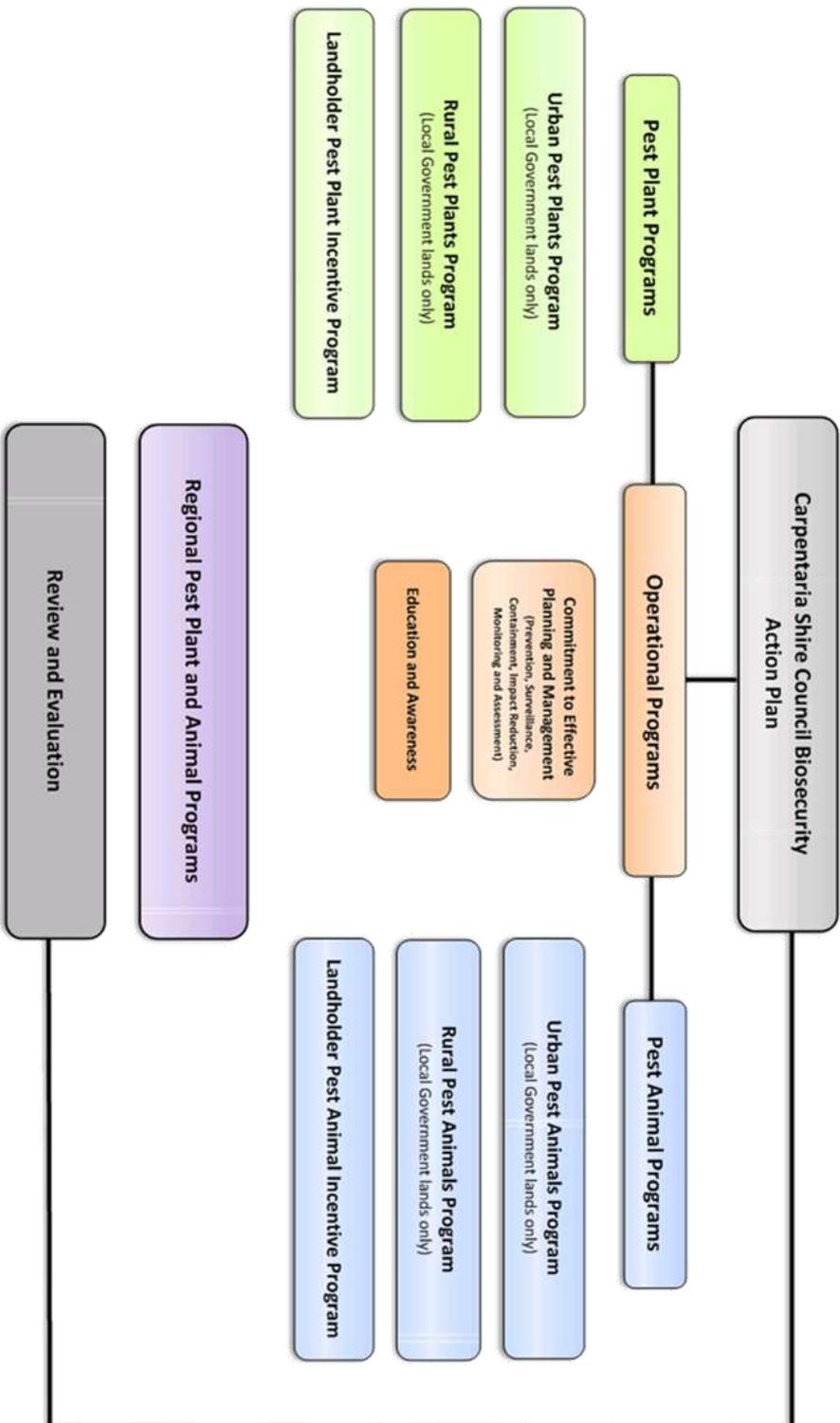
The Carpentaria Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan will spread biosecurity investment and investment risk across a Five Year Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Program and is inclusive of operational programs, on ground control programs and landholder incentive programs as illustrated below in Figure 4 Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Programs.

The Carpentaria Shire Councils Biosecurity Action Plan - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Program will provide Council with the ideal framework for reviewing and directing biosecurity investments for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and linking overarching frameworks.

Implementation of reasonable and practical planning outcomes will be facilitated by:

- **The Carpentaria Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan (Appendix 7)**
- **The Carpentaria Shire Landholder Incentive Programs (Appendix 8)**

Figure 4: Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Programs



SECTION 6: REVIEW AND EVALUATION

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 will be in effect for a period of five years and is to be reviewed annually prior to the end of each financial year.

Implementation (Section 5) of the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan, its programs and actions will be delivered through the Carpentaria Shire Council Action Plan - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Programs (Appendix 7) which is inclusive of Landholder Invasive Programs (Appendix 8).

The Five Year Programs will provide Council with the ideal framework for reviewing and directing biosecurity investments for the effective management of Local Government responsibilities under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Section 6: Review and Evaluation aims to refine programs and actions identified within the action plan (where necessary) to ensure finite resources are directed at those actions which meet obligations (under the Act and linking frameworks) in a manner which achieves the greatest outcome from biosecurity investments.

The annual review and evaluation is to be complete by the Carpentaria Shire Pest Advisory Group. It will aim to review the level of adoption and commitment to the action plans programs and evaluate the effectiveness of its actions.

Review and evaluate the Carpentaria Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan – Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Programs (Appendix 7):

- Operational Programs
- Invasive Pest Plant Control Programs
- Invasive Pest Animal Control Programs
- Landholder Pest Plants Incentive Program
- Landholder Pest Animals Incentive Program

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

Table 21: Review and Evaluation – Operational Programs

Operational Programs	Review				Evaluation
	No. of Actions Incomplete	No. of Actions Partially Complete	No. of Actions Complete	No. of Performance Indicators Complete	
Commitment to Effective Planning and Management (Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction, Monitoring and Assessment – Item 1)					What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Education and Awareness (Item 2)					What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?

INVASIVE PEST PLANTS - CONTROL PROGRAMS

Table 22: Review and Evaluation – Invasive Pest Plants - Control Programs

Invasive Pest Plants Control Programs	Review				Evaluation
	Area treated (ha)	Cost (per ha)	Remaining area to be treated (ha)	No. of Performance Indicators Complete	
Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves) – (Items 3 - 5)					What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made? What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves) - (Items 6 - 10)					What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made? What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves) – (Item 11) (Camp 119 and Muttonhole Wetlands)					What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made? What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts – Rural Roads (Local Government Road Reserves) - (Item 12)					What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?

INVASIVE PEST ANIMALS - CONTROL PROGRAMS

Table 23: Review and Evaluation – Invasive Pest Animals - Control Programs

Invasive Pest Animals Control Programs	Review				Evaluation
	No. of Residential Pest Incursions Reported	No. of Reported Residential Pest Incursions Controlled	No. of Rural Pest Incursions Reported	No. of Reported Rural Pest Incursions Controlled	
Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance) - (Items 13 - 14)					What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made? What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves) - (Item 15)					What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?

LANDHOLDER PEST PLANTS INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Table 24: Review and Evaluation – Landholder Pest Plants Incentive Program

Control Programs	Review										Evaluation		
	No. of Urban Residential Incentive Agreements Signed		No. of Urban Residential Incentive Agreements Implemented (Removed Neem)		No. of Rural Incentive Agreements Signed	No. of Rural Incentive Agreements Implemented		Total LGA Under Agreement (ha & %)	Total Cost of Incentive Provided				
	Partially	Fully	Partially	Fully	Partially	Fully	Urban	Rural					
Residential Pest Plants Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Item 16)											What actions were effective?	What actions were not effective?	What changes can be made?
Landholder Pest Plants Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Item 17)											What actions were effective?	What actions were not effective?	What changes can be made?

LANDHOLDER PEST ANIMALS INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Table 25: Review and Evaluation – Landholder Pest Animals Incentive Programs

Control Programs	Review (per catchment area)						Evaluation		
	No. of Landholders participating and No. not participating in 1080 programs		Bait used (Pig and Dog) (kg)		% area of the Shire treated				
	1 st Round	2 nd Round	1 st Round	2 nd Round	1 st Round	2 nd Round			
Landholder Pest Animals Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Items 18 - 19)							What actions were effective?	What actions were not effective?	What changes can be made?
							What actions were effective?	What actions were not effective?	What changes can be made?
							What actions were effective?	What actions were not effective?	What changes can be made?
							What actions were effective?	What actions were not effective?	What changes can be made?

PART C: APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: KEY FUNCTIONS, TOOLS AND POWERS UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

KEY FUNCTIONS UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* sets out a legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland.

At the heart of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are the *Foundational Principles*:

- *Shared responsibility*
- *Risk based decision making*
- *The precautionary principle*

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* facilitates the adoption of foundational principles among stakeholders through a comprehensive range of functions, compliance tools and designated powers as described below.

The General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)

The General Biosecurity Obligation (s23) is an overarching obligation which requires all persons who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity that poses or likely to pose a biosecurity risk to a Biosecurity Consideration, to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the risk and adverse impacts to that Biosecurity Consideration.

Invasive Biosecurity Matter

Invasive plants and animals are now described as Invasive Biosecurity Matter as listed in *Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 and 4)* and *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2)*.

Prohibited Matter

Under the General Biosecurity Obligation, it is the responsibility of all Queenslanders, as well as interstate and overseas visitors who deal with Prohibited Matter, to be aware of and take steps to prevent Prohibited Matter from entering the state.

The *Obligations Relating to Prohibited Matter (Chapter 2, Division 2)* states it must not be dealt with (s37), risks are not to be exacerbated and if found must be reported to an inspector (s36) as soon as practically possible (within 24 hrs).

The State Government is responsible for the management of Prohibited Biosecurity Matter across the state of Queensland. Local Government is only responsible for ensuring Prohibited Matter is managed in compliance with the Prohibited Matter requirements in its Local Government Area (report and manage potential risk).

Restricted Matter

All stakeholders across Queensland who deal with Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter listed under *Schedule 2 (part 2) of the Act*, have a General Biosecurity Obligation to prevent or minimise its spread and impact. All stakeholders must take “reasonable and practical” measures appropriate to the level of risk and impact posed by Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter to a Biosecurity Consideration.

Restricted Matter listed under *Schedule 2 (part 2) of the Act*, is assigned one or more category numbers from 1-7, which directs management, based on its characteristics and the level of risk it poses. Unless Restricted Matter is held under permit, it must be dealt with according to the category numbers it has been assigned.

Category 1: must be reported to an inspector

Category 2: must be reported to an authorised officer

Category 3: not to be distributed or disposed

Category 4: not to be moved

Category 5: not to be kept

Category 6: not to be fed

Category 7: must be killed

Both Local Government and State Government are obligated to manage Restricted Biosecurity Matter in accordance with their General Biosecurity Obligation and assigned category number, although State Government cannot be prosecuted for noncompliance under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

KEY FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (s48) mandates that:

(s48), Local Governments are responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act (GBO).

- Invasive Biosecurity Matter includes those listed in *Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 and 4)* and *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7*.
- Local governments are not responsible for the management of other *Prohibited Matter* or *Restricted Matter* listed in *Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 (Aquatic diseases, parasites and viruses), (Animal diseases, parasites and viruses), (Marine animals and plants), (Noxious fish) or (Prohibited matter affecting plants)*.
- The *Biosecurity Act 2014* does not include native species, domestic animals, nuisance house pests (e.g. mice, cockroaches and mosquitos), marine pests, crop and lawn weeds or pathogens to humans, livestock and plants.

Local Government have key tools and powers under the Act for ensuring compliance with General Biosecurity Obligations, specifically relating to compliance responsibilities for Restricted Biosecurity Matter across its Local Government Area.

Local Government will have the flexibility in how the GBO will be applied to manage Invasive Biosecurity Matter, appropriate to the level of risk and impacts, under the local circumstances, within its Local Government Area.

This will be developed through Local Government biosecurity plan which should include reasonable and practical programs and actions to meet the various stakeholder obligations including operational programs (education, awareness, prevention etc.) and on ground control programs aimed at minimising risk and impact (prevention, Eradication, Containment etc.).

This can be achieved through Local Government programs and the use of incentive agreements or by making use of the various Local Government powers (Biosecurity Instruments and general powers or Local Laws) to ensure risks and impacts are managed in compliance with the Act. (See Local Government Compliance Tools and Powers below).

(s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.

Biosecurity Plans provide Local Government with a mandated platform to facilitate a shared, risk-based approach (foundational principles under the Act) among all obligated stakeholders within the Local Government Area.

Biosecurity plans assist Local Governments to establish obligated roles and responsibilities including reasonable and practical actions for preventing or minimising the level of risk (entry, establishment, spread and adverse effects) posed by Invasive Biosecurity Matter among all obligated stakeholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

Biosecurity planning is also guided by overarching legislative frameworks to ensure a systematic approach to establishing a legally binding reference document, in accordance with mandated roles and responsibilities under the Act.

Strategic links to other overarching National, State and Local pest planning frameworks also aims to provide council (and all stakeholders) with strategic direction for allocating resources to achieve responsibilities in a manner which provides the greatest return from biosecurity investments.

KEY FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT continued....

(s54), A written or electronic copy of the local government biosecurity plan must be made available for inspection, free of charge, for members of the public, at the local government's public office.

To enforce General Biosecurity Obligations, stakeholders must first "reasonably ought to know" about the pest, their obligations and measures for its management. It is also important to ensure that stakeholders provide this information to their supervisors, colleagues or employees.

Local Government are required to ensure all stakeholders have access to this information and are aware of their obligations under the Act.

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan will be made available to the public, free of charge either via electronically on Councils website or hard copy at Councils front office located at 29-33 Haig Street, Normanton.

Although, the Carpentaria Shire Council does not rely on the availability of the plan alone to extinguish Local Government responsibilities for ensuring "reasonably ought to know". Instead the biosecurity plan includes operational education and awareness programs and actions to promote the plan, pests and responsibilities among key stakeholder groups throughout the Local Government Area to address "reasonably ought to know" obligations.

Local Government Responsibilities

Table 26: Local Government Responsibilities

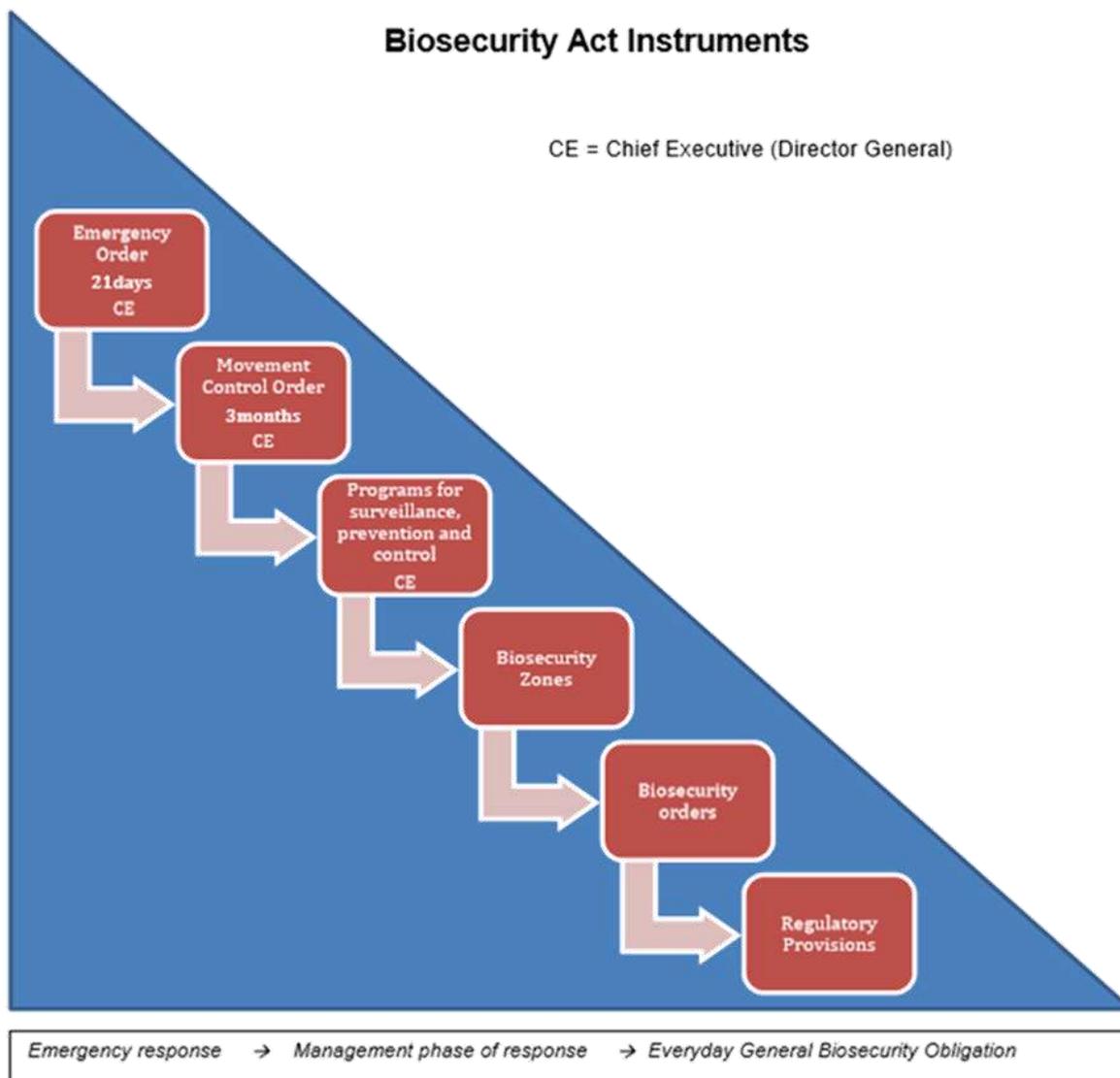
Local Government Responsibilities
Create awareness, educate, advise, guide, encourage and assist regional NRM groups, industry groups, community groups, land holders and land managers in understanding their GBO, risks and best practice weed and pest animal management ("reasonably ought to know" and "reasonable and practical measures")
Inspect private property to determine the presence of invasive biosecurity matter
Develop a biosecurity plan for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter in the Local Government Area
Make a written or electronic copy of the biosecurity plan available for inspection, free of charge, for members of the public, at the local government's public office
Ensure invasive biosecurity matter in the Local Government Area is managed in compliance with the Act, through use of incentives, agreements or biosecurity instruments
Coordinate community weed and pest animal management programs within the Local Government Area (Section 2)
Manage weeds and pest animals on lands controlled by Local Government in accordance with the act and agreed local/regional priorities as defined in Local Government Area Biosecurity Plans (Section 3 and 4)
Adopt and implement local laws for emerging pests and pests which pose a risk to the health and safety of the community
Report suspected Prohibited Matter

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPLIANCE TOOLS AND POWERS

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* provides State and Local Governments with a flexible range of Biosecurity Instruments and associated powers to support a reasonable or practical response to a biosecurity event, based on the level of risk posed by the biosecurity risk.

As the level of risk decreases, so do the relevant powers including expected investment and responsibility of state Government Figure 5.

Figure 5: Biosecurity Act Instruments



Authorised Officer (General Powers)

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (s246) a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a Local Government may appoint an *Authorised Officer* to exercise general powers listed under Chapter 10, providing legal protocol for achieving compliance with invasive biosecurity matter programs and instruments for its Local Government Area.

An authorised officer has the capacity under their general powers to seize, dispose, recover costs, issue fines and commence prosecutions and injunctions.

Biosecurity Instruments

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (s235), a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a Local Government may authorise a biosecurity instrument to support a reasonable or practical response to invasive biosecurity matter programs, based on the level of risk posed to a biosecurity consideration.

Biosecurity instruments available to Local Governments include:

- **Surveillance Programs** are directed at monitoring compliance with the Act or for confirming the presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including to monitor the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk.
- **Prevention and Control Programs** are directed at preventing the entry, establishment or spread of biosecurity matter in an area that poses a significant biosecurity risk. They are also for managing, reducing or eradicating any biosecurity matter in an area that could pose a significant biosecurity risk.
- **Biosecurity Orders** are the major compliance tool available to authorised officers, but may only be approved by a CEO and issued where an authorised officer reasonably believes that a person has failed, or may fail to fulfil their GBO to take 'all reasonable and practical measures' to mitigate a significant biosecurity risk, at a place. A biosecurity order can direct a person to manage biosecurity matter or a carrier in a particular way relevant to the circumstances of the biosecurity risk. Failure to follow the requirements in a Biosecurity Order without a reasonable excuse is an offence under the Act.

Local Government Subordinate Local Laws

Under the *Queensland Local Government Act 2009*, a Local Government may by resolution agree to adopt a subordinate local law for the declaration of a locally emerging invasive pest either within a defined area or across its entire Local Government Area.

Under s48(3) of the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, Local Government may also pass subordinate local laws for the management of Prohibited or Restricted Matter, providing regulation does not contradict State legislation.

Enforcement of local declarations is administered under Carpentaria Shire Council local laws and not through biosecurity instruments or general powers under the Act. Therefore, where pests are declared under both local and state declarations either the GBO or local laws can be applied by the Local Government, although local laws provide greater capacity for enforcement and infringements.

Under subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management), a person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.

Subordinate local law (Animal Management) also provides provisions to deal with health and safety risks posed by invasive animals within the Local Government Area. i.e. feral pigs and keeping of Dingoes in a urban district.

The plan segments urban district areas to support the specific management of urban district biosecurity risks and adverse effects to social biosecurity considerations, under local declaration and local laws.

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 includes Prohibited and Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. It also includes pests declared locally under subordinate local laws, *Queensland Local Government Act 2009* and also includes locally emerging invasive pests which are present and pose a Biosecurity Risk, although are not yet listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* or declared locally.

Locally emerging pests have been identified within the plan for future consideration and local declaration under the *Local Government Act 2009*.

APPENDIX 2: NATIONAL, STATE, REGIONAL AND LOCAL PEST PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

Commonwealth Government Frameworks

Table 27: Commonwealth Government frameworks

	Pest Frameworks	Responsibilities
Legislation	<p><i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i></p> <p>(Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities)</p>	<p>The <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places—defined in the <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> as matters of national environmental significance such as; world heritage, national heritage, wetlands of international importance (international treaty ‘Ramsar’ wetlands), nationally threatened species and ecological communities, migratory species etc.</p> <p>The <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> also identifies key threatening processes (pest impacts) to native species and ecological community matters of national environmental significance. These threats to nationally significant communities or areas are high priorities for all stakeholders where they exist.</p> <p>The Environment Minister may decide whether to establish a threat abatement plan for a threatening process. <i>See threat abatement plans.</i></p>
	<p>The <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> (replaced the <i>Quarantine Act 1908</i>)</p> <p>(Department of Agriculture and Water Resources)</p>	<p>The Biosecurity Act provides a legal framework for management of the risk of pests and serious communicable diseases entering Australia, or emerging, establishing or spreading in Australia.</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB) is a partnership between governments to improve the national biosecurity system and minimise the impact of pests and disease on Australia’s economy, environment and the community. The IGAB supports the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA). The NEBRA sets out emergency response arrangements, including cost-sharing arrangements, for responding to biosecurity incidents that primarily impact the environment and/or social amenity and where the response is for the public good.</p>
	<p><i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994</i></p> <p>(Australian Pesticides and Medicine Authority, APVMA)</p>	<p>The <i>AVCC Act 1994</i> makes provision for the evaluation, registration and control of agricultural and veterinary chemical products, and for related matters, for the purposes of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals including herbicides and vertebrate pesticides such as 1080 and strychnine.</p> <p>It aims to protect the health and safety of human beings, animals and the environment, for the well-being of society through regulating agricultural and veterinary chemical products.</p>
	<p><i>Biological Control Act 1984</i></p>	<p>The <i>BC Act 1984</i> makes provision for the biological control of pests in Queensland, and for related purposes. It is generally acknowledged that in the interests of the Australian economy and for the general protection of the Australian environment, it is necessary to implement a scheme for biological control of pests in uniform legislation throughout Australia.</p>

Table 27: Commonwealth Government frameworks continued

	Pest Frameworks	Responsibilities
Strategies	Australian Biodiversity and Conservation Strategy 2010-2030	The AB&CS recognises invasive species as a key threat to biodiversity and identifies priorities for management. This Strategy functions as a policy 'umbrella' over other more specific national frameworks, such as the Australian Weeds Strategy and Australian Pest Animal Strategy.
	The Australian Weeds Strategy 2017 – 2027	The AWS provides a framework to establish consistent guidance for all parties, and identifies priorities for weed management across the nation with the aim of minimising the impact of weeds on Australia's environmental, economic and social assets. It is guided by the <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> , IGAB and AB&CS. It sets the direction for national weed management, including principles that can be applied by everyone, and provide guidance for individual organisations and property owners, and encourage them to work together to improve the way weeds are managed.
	Weeds Of National Significance Strategies	Thirty two Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) have been agreed by Australian governments based on an assessment process that prioritised these weeds based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. These strategies are often used to direct funding as they define priority areas and management objectives to establish consistent direction and provide guidance for organisations and property owners.
	Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017-2027	The APAS provides a framework to establish consistent guidance to national pest animal management with the aim of preventing establishment and minimising risks and impacts on Australia's environmental, economic and social assets. It is guided by the <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> , IGAB and AB&CS.
	National Threat Abatement Plans	Threat abatement plans establish a national framework to guide and coordinate Australia's response to key threatening processes registered under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act). The plans are often used to direct funding as they identify research, management and other actions needed to ensure the long-term survival of native species and ecological communities affected by key threatening processes.
	Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy (NAQS) (Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Biosecurity)	The Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy (NAQS) supports the Commonwealth <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and IGAB responsibilities and to provide an early warning system for exotic pests, weed and disease detections across northern Australia and to help address unique biosecurity risks facing the region.
Guidelines	National Codes of Practice and Standard Operating Procedures	Codes of Practice (COP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) define approved, uniform techniques intended for anyone engaged in pest management, from land managers through to pest control officers and researchers. They have been produced through extensive consultation with stakeholders throughout Australia including government and non-government organisations, animal welfare groups and technical specialists to address community expectations and regulatory requirements. Pests grown or bred under permit often have a code of practice for its management. All pest animals have SOPs for humane and best practice control.

Queensland Government Frameworks

Table 28: Queensland Government frameworks

Pest Frameworks		Responsibilities
Legislation	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	The <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> establishes a legislative framework for the management of weeds, pest animals throughout Queensland. The act trusts councils with responsibility for the development of a biosecurity plan for their local government area, to bring together all sectors of the community and provide for the integrated management of pest plants and animals.
	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	The <i>EP Act 1994</i> protects our environment with a focus on ecologically sustainable development. It creates a general duty for all people, companies and government bodies to take all reasonable and practicable steps to avoid harm to the environment. Under the <i>EP Act 1994</i> , it is an offence to cause harm to the environment. It is also an offence to not notify authorities if you're doing an activity and become aware that it is causing environmental harm. The release of contaminants should be in accordance with the label when undertaking pest activities.
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	The <i>NC Act 1992</i> is consistent with commonwealth legislation (i.e. <i>EP Act 1994</i>) and provides for the legislative protection of Queensland's threatened biota. It provides for biota to be declared presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable, rare or common. Under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2014</i> , the dingo is defined as both 'wildlife' and 'native wildlife' and is a natural resource within certain protected areas (e.g. national parks).
	<i>Health Act 1937 and Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996</i>	The <i>Health Act 1937</i> provides guiding legislation and protocols. The <i>Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996</i> provides legislative standards and controls in order to minimise the risks associated with scheduled medicines and scheduled poisons in Queensland such as strychnine and 1080. Qld health issue authority for safe use of 1080 and strychnine to approved persons under this regulation.
	<i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution and Control Act 1966 and Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Regulation 1998</i>	The <i>ACD&C Act and Regulation 1998</i> regulates the distribution (spraying, spreading and dispersing) of agricultural chemicals from aircraft and from ground equipment, and for other purposes. The Act and Regulation ensures licensed operators use pesticides and to keep records.
	<i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>	The <i>AC&PC Act 2001</i> promotes the responsible care and use of animals. It places a legal duty of care on people in charge of animals to meet those animals' needs in an appropriate way. It ensures seized or trapped pest animals are not subject to unnecessary stress and where possibly practical, have appropriate food, shelter and water. The Act sets out a general offence of cruelty, it also sets out a range of other offences, including duty of care breaches, use of baits or harmful substances and noncompliance with compulsory codes.
	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	The <i>VM Act 1999</i> regulates the clearing and management of native vegetation for the control of weeds. Impacts on vegetation for weed control measures or applications may require a permit.
	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	The <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> establishes a state controlled reserve network and requires presence and spread of invasive biosecurity matter within state reserves to be managed in accordance with agreed, local priorities during management. Although under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> , the dingo is protected as a 'forest product' within State forests.

Table 28: Queensland Government frameworks continued

	Pest Frameworks	Responsibilities
Legislation	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	<p>The <i>Water Act 2000</i> deals with the allocation and use of water as a 'resource' in Queensland. The quality of water (e.g. pollution) is dealt with under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (Qld).</p> <p>The <i>Water Act 2000</i> declares the land comprising the bed and banks of a non-tidal boundary watercourse or lake to be the property of the State.</p> <p>This Act specifically provides protection against impacts of management activities in watercourses including disturbances that may adversely affect the stability of bed and banks of streams and lakes, for example, the clearing of native vegetation, excavation, and placement of fill.</p>
	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	The <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> establishes a state controlled road reserve network and requires presence and spread of invasive biosecurity matter along state road reserves to be managed in accordance with agreed, local priorities.
	<i>Land Title Act 1994 (Qld)</i>	The <i>Land Title Act 1994</i> defines land use titles and ensures sustainable use and development of State owned land, appropriate land evaluation and protection of environmental and cultural features. It is important to understand regulations over land titles with regarding to clearing weeds / vegetation or altering land.
Strategies	The Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022	<p>The Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022 sets the vision for the management of biosecurity across Queensland and is consistent with the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB).</p> <p>It establishes cooperative goals, principles and strategic themes for preventing entry and managing exotic pests and diseases contributing to the reputation of safe and high quality trade which protects Queensland's ecosystems and our way of life.</p>
	Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019-2024	The purpose of this strategy is to establish a statewide strategic planning framework that will address the impacts of invasive plants and animals currently within Queensland and to reduce the incidence of new exotic species entering Queensland.
	Pest Specific Strategies	Pest specific strategies provide a guiding management framework for the effective management of risks and adverse effects i.e. Queensland Wild Dog Strategy 2011-2016, Feral Deer Management Strategy 2013-18
	Biosecurity Programs	State Government are responsible for the management of Prohibited Matter. There are various, current State Government biosecurity programs which target Prohibited Matter pests and diseases such as tropical weeds and tramp ants.
Plans, Policy and Guidelines	State Agency Pest Plans and Policy	These are plans that assist in the management of invasive biosecurity matter on state-controlled land (Road reserves, National Parks, crown land etc). These plans are consistent with agreed priorities within Local Government Biosecurity Plans and provide the basis for the development of locally or regionally relevant state agency implementation plans.
	Pest Fact Sheets, Risk Assessments and Best Practice Manuals	Pest Fact Sheets, Risk Assessments and Management Guides have been established by the state in collaboration with industry and tertiary organisations to provide advice on pest biology and distribution and also define registered and best practice control methods aligned with relevant industry research and regulations such as the <i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Regulation 1998</i> , <i>Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996</i> and the <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i> among others.

Local Government Frameworks

Table 29: Local Government frameworks

Pest Frameworks		Responsibilities
Plans, Policy and Guidelines	Corporate plans	These plans are required under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> . These plans state the local government’s vision for the community, objectives, means to achieve these objectives, and how council evaluates success.
	Planning Scheme	Planning schemes are prepared and implemented under the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i> . Planning schemes outline development and environmental outcomes, allocate land for different uses including geographical areas of responsibility among local laws and authorised officers under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .
	Biosecurity Plans	Local government are required to develop biosecurity plans under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> for the effective and efficient management of the risks and impacts (to biosecurity considerations), posed by invasive biosecurity matter within the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area.
	Local Laws	A local law is made by Council in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> . Council can make local laws in response to particular issues in its Local Government Area, and to ensure the good rule and government of its area. Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management) provides for the management of invasive plants and animals in its local government area, whether or not they are a prohibited or restricted matter. Under Local Law 3, a person must not introduce, propagate or breed or harbour to a locally declared local pest.

NRM Frameworks

Table 30: NRM frameworks

Pest Frameworks		Responsibilities
Plans, Policy and Guidelines	Natural Resource Management (NRM) Plans	These plans integrate and plan for management of all aspects of NRM within a catchment, including pest management issues.
	Regional Pest Management Plans	These are non-statutory plans prepared by NRM groups to provide a communication forum, standardise activities and enable the sharing of resources. They target agreed biosecurity priorities within Local Government biosecurity plans, particularly those which pose a significant threat to biodiversity priorities set out in commonwealth and state frameworks.

Land Management Frameworks

Table 31: Land Management Frameworks

Pest Frameworks		Responsibilities
Plans, Policy and Guidelines	On Farm Biosecurity Plans	On Farm Biosecurity Plans are now a prerequisite to access interstate and overseas markets. These plans require focus on actions to manage risk and adverse impacts posed by invasive biosecurity matter consistent with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .
	Property Pest Management Plans	These plans provide a tool for planning, management and monitoring risk and impacts posed by invasive pests.

APPENDIX 3: STAKEHOLDERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 32: Stakeholders and Responsibilities

Stakeholder Sector	Stakeholders	Pest Management Responsibilities
Australian Government	<p>Department of Agriculture and Water Resources; Biosecurity</p> <p>Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities</p>	<p>Provides the overarching framework for weed and pest animal management in Australia to prevent, respond to and recover from exotic pests and diseases that threaten the economy and environment.</p> <p>Coordinates, facilitates and promotes national weed and pest animal management policies and programs.</p> <p>Provides leadership and coordination for emergency responses to exotic weeds and pest animals of national significance.</p>
Queensland Government	<p>Department of Agriculture and Fisheries; Biosecurity Queensland</p>	<p>Develop and implement weed and pest animal management policy through legislation, research and extension programs.</p> <p>Coordinate state responses for prohibited biosecurity matter.</p> <p>Guide, encourage and assist local governments, regional NRM groups, landholders and land managers in weed and pest animal management.</p>
Other Queensland Government Agencies	<p>Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland Rail,</p> <p>Department of Natural Resources and Mines</p> <p>Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service</p> <p>Ergon Energy</p>	<p>Manage weeds and pest animals on state-managed land and waterways in accordance with agreed local/regional priorities as defined in the Local Government Biosecurity Plan (Sections 2 to 4) and departmental policy.</p> <p>Participate in Local Government Area pest management programs in conjunction with neighbours and local governments.</p> <p>Report suspected Prohibited Matter.</p>

Table 32: Stakeholders and Responsibilities continued

Stakeholder Sector	Stakeholders	Responsibilities In Pest Management
Local Government	Carpentaria Shire Council	<p>Create awareness, educate, advise, guide, encourage and assist regional NRM groups, industry groups, community groups, landholders and land managers in understanding their GBO, risks and best practice weed and pest animal management (“reasonably ought to know” and “reasonable and practical measures” for level of risk and impact).</p> <p>Inspect private property to determine the presence of invasive biosecurity matter.</p> <p>Develop a biosecurity plan for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter in the Local Government Area.</p> <p>Make a written or electronic copy of the biosecurity plan available for inspection, free of charge, for members of the public, at the local government’s public office.</p> <p>Ensure invasive biosecurity matter in the LGA is managed in compliance with the Act, through use of incentives, agreements or biosecurity instruments.</p> <p>Coordinate community weed and pest animal management programs within the Local Government Area.</p> <p>Manage weeds and pest animals on land controlled by local government in accordance with the Act and agreed local/regional priorities as defined in Local Government Biosecurity Plans (Sections 3 and 4).</p> <p>Adopt and implement local laws for emerging pests and pests which pose a risk to the health and safety of the community.</p> <p>Report suspected Prohibited Matter.</p>
Land Managers	All public and private landholders	<p>Manage restricted invasive biosecurity matter on land under their responsibility, in compliance with the act and the Local Government Biosecurity Plan (Sections 2 to 4).</p> <p>Use best practice management applications in line with the Local Government Biosecurity Plan, relevant legislation, policy, guidelines and codes of practice.</p> <p>Development and use of property pest plans or On Farm Biosecurity Plans.</p> <p>Report suspected Prohibited Matter.</p>

Table 32: Stakeholders and Responsibilities continued

Stakeholder Sector	Stakeholders	Responsibilities In Pest Management
Community Groups	Rodeo, pony club, fishing club, indigenous corporations, bird watchers, fossickers etc.	Promote awareness of weed and pest animal issues within the wider community. Report suspected Prohibited Matter.
Industry Groups and Organisations	Mining industry Agricultural industry Transport industry i.e. Gulf Cattleman's, Agforce, MLA, Mining etc.	Promote and facilitate weed and pest animal management on agreed local/regional priorities. Identify and fund research priorities to enable continued improvement in the management of weeds and pest animals.
Small Business	Tourism, Construction, pest contractors	Follow best practice for weed and pest animal management on lands, with carriers or when carrying out an activity, in line with restricted matter General Biosecurity Obligations, the Local Government Biosecurity Plan, policy, guidelines and codes of practice. Report suspected Prohibited Matter.
NRM Groups	Northern Gulf Resource Management Group Southern Gulf NRM	Develop and implement regional and catchment-based NRM pest management plans. Work with landholders and government to promote and facilitate effective, regional weed and pest animal management programs for agreed local/regional priorities. Identify and fund research priorities to enable continued improvement in the management of weeds and pest animals. Assist with data collection and information exchange. Report suspected Prohibited Matter.
Tertiary and Other Education Research Facilities	Queensland Herbarium Invasive Animals CRC Biosecurity research centres	Undertake research on weeds and pest animals. Train and educate people in best practice in the identification and management of weeds and pest animals.
CSC Pest Advisory Group	Stakeholder Sector Representatives	The Carpentaria Shire pest advisory group will assist with development, promote adoption and monitor the implementation of this plan. Inform Carpentaria Shire Council on pest related matters.

APPENDIX 4: INVASIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS LISTED UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

PROHIBITED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER - INVASIVE ANIMALS

Table 33: Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Animals (Schedule 1, Part 4)

Prohibited Invasive Animals (All amphibians, mammals & reptiles <u>other than</u> the following, amphibians, mammals & reptiles that are restricted matter)
Amphibians, mammals & reptiles indigenous to Australia, incl marine mammals of the orders Cetacea, Pinnipedia & Sirenia
Alpaca (<i>Lama pacos</i>)
Asian house gecko (<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>)
Axolotl (<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>)
Bison or American buffalo (<i>Bison bison</i>)
Black rat (<i>Rattus rattus</i>)
Camel (<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>)
Cane toad (<i>Rhinella marina syn. Bufo marinus</i>)
Cat (<i>Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus</i>)
Cattle (<i>Bos spp.</i>)
Chital deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)
Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>)
Donkey (<i>Equus asinus</i>)
European hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>)
Fallow deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)
Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)
Guanicoe (<i>Lama guanicoe</i>)
Guinea pig (<i>Cavia porcellus</i>)
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)
House mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)
Llama (<i>Lama glama</i>)
Mule (<i>Equus caballus x Equus asinus</i>)
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)
Red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)
Rusa deer (<i>Rusa timorensis syn. Cervus timorensis</i>)
Sewer rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)
Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)

RESTRICTED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER – INVASIVE ANIMALS

Table 34: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Animals (Schedule 2, Part 2)

Restricted Invasive Animals	Category
Barbary sheep (<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>)	2,3,4,5,6
Blackbuck antelope (<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>)	2,3,4,5,6
Cat (<i>Felis catus</i> and <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> x <i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	3,4,6
Dingo (<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>)	3,4,5,6
Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>), other than a domestic dog	3,4,6
European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	3,4,5,6
European rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	3,4,5,6
Feral chital (axis) deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	3,4,6
Feral fallow deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)	3,4,6
Feral goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)	3,4,6
Feral pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	3,4,6
Feral red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	3,4,6
Hog deer (<i>Axis porcinus</i>)	2,3,4,5,6
Red-eared slider turtle (<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>)	2,3,4,5,6
Feral rusa deer (<i>Rusa timorensis</i> , syn. <i>Cervus timorensis</i>)	3,4,6
Sambar deer (<i>Rusa unicolor</i> , syn. <i>Cervus unicolor</i>)	2,3,4,5,6
Tramp ants	
Yellow crazy ant (<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>)	3

PROHIBITED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER - INVASIVE PLANTS

Table 35: Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 1, Part 3)

Prohibited Invasive Plants
Acacias non-indigenous to Australia (<i>Acaciella</i> spp., <i>Mariosousa</i> spp., <i>Senegalia</i> spp. and <i>Vachellia</i> spp. other than <i>Vachellia nilotica</i> , <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>)
Anchored water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>)
Annual thunbergia (<i>Thunbergia annua</i>)
Bitterweed (<i>Helenium amarum</i>)
Candleberry myrtle (<i>Morella faya</i>)
Cholla cactus (<i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp. and hybrids other than <i>C. Fulgida</i> , <i>C. imbricata</i> , <i>C. prolifera</i> , <i>C. rosea</i> , <i>C. spinosior</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i>)
Christ's thorn (<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>)
Eurasian water milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)
Fanworts (<i>Cabomba</i> spp. other than <i>C. caroliniana</i>)
Floating water chestnuts (<i>Trapa</i> spp.)
Harrisia cactus <i>Harrisia</i> spp. syn. <i>Eriocereus</i> spp. other than (<i>H. martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>)
Honey locust (<i>Gleditsia</i> spp. other than <i>G. triacanthos</i>)
Horsetails (<i>Equisetum</i> spp.)
Kochia (<i>Bassia scoparia</i> syn. <i>Kochia scoparia</i>)
Lagarosiphon (<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>)
Mesquites all <i>Prosopis</i> spp. and hybrids other than (<i>P. glandulosa</i> , <i>P. pallida</i> and <i>P. velutina</i>)
Mexican bean tree all <i>Cecropia</i> spp. other than (<i>C. pachystachya</i> , <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltata</i>)
Miconia spp. other than (<i>M. calvescens</i> , <i>M. cionotricha</i> , <i>M. nervosa</i> and <i>M. racemosa</i>)
Mikania (<i>Mikania</i> spp. other than <i>M. micrantha</i>)
Peruvian primrose bush (<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>)
Prickly pear <i>Opuntia</i> spp. other than (<i>O. aurantiaca</i> , <i>O. elata</i> , <i>O. ficus-indica</i> , <i>O. microdasys</i> , <i>O. monacantha</i> , <i>O. stricta</i> , <i>O. streptacantha</i> & <i>O. tomentosa</i>)
Red sesbania (<i>Sesbania punicea</i>)
Salvinias (<i>Salvinia</i> spp. other than <i>S. molesta</i>)
Serrated tussock (<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>)
Siam weed (<i>Chromolaena</i> spp. other than <i>C. odorata</i> and <i>C. squalida</i>)
Spiked pepper (<i>Piper aduncum</i>)
Tropical soda apple (<i>Solanum viarum</i>)
Water soldiers (<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>)
Witch weeds (<i>Striga</i> spp. other than native species)

RESTRICTED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER – INVASIVE PLANTS

Table 36: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 2, Part 2)

Restricted Invasive Plants	Category
African boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)	3
African fountain grass (<i>Cenchrus setaceum</i>)	3
African tulip tree (<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>)	3
Alligator weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	3
Annual ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	3
Asparagus fern (<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> , <i>A. plumosus</i> and <i>A. scandens</i>)	3
Athel pine (<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>)	3
Badhara bush (<i>Gmelina elliptica</i>)	3
Balloon vine (<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>)	3
Belly-ache bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> and hybrids)	3
Bitou bush (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>rotundifolia</i>)	2,3,4,5
Blackberry (<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate)	3
Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>)	2,3,4,5
Bridal creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)	2,3,4,5
Bridal veil (<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>)	3
Broad-leaved pepper tree (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)	3
Cabomba (<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>)	3
Camphor laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	3
Candyleaf (<i>Stevia ovata</i>)	3
Cane cactus (<i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i>)	3
Cat's claw creeper (<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>)	3
Chilean needle grass (<i>Nassella neesiana</i>)	3
Chinee apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	3
Chinese celtis (<i>Celtis sinensis</i>)	3
Cholla cacti with the following names—	
• Coral cactus (<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i>)	3
• Devil's rope pear (<i>C. imbricata</i>)	3
• Hudson pear (<i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i>)	2,3,4,5
• Jumping cholla (<i>C. prolifera</i>)	2,3,4,5
• Snake cactus (<i>C. spinosior</i>)	3
Dutchman's pipe (<i>Aristolochia</i> spp. other than native species)	3
Elephant ear vine (<i>Argyrea nervosa</i>)	3
Eve's pin cactus (<i>Austrocylindropuntia subulata</i>)	3
Fireweed (<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>)	3
Flax-leaf broom (<i>Genista linifolia</i>)	3
Gamba grass (<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>)	3
Giant sensitive plant (<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> var. <i>diplotricha</i>)	3
Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	3
Groundsel bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	3

Table 36: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 2, Part 2) continued

Restricted Invasive Plants	Category
Harrisia cactus (<i>Harrisia martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>)	3
Harungana (<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>)	3
Honey locust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> including cultivars and varieties)	3
Hygrophila (<i>Hygrophila costata</i>)	3
Hymenachne or olive hymenachne (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids)	3
Koster's curse (<i>Clidemia hirta</i>)	2,3,4,5
Kudzu (<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> syn. <i>P. lobata</i> , <i>P. triloba</i> other than in the Torres Strait islands)	3
Lantanas—	
• Creeping lantana (<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)	3
• Lantana, common lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	3
Limnocharis, yellow burrhead (<i>Limnocharis flava</i>)	2,3,4,5
Madeira vine (<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>)	3
Madras thorn (<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>)	2,3,4,5
Mesquites—	
• Honey mesquite (<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>)	3
• Mesquite or algarroba (<i>Prosopis pallida</i>)	3
• Quilpie mesquite (<i>Prosopis velutina</i>)	3
Mexican bean tree (<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i> , <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltata</i>)	2,3,4,5
Mexican feather grass (<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>)	2,3,4,5
Miconia with the following names—	
• <i>Miconia calvescens</i>	2,3,4,5
• <i>M. cionotricha</i>	2,3,4,5
• <i>M. nervosa</i>	2,3,4,5
• <i>M. racemosa</i>	2,3,4,5
Mikania vine (<i>Mikania micrantha</i>)	2,3,4,5
Mimosa pigra (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>)	2,3,4,5
Montpellier broom (<i>Genista monspessulana</i>)	3
Mother of millions (<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>)	3
Mother of millions hybrid (<i>Bryophyllum</i> x <i>houghtonii</i>)	3
Ornamental gingers—	
• Kahili ginger (<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>)	3
• White ginger (<i>H. coronarium</i>)	3
• Yellow ginger (<i>H. flavescens</i>)	3
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	3
Parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	3
Pond apple (<i>Annona glabra</i>)	3
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	3
Prickly pears—	
• Bunny ears (<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>)	2,3,4,5
• Common pest pear, spiny pest pear (<i>O. stricta</i> syn. <i>O. inermis</i>)	3
• Drooping tree pear (<i>O. monacantha</i> syn. <i>O. vulgaris</i>)	3
• Prickly pear (<i>O. elata</i>)	2,3,4,5
• Tiger pear (<i>O. aurantiaca</i>)	3
• Velvety tree pear (<i>O. tomentosa</i>)	3
• Westwood pear (<i>O. streptacantha</i>)	3

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Table 36: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 2, Part 2) continued

Restricted Invasive Plants	Category
Privets—	
• Broad-leaf privet, tree privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)	3
• Small-leaf privet, Chinese privet (<i>L. sinense</i>)	3
Rat’s tail grasses—	
• American rat’s tail grass (<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>)	3
• Giant parramatta grass (<i>S. fertilis</i>)	3
• Giant rat’s tail grass (<i>S. pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>)	3
Rubber vines—	
• Ornamental rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>)	3
• Rubber vine (<i>C. grandiflora</i>)	3
Sagittaria (<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>)	3
Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	3
Scotch broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)	3
Senegal tea (<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>)	3
Siam weed with the following names—	
• <i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	3
• <i>C. squalida</i>	3
Sicklepods—	
• Foetid cassia (<i>Senna tora</i>)	3
• Hairy cassia (<i>S. hirsuta</i>)	3
• Sicklepod (<i>S. obtusifolia</i>)	3
Silver-leaf nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	3
Singapore daisy (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>)	3
Telegraph weed (<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>)	3
Thunbergia (<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> syn. <i>T. laurifolia</i>)	3
Tobacco weed (<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>)	3
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	3
Water lettuce (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>)	3
Water mimosa (<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. Plena</i>)	2,3,4,5
Willows (all <i>Salix</i> spp. other than <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. x calodendron</i> and <i>S. x reichardtii</i>)	3
Yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>)	3
Yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree (<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> syn. <i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	3

APPENDIX 5: CATCHMENT BASED INVASIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF THE CARPENTARIA SHIRE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Table 37: Catchment Based Invasive Animals of the Carpentaria Shire

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Urban Districts							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment A
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
Mitchell							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Staaten							
Dingo (<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5, 6	High	Containment C
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C

Table 37: Catchment Based Invasive Animals of the Carpentaria Shire Continued

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Gilbert							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Norman							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Flinders							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Morning Inlet							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C

Table 37: Catchment Based Invasive Animals of the Carpentaria Shire Continued

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Leichardt							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5	Significant	Containment C
Not Present – Pest Alert List							
European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Significant	Prevention
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Significant	Prevention

Table 38: Catchment based Invasive Plants of the Carpentaria Shire

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Urban Districts							
Athel pine (<i>Tamox aphylla</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment A
Belly-ache bush (<i>Larropia gossypifolia</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	High	Containment A
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Common	Medium	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Barleria (<i>Barleria lupulina</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment B
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Yellow Candles (<i>Senna alata</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>) Incl all other cultivars (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Siratro Weed (<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A
Mitchell							
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Sicklepod (<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C

Table 38: Catchment based Invasive Plants of the Carpentaria Shire Continued

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Staaten							
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Localised	Abundant	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Medium	Containment B
Gilbert							
Belly-ache bush (<i>Liatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment A
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Eradication
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Abundant	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C

Table 38: Catchment based Invasive Plants of the Carpentaria Shire Continued

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Norman							
Athel pine (<i>Tamnix aphylla</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Belly-ache bush (<i>Liatrophia gossypifolia</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Chinee apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Hymenachne (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Eradication
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Barleria (<i>Barleria lupulina</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Yellow Candles (<i>Senna alata</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment B
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Siratro weed (<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A

Table 38: Catchment based Invasive Plants of the Carpentaria Shire Continued

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Flinders							
Belly-ache bush (<i>Liatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Sicklepod (<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Low	Containment A
Barleria (<i>Barleria lupulina</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment B
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Morning Inlet							
Belly-ache bush (<i>Liatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Localised	Abundant	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Medium	Containment C
Leichardt							
Hymenachne (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Mesquite (<i>Prosopis pallida</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Widespread	Common	Medium	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment B
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C

Table 38: Catchment based Invasive Plants of the Carpentaria Shire Continued

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Not Present – Pest Alert List							
Gamba grass (<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	High	Prevention
Giant rats tail grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> & <i>S. natalensis</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Low	Prevention
Parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3	High	Prevention
Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Prevention
Siam Weed (<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3	High	Prevention
Thatch grass (<i>Hyphanthera rufa</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Prevention

APPENDIX 6: A GUIDE TO SECTION 3: PEST ASSESSMENTS

A Guide to Section 3: Pest Assessments

A four (4) step process has been established to facilitate a systematic approach to Section 3: Pest Assessments. Complete the four step process described below.

- Step 1: Geographical Assessment
- Step 2: Risk Assessment
- Step 3: State and National Significance
- Step 4: Thresholds

STEP 1: GEOGRAPHICAL ASSESSMENT

The first step to pest management is to define the pest's extent as to enable the assessment of risk and impact within a designated area.

Step 1: Geographical Assessment seeks to support a catchment-based review to define:

- Invasive Biosecurity Matter
- Catchment presence
- Distribution
- Density

Invasive Biosecurity Matter

Include pests listed under the Act (appendix 4) including locally declared pests, non-declared locally emerging pests and pests not yet present although pose a risk of entry to the LGA.

Common Name and Scientific Name

Catchments

Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area has been segmented into eight catchment management areas to enhance communication, planning and management:

- Leichhardt
- Morning Inlet
- Flinders
- Norman
- Gilbert
- Staaten
- Mitchell
- Urban Districts (Normanton and Karumba)

Distribution	Density
Each pest distribution is recorded within each catchment	The density of the pests population is recorded within each catchment
<p>Localised Isolated populations, localised to only a few small areas, on only a few individual properties within the catchment management area.</p> <p>Widespread One or more communities spanning across large areas and or multiple properties within the catchment area.</p>	<p>Occasional</p> <p>Common</p> <p>Abundant</p>

STEP 2: RISK ASSESSMENT

Under the Biosecurity Act 2014, all persons with a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise risk and adverse effects to a biosecurity consideration. This means, all persons must first assess and define the "Biosecurity Risk" of Invasive Biosecurity Matter causing a "Biosecurity Event" to a "Biosecurity Consideration".

Step 2: Risk Assessment supports a systematic, catchment based review of all invasive biosecurity matter to define:

- Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration
- Current level of spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration

For the benefit of pest risk assessments, Biosecurity Considerations (environment, economy, social amenity and human health) have been segmented to best reflect the areas of risk and impact, as listed below.

Biosecurity Consideration	Biosecurity Consideration Values
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Flora and fauna communities and habitats.
Aquatic Habitats	Ephemeral and permanent aquatic areas including creeks and rivers.
Agriculture and Industry	All aspects of agriculture and industry production lines where dealing with invasive biosecurity matter poses a risk or adverse effect. Examples: Production losses (loss of, or impacts to livestock, crops, water quality, asset value etc.), maintenance costs (irrigation, water points, troughs, fences, machinery damage, clean downs, pest controls etc.) and management constraints (carrier obligations and implications for development, transportation, earthworks and other operational spread vectors etc.).
Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Human health, safety, recreation, social amenity or ongoing control and maintenance costs.
Culture and Heritage	Places, sites, structures or features of Culture significance or European heritage.

Risk of Entry, Establishment, Spread and Impact to a Biosecurity Consideration

Complete the risk assessment process described below to determine a pests potential to enter, establish, spread and cause adverse effects to a catchment based biosecurity consideration; *Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats, Aquatic Habitats, Agriculture and Industry, Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity and Culture and Heritage.*

- See Step 1: Review Geographical Assessment, to define the pest's current distribution.
- See Step 2: Review Current Spread and Impacts, to define the likelihood of spread and impacts across similar land types and catchment areas within the Local Government Area.
- See Step 3: Review State and National Significance to define linking National and State pest frameworks (WoNS, TAPs and risk assessments) to determine the significance and likelihood of spread and impacts specific to catchment based biosecurity considerations across the Local Government Area.

*For the purpose of the risk assessment (risk of entry, establishment, spread and likely impacts) "Significant" refers to:

"Significant" (*refers to both risk and adverse effect*)

"Significant" risk;

- Pests listed as Prohibited Matter
- An invasive pest listed as a significant threatening process and/or a priority for management across a designated area, within one or more State or National Frameworks.
- An isolated or localised (declared or non-declared) emerging pest which is currently demonstrating extensive establishment, spread and likely adverse effect (biosecurity event), and the risk or cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as "Significant" to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the region.

"Significant" adverse effect;

- An invasive pest (declared or non-declared) which is currently demonstrating extensive establishment, spread and likely adverse effect (biosecurity event) and the cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as "Significant" to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the region.

Likely adverse impacts of entry, establishment and spread		Risk of Entry, Establishment, Spread and Impact to a Biosecurity Consideration			
		Likely Risk of Entry, Establishment and Spread			
Review the Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and likely adverse impacts to a Biosecurity Consideration (Biosecurity Risk, of a Biosecurity Event, to a Biosecurity Consideration)		Negligible risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	Moderate risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	High risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	Significant risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment
		Low	Medium	High	Significant
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Likely to cause a significant impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Low	Medium	High	Significant
Aquatic Habitats	Likely to cause a significant impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats (See Step 3: National Significance)				
Agriculture and Industry	Likely to cause a significant impact to production and asset value	Medium	High	High	Significant
Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Likely to cause a significant impact to human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets				
Culture and Heritage	Likely to cause a significant impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or European heritage	High	High	High	Significant
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Likely to cause a high level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats				
Aquatic Habitats	Likely to cause a high level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	High	High	High	Significant
Agriculture and Industry	Likely to cause a high level of impact to production and asset value				
Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Likely to cause a high level of impact to human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets	Medium	High	High	Significant
Culture and Heritage	Likely to cause a high level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or European heritage				
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Medium	Medium	High	High
Aquatic Habitats	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats				
Agriculture and Industry	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to production and asset value	Low	Medium	High	High
Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact on human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets				
Culture and Heritage	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or European heritage	Low	Medium	High	High
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Likely to cause a low level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats				
Aquatic Habitats	Likely to cause a low level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Low	Low	Medium	High
Agriculture and Industry	Likely to cause a low level of impact to production and asset value				
Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Likely to cause a low level of impact on human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets	Low	Low	Medium	High
Culture and Heritage	Likely to cause a low level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or European heritage				

Current Spread and Impacts

Complete the review and risk assessment process (described below) to define a pest's current level of spread and impact to a catchment based biosecurity consideration; *Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats, Aquatic Habitats, Agriculture and Industry, Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity and Culture and Heritage.*

- See Step 1: Review Geographical Assessment, to define the pests current distribution
- Review all available, locally relevant data (maps, photos, costs, etc.) to determine the rate of spread and level of impact across catchment areas within the Local Government Area.

*For the purpose of the risk assessment (current spread and impacts) "Significant" refers to:

- An invasive pest (declared or non-declared) which is currently demonstrating extensive establishment, spread and likely adverse effect (biosecurity event) and the cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as "Significant" to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the region.

Current level of Impact to a Biosecurity Consideration		Current Spread and Impacts			
		Current level of Establishment and Spread			
Review the <u>current level of establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration.</u>		Negligible level of increase in establishment and spread in the catchment	Moderate level of increase in establishment and spread in the catchment	High level of increase in establishment and spread in the catchment	Significant level of increase in establishment and spread in the catchment
		Low	Medium	High	Significant
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Significant impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Low	Medium	High	Significant
Aquatic Habitats	Significant impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats				
Agriculture and Industry	Significant impact to production and asset value	Low	Medium	High	Significant
Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Significant impact to human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets				
Culture and Heritage	Significant impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage	Low	Medium	High	Significant
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	High level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats				
Aquatic Habitats	High level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Medium	High	High	High
Agriculture and Industry	High level of impact to production and asset value				
Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	High level of impact to human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets	Medium	High	High	High
Culture and Heritage	High level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage				
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Moderate level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Low	Medium	High	High
Aquatic Habitats	Moderate level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats				
Agriculture and Industry	Moderate level of impact to production and asset value	Low	Medium	High	High
Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Moderate level of impact on human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets				
Culture and Heritage	Moderate level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage	Low	Medium	High	High
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Low level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats				
Aquatic Habitats	Low level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Low	Medium	High	High
Agriculture and Industry	Low level of impact to production and asset value				
Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Low level of impact on human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets	Low	Medium	High	High
Culture and Heritage	Low level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage				

STEP 3: STATE AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

State and National frameworks guide best practice planning and management of threatening processes (risk and impacts) to the environment, economy and community. These overarching frameworks provide a systematic approach to the catchment based review of a pests State and National significance.

Alignment with State frameworks will increase potential to meet obligations under the Act (prevent or minimise risk and adverse effects), whilst alignment with Commonwealth frameworks (pests identified as "Significant" within Step 3, National Significance), will increase potential to secure State or Commonwealth funding across a designated area.

Step 3: State and National Significance supports a systematic review to define strategic catchment based links with (State and Commonwealth frameworks):

- Declaration status (Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Laws)
- Restricted Matter Category
- National Significance

Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status

Complete the review process (described below) to define a pests declaration status at a catchment level.

- Review Invasive Biosecurity Matter listed within *Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4)* & *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2)* under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.
- Review councils subordinate local laws (*Queensland Local Government Act 2009*, subordinate local laws No 3 - Community and Environment Management).
- Define pests which are present in the Local Government Area, yet not declared under legislative frameworks listed above.

Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	
Prohibited Matter	Must be reported to an inspector
Restricted Matter	Restricted Matter is listed in accordance with the assigned category 1-7 as listed under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Locally Declared 1	Declared within the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour as listed under Carpentaria Shire Council subordinate local laws No 3 (Community and Environment Management)
Locally Declared 2	Declared within the urban district area Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour as listed under Carpentaria Shire Council subordinate local laws No 3 (Community and Environment Management)
Not Declared	Not declared under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> or under Carpentaria Shire Council local laws Must consider Biosecurity Risk of a Biosecurity Event impacts to a Biosecurity Consideration
(DA)	Designated animal, Not declared under the Act, yet it is listed as a "designated animal" under s134 and has GBO requirements under s137 "threshold numbers"

Restricted Matter Category

Category numbers are assigned with specific management responsibilities for Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter.

Complete the review process (described below) to define a pests Restricted Biosecurity Matter category.

- Review *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2)* under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*

Restricted Matter Category	
Category 1	must be reported to an inspector
Category 2	must be reported to an authorised officer
Category 3	not to be distributed or disposed
Category 4	not to be moved
Category 5	not to be kept
Category 6	not to be fed
Category 7	must be killed

National Significance

National legislative frameworks developed by the Commonwealth Government guide best practice planning and management of significant threatening processes (risk and impact) to the Nation's environment and economy (See Appendix 2: National, State, Regional And Local Pest Planning Frameworks).

As such, National strategies have been developed for thirty two (32) Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) and various Threat Abatement Plans (TAP) for pest animals to support commonwealth legislative frameworks and the uniform management of key threatening processes (risk and impact) across the nation.

These frameworks are critical for directing Commonwealth and State funding towards identified risks and impacts of National significance. Therefore, pests identified for management in the Local Government Area under these National frameworks are of priority for management and as such, by aligning with these frameworks it will significantly increase the potential to attract funding to the Local Government Area.

Complete the review and assessment process (described below) to define Nationally significant pests, threatening processes and management priorities (Significant, High, Medium or Low) within the Local Government Area, at a Catchment level.

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- Weeds of National Significance strategies (WoNS)
- Threat Abatement Plans (TAP)
- *Biosecurity Act 2014 - Prohibited Matter*
- State pest specific strategy
- Other linking State or National frameworks (Wild Rivers, Fish habitat protection areas, Cultural or European areas of significance etc.)

National Significance	
Significant	A Pest listed as Prohibited Matter. OR An invasive pest listed as a significant threatening process and/or a priority for management across a designated area, within one or more National Frameworks.
High	The Local Government Area or Catchment area is specifically identified as containing a threatening process for active management.
Medium	The Local Government Area or Catchment area is listed under a National framework for general management.
Low	Not listed under a National framework.

STEP 4: Threshold

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, all persons with a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread and any adverse effects) from dealing with invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated stakeholders must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.

This means, all persons must first assess and define the "Biosecurity Risk" of Invasive Biosecurity Matter causing a "Biosecurity Event" to a "Biosecurity Consideration" to determine reasonable and practical (achievable and feasible) levels of management appropriate to the risk (any and significant) in compliance with the Act.

As all Invasive Biosecurity Matter is likely to pose a varied level of risk and impact to one or more biosecurity consideration, they will all require a "Reasonable and Practical" level of management to prevent or minimise (entry, establishment, spread and any adverse impact) that biosecurity risk, in compliance with the Act. Although, as a quantitative or tangible definition for "reasonable and practical" has not been provided under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, it is therefore up to Local Government to determine the definition of what is a "Reasonable and Practical" level of management, for preventing or minimising risk and adverse impact (any and significant) in accordance with the General Biosecurity Obligation.

Step 4: Thresholds recognise preventing entry of new species to the Local Government Area is the most cost effective phase of management. The cost of preventing invasive plants and animals entering is far less than removing them once they have entered or established. Once eradication becomes no longer feasible, management should then aim to contain the spread of established pest populations and reduce the impacts on biosecurity considerations (assets). The management of invasive plants and animals needs to be considered in the context of the full spectrum or continuum of activity for the effective management of biosecurity matter. The continuum of activity is illustrated in the generalised invasion curve Figure 6.

The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan integrates overarching frameworks to facilitate the systematic establishment of definitions under the General Biosecurity Obligation. As such, "Reasonable and Practical" refers to the generalised pest invasion curve of best practice management (feasibility and achievability) under the full spectrum or on ground continuum of activity (Figure 6) which applies to all pests generally, regardless of significance. (Step 4: Thresholds).

As the continuum of activity reflects reasonable and practical levels of management, any variation to (Thresholds) Management Objectives outside of the (reasonable and practical) continuum of activity (at a catchment level) should be limited to reflect (reasonable and practical) feasibility and achievability to contain the risk and impact of a population, with the aim of progressing through the spectrum or continuum of activity and maintaining correlation with obligations under the Act and linking frameworks (i.e. local laws, State and National strategies and risk assessments.)

Examples of variation to a management objective may reflect likely risk of a population to spread i.e. some pest animals or airborne seed spread.

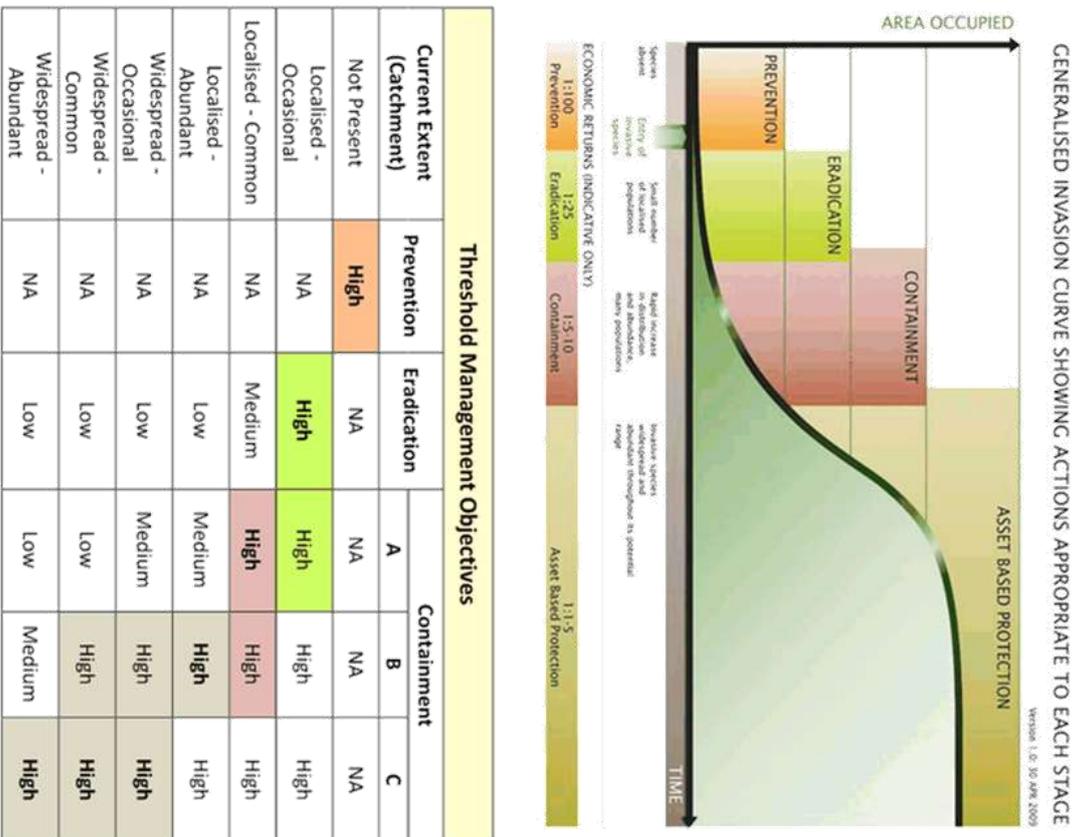
Step 4 supports the establishment of "reasonable and practical" threshold management objectives to facilitate development of Section 4: Pest Programs (multi species programs) consistent with the pest continuum of activity and catchment based obligations under the Act.

Step 4: Thresholds (Management Objectives), will require the review of:

Step 1: Geographical Assessment

Step 2: Risk Assessments

Figure 6: Pest Continuum of Activity and Correlation to Threshold Management Objective Variations



Threshold Management Objective Definitions

Management Objectives have been classified to best reflect the reasonable and practical on ground delivery of the pest invasion continuum illustrated in Figure 6.

Threshold Management Objectives	
Prevention	Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area or catchment management area.
Eradication	Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent establishment and return a designated area back to pest free status. Delimit and eliminate of every individual species, including the population's reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area.
Containment (A) Intensive Management	Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.
Containment (B) Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction	Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and contain a widespread population to a core, designated area at a property level. Progressively reduce the core, designated area to minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations).
Containment (C) Asset Protection and Impact Reduction	Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).

Threshold Management Objectives

Complete the review and assessment process (described below) to determine “reasonable and practical” catchment based management thresholds consistent with the pest continuum of activity and in compliance with General Biosecurity Obligations (prevent or minimise entry, establishment, spread and significant or any adverse effects to a biosecurity consideration).

- (Step 1) *Geographical Assessment*
- Note: **High** represents “Reasonable and Practical” thresholds for management (feasible & achievable) appropriate to the level of risk (entry, establishment, spread) and adverse effects. Variation should only be permissible where it reflects (reasonable and practical) feasibility and achievability to contain the risk and impact i.e. consider pest animals, airborne seed spread etc.

Distribution and Density	Threshold Management Objectives					
	Prevention	Eradication	Containment			C
A			B			
Not Present	High	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Localised - Occasional	NA	High	High	High	High	High
Localised - Common	NA	Medium	High	High	High	High
Localised - Abundant	NA	Low	Medium	High	High	High
Widespread – Occasional	NA	Low	Medium	High	High	High
Widespread - Common	NA	Low	Low	High	High	High
Widespread - Abundant	NA	Low	Low	Medium	High	High

APPENDIX 7: CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY ACTION PLAN

CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY ACTION PLAN

Five Year Invasive Plants and Animals Program

The Carpentaria Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan creates the final link within the plans integrated planning framework. The action plan aims to facilitate the implementation of planning outcomes specific to Local Government responsibilities as identified within Section 2 and Section 4 of the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan.

The Carpentaria Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan will spread biosecurity investment and investment risk across a Five Year Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Program and is inclusive of both operational and on ground control programs, (actions identified within sections 2 and 4).

The Five Year Program will also include Landholder Incentive Programs and linking agreements (Appendix 7) to establish a reasonable and practical level of commitment, for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter among all landholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with obligations listed under the Act.

The Carpentaria Shire Councils Biosecurity Action Plan - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Program will provide Council with the ideal framework for reviewing and directing biosecurity investments for the effective management of (Local Government) invasive biosecurity matter obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Table 39: Carpentaria Shire Council - Annual Invasive Plant and Animal Programs and Budget 2019 / 2020

Program	Item no.	2019 / 2020 Budget
Operational Programs		
Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management (Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction, Monitoring and Assessment)	1	Operational
Operational Program - Education and Awareness	2	Operational
Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Control Programs		
Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	3	
	4	\$5,280.63
	5	
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	6	\$1,738.51
	7	\$4,996.75
	8	\$2,959.53
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	9	\$11,669.63
	10	\$0.00
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	11	\$1,712.35
	12	\$14,938.50
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads (Local Government Road Reserves)	13	Operational
	14	Operational
Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	15	Reactive Budget Only
Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Incentive Programs		
Residential Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts	16	\$0.00
	17	\$20,700.00
Landholder Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Rural Districts	18	\$11,500.00
	19	
Sub Total		\$86,995.89
GST		\$8,699.59
Total		\$95,695.48

Table 40: Carpentaria Shire Council - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Programs and Budget 2019 / 2024

Program	Item no.	2019 / 2020 Budget	2020 / 2021 Budget	2021 / 2022 Budget	2022 / 2023 Budget	2023 / 2024 Budget
Operational Programs						
Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management (Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction, Monitoring and Assessment)	1	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Operational Program - Education and Awareness	2	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Control Programs						
Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	3					
	4	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63
	5					
	6	\$1,738.51	\$1,738.51	\$1,738.51	\$1,413.81	\$1,413.81
	7	\$4,996.75	\$4,387.25	\$3,009.55	\$3,009.55	\$2,814.63
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	8	\$2,959.53	\$2,959.53	\$2,959.53	\$2,178.22	\$2,178.22
	9	\$11,669.63	\$10,695.00	\$8,650.30	\$5,618.90	\$5,618.90
	10	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$0.00
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	11	\$1,712.35 (Camp 119)	\$1,654.85 (Mutton hole wetland)	\$1,691.65 (Camp 119)	\$1,654.85 (Mutton hole wetland)	\$1,691.65 (Camp 119)
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads (Local Government Road Reserves)	12	\$14,938.50	\$0.00	\$11,390.75	\$0.00	\$11,390.75
Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance)	13	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
	14	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	15	Reactive Budget Only	Reactive Budget Only	Reactive Budget Only	Reactive Budget Only	Reactive Budget Only
Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Incentive Programs						
Residential Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts	16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,250.00	\$11,500.00	\$0.00
Landholder Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Rural Districts	17	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00
Landholder Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program: Rural Districts	18	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00
	19	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00
	Sub Total	\$86,995.89	\$93,415.77	\$95,670.92	\$97,355.95	\$74,088.58
	GST	\$8,699.59	\$9,341.58	\$9,567.09	\$9,735.60	\$7,408.86
	Total	\$95,695.48	\$102,757.34	\$105,238.01	\$107,091.55	\$81,497.44

Carpentaria Shire - Operational Programs
Operational programs have been established from reasonable and practical actions defined in Section 2: Strategic Programs to meet Local Government obligations, in compliance with the Act and linking frameworks.

Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management (Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction, Monitoring and Assessment)

Table 41: Commitment to Effective Planning and Management

Item No.	Management Obligation		Reasonable and Practical Action	Timing	Performance Indicator
1	(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management.	<p>Council is to review, adopt and implement education and awareness actions as listed within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational Program - Education and Awareness (Item 2) to ensure consistency with "reasonably ought to know" obligations among Council employees, contractors and LGA stakeholders dealing with invasive biosecurity matter. • Ensure relevant education and training is available and maintained among relevant Council staff, supervisors and contractors through regional training programs, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, GBO, herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.). <p>Council is to review, adopt and implement prevention protocol into operational activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers during Council Operations and Biosecurity Programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P-acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). ○ High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). ○ High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. machinery, vehicles, or other carriers). ○ High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, camp reserves etc.). ○ High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works or transport of a contaminated thing). ○ High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). • Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. ○ Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. ○ Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. ○ Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. machinery, vehicles, pest contractors etc.). ○ Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors etc. (high-risk carriers). • Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. 	Annually (Ongoing)	Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff, contractors and stakeholders using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience. Relevant training and licensing requirements are made available and maintained to date.
	(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.			Prevention measures for carriers and high risk activities have been considered and adopted by Council and implemented into Council operations.

		<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p>	<p>Council is to review, adopt and implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for New Invasive pests into operational activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol into State and local road maintenance activities to manage risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) from new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RMPC - Implement surveillance and reporting measures during rest area servicing and other roadside works. ○ RMPC - Implement interpretation and reporting protocol at rest areas (include registered existing unregistered). ○ RMPC - Implement pre slasher treatments into roadside herbicide spraying tenders or contracts to support surveillance of high-risk pathways and containment of new isolated incursions. ○ NDRRA - Implement prevention protocol for contractors including use of IBMD's, funding for rock pad clean down sites and clean down protocol. ○ Local Roads - Implement surveillance and reporting during maintenance works. ○ Ensure Contractors, supervisors and key staff commit to clean downs and inspections of "carriers" prior to entering the shire, property or before shifting camps (from high risk areas) to new areas. • Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. • Provide pest identification support (i.e. field guides) and training to enhance the reliability and early detection of invasive biosecurity matter. 	<p>Annually (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Prevention, surveillance and reporting measures have been considered and adopted by Council and implemented into Council operations.</p>
	<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p>	<p>Council is to review, adopt and implement actions (to minimise natural spread of invasive pests from Council lands) as listed within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carpentaria Shire Control Programs (Appendix 7 - Budget Items: 3-10) • Carpentaria Shire Pest Incentive Programs (Appendix 8). 	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Weed and pest animal budgets, programs and actions identified within the council pest programs have been adopted and implemented.</p> <p>Prevention measures for minimising natural spread have been incorporated into Councils weed and pest animal programs on Council lands and trustee reserves.</p>
	<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p>	<p>Council is to review, adopt and implement actions (to adverse effects of invasive pests on Council lands) as listed within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carpentaria Shire Control Programs (Appendix 7 - Budget Items: 3-10) • Carpentaria Shire Pest Incentive Programs (Appendix 8). 	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Weed and pest animal budgets, programs and actions identified within the council pest programs have been adopted and implemented.</p> <p>Weed and pest animal programs are adopting and implementing best practice to target significant pests and catchment objectives.</p>

<p>(548) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p>	<p>Collect data to define and monitor pests on Council lands, monitor pest control costs on council lands, monitor Councils operational prevention and surveillance measures and monitor stakeholder compliance (under the Act) across the Local Government Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement pest data capture program to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density (i.e. pest mapping) on Council lands. Collect pest plant and animal control data adequate for asset management review and evaluation. Collect relevant operational prevention, surveillance and reporting data. Collect stakeholder pest presence and distribution data through inspections and on farm biosecurity plan maps (via incentive programs). Provide mapping and pest identification support to enhance data capture and monitoring outcomes among stakeholders. Collect landholder incentive program data, collate and store records to monitor implementation of surveillance, prevention, containment and best practice management programs and outcomes among stakeholders to define compliance with the Act. Conduct passive landholder survey and collate data to support review and/or evaluate LGA pests, programs, outcomes and stakeholder constraints. Establish data sharing arrangements to collect, collate and share among stakeholders (i.e. NRM and landholders). Support the Biosecurity Queensland Annual Pest Distribution Survey (APDS). <p>Implement compliance procedures under the Biosecurity Act 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to authorise a Local Government "Authorised Officer" for the LGA under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and/or under Local Laws to facilitate compliance where required. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance with the Act, confirm presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk among stakeholder sectors, particularly those managing "significant" high risk pests, likely carriers, carrying out high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, restricted matter categories (1-7) or prohibited matter obligations (536 and 537). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect local nurseries, markets and public gardens for sale of restricted biosecurity matter. Inspect transport companies and small businesses (stock feed, construction materials, earthworks etc.). Inspect properties without an agreement in place, where pests listed as a "Significant" risk are present (where necessary). Inspect residential properties under subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies for dingoes, feral pigs or significant weeds in urban districts. Inspect Council staff and contractors operational activities to monitor adoption of prevention, surveillance, reporting and containment measures within high-risk areas or undertaking high-risk activities (i.e. conduct contractor inspections, clean downs and containment of new incursions at work sites or camps). <p>Implement compliance procedures under Local Laws as an alternative to compliance under the Biosecurity Act 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declare all pests listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-declared) under local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined by the PAG. Support urban district invasive pest plant and animal compliance through Local Laws. Ensure subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies are implemented across urban and rural districts (i.e. Neem, Calotrope, Keeping of dingoes etc) including health safety compliance where necessary (i.e. pigs in urban districts). 	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Pest distribution data has been collected for Council lands.</p> <p>Pest control data is being captured and is transparent and suitable for review and evaluation.</p> <p>Stakeholder pest data has been collected and collated for review.</p> <p>LGA incentive program data has been collected and collated for review.</p> <p>APDS data contributions are being made for the LGA.</p>
		<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>All Shire pests have been declared under local laws.</p> <p>Local Laws have been adopted and implemented across urban areas.</p>	

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

		<p>Implement measures to support stakeholder Compliance under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and promote Council incentive programs to facilitate implementation of "reasonable and practical" catchment objectives, management of "significant" pests and in accordance with (approved and registered) best practice pest plant and animal control measures to support stakeholder compliance across the LGA. Encourage QP&WS to implement the incentive program (good neighbour policy) for the management of dingoes moving outside of the park. Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate sponsorship to support catchment groups implementing incentive programs and / or targeting "significant" pests. Promote and support the release of state government biological controls (i.e. Parkinsonia, Rubber vine, Rabbits etc.) Establish an awards system linked to incentive programs for outstanding achievements in the LGA. 	Ongoing	<p>Landholder incentive programs have been implemented and adopted across the LGA.</p> <p>Available funding has been sought for landholders adopting incentive agreements and targeting significant pests.</p> <p>State Government Bio-controls have been sourced, promoted and disseminated.</p> <p>Awards system has been established.</p> <p>Education material has been disseminated as defined in Item 2 and relevant staff training is up to date.</p>
<p>(553) A Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for IBM in its LGA.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.</p>	<p>Monitor, review and evaluate programs (Council and stakeholders) for compliance under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor Councils education and awareness program (including staff training) to ensure consistency with reasonably ought to know obligations (i.e. pest identification and understanding of GBO). Monitor Councils data collection and data management systems particularly for control programs, to ensure it is in an adequate format for transparent review and evaluation of programs and asset management outcomes. Monitor Council and stakeholder data (stakeholder surveys, pest maps, control program data and operational inspection data) to review and evaluate commitment to education, surveillance, prevention, containment and best practice in compliance with the Act. Monitor adoption of Councils landholder incentive programs to evaluate compliance across the LGA. PAG is to conduct an annual review and evaluation of catchment based commitment to roles and responsibilities within incentive agreements. PAG to conduct an annual review to evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. Council is to conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	Annually	<p>Landholder incentive agreements have been adopted among the greater LGA.</p> <p>Section 6: Review and Evaluation has been complete by the PAG.</p> <p>Council has reviewed annual program and budgets.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit the Carpentaria Biosecurity Plan 2019 final draft for review, endorsement and adoption by Council. Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan is to be made available for inspection, free of charge to members of the public in electronic (Councils website) or written form at council's public office. 	Ongoing	<p>Council Biosecurity plan is adopted and made available to the public.</p>

Operational Program - Education and Awareness

Table 42: Education and Awareness

Item No.	Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Action	Stakeholder	Communication Method	Timing	Performance Indicator
2	(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Includes education and awareness actions defined within Section 2: Strategic Programs. Actions support commitment to best practice measures for compliance with Local Government General Biosecurity Obligations ("Reasonably Ought to Know") under the Act.</p>	<p>Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other</p>	<p>Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>All relevant information has been disseminated to key stakeholder sectors listed, using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
		<p>Establish an education and awareness program targeting key stakeholders and communication methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity Act (SBO) fact sheet. • Pest fact sheets. • Pest posters. • Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations. • Catchment pest list. • Restricted and Prohibited biosecurity matter pest list. 				
		<p>Establish an education and awareness program targeting key stakeholders and communication methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity Act (SBO) fact sheet. • Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. • Catchment pest list. • Restricted and Prohibited biosecurity matter pest list. • Pest fact sheets. • Pest posters. • Pest field guides. • Pest maps. • Pest animal SOP's and COP's. 				
<p>Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management.</p>	<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of operational prevention measures to prevent or minimise spread by high-risk carriers and activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations. • Regional and local clean down sites. • Implementation of clean down protocol, practices and inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. machinery, livestock, fodder, vehicles, visitors, hunters, pest contractors etc.). • Property or site access signage. • Removal of high-risk pests along high-risk access roads and holding paddocks. • Stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. • Best practice fodder containment (tarps) and feeding (designated area) measures. • Restricted and Prohibited Matter spread prevention and reporting responsibilities. 	<p>Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other</p>	<p>Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to key stakeholders using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>	
<p>Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p>	<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of operational prevention measures to prevent or minimise spread by high-risk carriers and activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations. • Regional and local clean down sites. • Implementation of clean down protocol, practices and inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. machinery, livestock, fodder, vehicles, visitors, hunters, pest contractors etc.). • Property or site access signage. • Removal of high-risk pests along high-risk access roads and holding paddocks. • Stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. • Best practice fodder containment (tarps) and feeding (designated area) measures. • Restricted and Prohibited Matter spread prevention and reporting responsibilities. 	<p>All Landholders</p>	<p>Email PAG 1080 programs</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>	

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

	<p>Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P. acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). • High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). • High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). • High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). • High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). • High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). 	<p>Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors</p>	<p>Email Contracts Toolbox talks</p>	<p>January to June (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
	<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. • Promote pest alert list including reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or prohibited pests. • Promote Council pest identification and available mapping support services. • Promote regional and local clean down sites for high-risk carriers from high-risk areas. • Promote local law and biosecurity obligations and synergies (ie pigs in town, keeping of dingoes, responsible cat ownership). • Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and high-risk periods. 	<p>Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other</p>	<p>Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
	<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. • Promote pest alert list including reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or prohibited pests. • Promote Council pest identification and available mapping support services. • Promote pest mapping (data collection) and monitoring among all stakeholders including landholders as part of on farm biosecurity plans. • Promote regional and local clean down sites for high-risk carriers from high-risk areas. • Promote implementation of prevention and surveillance measures such as clean downs and inspections during operational activities (musterings, road maintenance etc.). • Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and high-risk periods (examples below). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P. acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). ○ High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). ○ High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). ○ High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). 	<p>All Landholders</p>	<p>Email PAG 1080 programs</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>

		<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. • Promote pest alert list including reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or prohibited pests. • Promote Council pest identification and available mapping support services. • Promote regional and local clean down sites for high-risk carriers from high-risk areas. • Promote implementation of prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol such as clean downs and inspections within (RMP/C, NDRRA etc.) State and local road maintenance activities to manage risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) from new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter - as listed above in Item 1. • Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and high-risk periods (examples below): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P. acadia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.); ○ High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads); ○ High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. machinery, vehicles or other carriers); ○ High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, camp reserves etc.); ○ High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works); ○ High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). 	<p>Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors</p>	<p>Email Contracts Toolbox talks</p>	<p>January to June (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
	<p>Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p>	<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of landholder incentive programs inclusive of catchment based, site and property containment measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote property buffers and catchment management objectives (thresholds) for invasive pest plants. • Promote control at critical focal points, critical habitats and along boundaries aligned with catchment management objectives (thresholds) for invasive pest animals. 	<p>All Landholders</p>	<p>Email PAG 1080 programs</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
	<p>Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p>	<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of catchment based management objectives and best practice measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote landholder (pest plant and pest animal) incentive programs and actions. • Promote best practice invasive pest plant management information (registered herbicides, approved methods, timing, data capture, cost per ha). • Promote best practice invasive pest animal welfare and human control information such as SOP's and COP's (approved methods, registered products, applications, timing, data capture, cost per animal). • Promote catchment pest list, fact sheets, research, risk assessments and best practice management guides. • Promote weed week among landholders across the LGA (similar to 1080 programs) which aims to incorporate annual support from a pest task force for those who have adopted agreements. 	<p>All Landholders</p>	<p>Landholder emails 1080 programs</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
			<p>Council Contractors</p>	<p>Email Contracts Toolbox talks</p>	<p>January to June (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>

Carpentaria Shire - Control Programs

Control programs have been established from reasonable and practical actions defined in Section 4: Pest Programs to meet Local Government obligations, in compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and linking frameworks.

Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Table 43: Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts

Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts - Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves – (Budget Item No. 3 - 5)		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement surveillance and delimitation to define the extent of the Bellvache Bush population. Map bellvache bush populations to define and monitor the distribution and density on Council lands. 	<p>Bellvache bush communities are surveyed, delimited and mapped to define the pests distribution and density.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices. Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. 	<p>Prevention measures (clean downs, site signage) have been implemented.</p> <p>Bellvache bush risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated.</p> <p>New pest incursions reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped, contained and prevented from establishing on Council lands.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. <p>Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellvache Bush (Containment A – Intensive Management) Water Hyacinth (Containment A – Intensive Management) <p>Implement property containment measures: (All pests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. 	<p>Bellvache bush has been contained to core, designated areas with no new populations recorded outside of the core area.</p> <p>Boundaries of Council lands are free of bellvache bush.</p> <p>Bellvache bush is not spreading outside of Council lands.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pest plants listed as "Significant" (Bellvache bush & Water Hyacinth) in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement catchment management objectives in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). 	<p>Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.</p>

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials		Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
							Spray unit & Knapsack	Wetting agent							
3	Urban Districts (GG lands and trustee reserves)	Normanton Township, Waste and Sewer Facility	Bellyache Bush	Containment A – Intensive Management	Foliar applied herbicide applications	December to March	Vehicle, ATV & Operator	hr	\$50.00	30	\$1,500.00	\$225.00	\$1,814.36		
							(Spray unit & Knapsack)	km	\$1.00	50	\$50.00	\$7.50			
							Starane Advanced	ltr	\$25.00	1	\$25.00	\$3.75			
4	Urban Districts (GG lands and trustee reserves)	Karumba Township	Bellyache Bush	Containment A – Intensive Management	Foliar applied herbicide applications	December to March	Vehicle, ATV & Operator	hr	\$50.00	30	\$1,500.00	\$225.00	\$2,018.71		
							(Spray unit & Knapsack)	km	\$1.00	200	\$200.00	\$30.00			
							Starane Advanced	ltr	\$25.00	2	\$50.00	\$7.50			
5	Urban Districts (GG lands and trustee reserves)	Normanton (& Karumba) Township	Water Hyacinth	Containment A – Intensive Management	Foliar applied herbicide applications	December to March	Wetting agent	ltr	\$6.75	0.8	\$5.40	\$0.81	\$1,447.56		
							Vehicle, ATV & Operator	hr	\$50.00	20	\$1,000.00	\$150.00			
							(Spray unit & Knapsack)	km	\$1.00	200	\$200.00	\$30.00			
							Round Up Bioactive	ltr	\$9.75	5	\$48.75	\$7.31			
							Wetting agent (Bonus)	ltr	\$10.00	1	\$10.00	\$1.50			
													\$5,280.63		

(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act; (G80, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).

Catchment Management Objectives:

- **Containment A – Intensive Management; (Bellyache bush & Water Hyacinth)**
Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.

Best Practice Management:
Ensure herbicide applications are consistent with (but not limited to) registered products and approved application methods as described in Pest Fact Sheets, product labels, minor use permits, etc.

Bellyache bush – (Items 3 & 4)

- Read pest fact sheet and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications.
- Herbicide applications applied to foliage (foliar spray) using Starane and suitable wetting agent.
- Apply when actively growing, within 55 days of adequate rainfall (e.g. 50-100mm), prior to flowering and seeding events.
- Apply a 2nd treatment over coming weeks to suppress seeding events.

Water Hyacinth – (Item 5)

- Read pest fact sheet and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications.
- Herbicide applications applied to foliage (foliar spray) using Round up Bioactive and suitable wetting agent "Bonus" (as per Minor use permit PER81236) to break through the waxy coating.
- Apply when actively growing and apply as a fine mist to ensure effective coverage.
- Where large monocultures are present also incorporate mechanical removal methods where possible or apply staged control to minimise toxication of water sources due to sinking and rotting vegetation creating high nutrient levels.
- Control other native water vegetation which are harbouring pest plants to ensure all pest plants are controlled and seeding events are managed.

● Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs.

Pests listed for Eradication and Containment A, have been reduced in distribution and density.
Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.
Best practice measures are implemented as described.
Kill rates observed are >80%.

Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Table 44: Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts - Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves - (Budget Item No. 6 - 10)		
Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts		
<p>• Normanton and Karumba Townships (Foliar applied herbicide program): Implement foliar treatments of Rubber vine and other woody weed seedlings (<1.5m) throughout the town common areas whilst plants are actively growing (Dec-May) with the aim of reducing (the cost of controlling) core areas of seedlings in preparation for other integrated control measures. <i>*This program should also include mapping of surveillance and treatment areas and the control of new pests or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.</i></p> <p>• Normanton and Karumba Townships (Basal bark applied herbicide program): Implement basal bark treatments throughout the town common areas with the aim of controlling outliers, establishing clean areas and reducing weed communities to core areas. <i>*This program should also include mapping of surveillance and treatment areas and the control of new pests or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.</i></p> <p>• Normanton and Karumba Townships (Weed and seed fire program): Implement weed and seed fire programs to reduce fuel loads, seed stock and seedlings exacerbated by woody weed control herbicide programs. Target strategic fire sensitive weed communities to reduce core areas of dense weed communities.</p>		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map invasive pest plant populations to define and monitor the distribution and density on Council lands. 	<p>Pest communities are mapped to define distribution and density.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices. Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. <p>Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athel Pine, Leucaena and Siratro (Containment A – Intensive Management). <p>Implement property containment measures: (All pests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. 	<p>Prevention measures (clean downs, site signage) have been implemented.</p> <p>Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated.</p> <p>New pest incursions reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped, contained and prevented from establishing on Council lands.</p> <p>Athel Pine, Leucaena and Siratro have been contained to core, designated areas with no new populations recorded outside of the core area.</p> <p>Boundaries of Council lands are free of all pests.</p> <p>Pests are not spreading outside of Council lands.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. <p>Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athel Pine, Leucaena and Siratro (Containment A – Intensive Management). <p>Implement property containment measures: (All pests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. 	<p>Boundaries of Council lands are free of all pests.</p> <p>Pests are not spreading outside of Council lands.</p>

<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement catchment management objectives in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). <p>Catchment Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment A – Intensive Management; (Athel Pine, Leucaena and Strato). Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication. Containment (B) - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction; (Yellow Oleander and Barleria) Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and contain a widespread population to a core, designated area at a property level. Progressively reduce the core, designated area to minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations); Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Chinese apple, Calotropae, Parkinsonia, Neme, Rubber vine and Yellow candles) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations). <p>Best Practice Management: Ensure herbicide applications are consistent with (but not limited to) registered products and approved application methods as described in Pest Fact Sheets, product labels, minor use permits, etc.</p> <p>Mixed Pest Plant Foliar Applications - (Items 6 & 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply water based herbicide (Grazon) to control seedling recruitment or regrowth as to reduce control costs. Chinese apple, Neem, yellow candles and Parkinsonia <2m @ 350ml, Rubber vine <1.5m @ 350 or >1.5m @ 500ml for dense stands of Rubber vine and Barleria. Herbicide applications applied to the foliage (foliar spray) of plants on all stems, to the point of runoff, when actively growing (December – May) using Grazon extra and suitable wetting agent (as per product label). Where controlling dense stands of Rubber vine, aim to create open areas within the contained core, designated area to support the establishment of pasture growth/fuel loads. <p>Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications - (Items 7 & 9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply basal bark applications (Access & Diesel) for woody weeds where foliar is not permissible. Athel pine, Parkinsonia, Rubber vine, Leucaena, Yellow oleander, Yellow candles and Calotropae <50mm @ 60:1. Chinese <150mm @ 60:1 and Prickly acacia <100mm @ 60:1. Apply herbicide applications to the trunk of plants, to a height of 30cm, to the point of run off using Access and Diesel. Apply higher up the trunk for plants 50mm-150mm. Contain pest communities to core areas of plants >100mm – 150mm, in which progressive reduction will be required using cut and paste or stem injection methods. <p>Mixed Pest Plant Stem Injection and Cut and Paste Applications - (Item 9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use stem injection or cut and paste for isolated Chinese apple and Neem plants >100mm – 150mm through initial programs only. <p>Mixed Pest Plant Granular Applications - (Item 9 Only)</p> <p>Graslan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply granular products for higher density and established plants (where permissible) to reduce basal bark costs. Parkinsonia 1-1.5gm/m², Prickly acacia, Calotropae and Rubber vine 1.5 gm/m². Apply Graslan herbicide applications according to the plant size, label rate and site suitability to minimise herbicide movement and off target damage. Restrict use to isolated monocultures with negligible risk to offsite movement and damage to non-target areas and spp. 	<p>Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.</p> <p>Pests listed for Eradication and Containment A, have been reduced in distribution and density.</p> <p>Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.</p> <p>Best practice measures are implemented as described.</p> <p>Kill rates observed are >80%.</p>
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Item No	Catchment Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (SBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p> <p>• Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs.</p> <p>Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.</p>														
<p>Tordon Granular - (Item 9 Only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply Tordon granular herbicide for Chinese apple 35 - 45gm/m² according to the plant size, label rate and site suitability to minimise herbicide movement and off target damage. Restrict use to isolated, dense stands forming a monoculture of Chinese apple, with negligible risk to offsite movement and damage to non-target areas and spp. 														
<p>2020 – 2021 Budget Only</p> <p>Weed & Seed Fire Program - (Item 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, map and maintain firebreaks. Implement programs in collaboration with QRF5 and the community. Target dense stands of dead woody weeds to reduce fuel loads associated with weed control activities. Target dense stands of Rubber vine to support integrated management with herbicides. 														
6	Urban Districts	Normanton Township (town common, waste, sewer)	Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem to <2m, including Candie bush and Barleria	(B - Oleander, Barleria) (C - Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Neme, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Foliar applied herbicide applications	January to May	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Spray unit & Knapsack) Grazon Extra (20ltr) Wetting agent (85 1000 or chemwet)	hr km ltr	\$50.00 \$1.00 \$31.00	25 100 5	\$1,250.00 \$100.00 \$155.00	\$187.50 \$15.00 \$23.25	\$1,437.50 \$115.00 \$178.25	\$1,738.51
7	Urban Districts	Normanton Township (town common, waste, sewer)	Calotrope and Leucaena Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Yellow oleander and Neem.	(A - Leucaena, Serrat) (B - Oleander) (C - Chinese apple, Calotrope, Parkinsonia, Neme, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Basal bark and stem injection applied herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Knapsack) Access (5ltr) Diesel	hr km ltr	\$50.00 \$1.00 \$87.00	40 150 10	\$2,000.00 \$150.00 \$870.00	\$300.00 \$22.50 \$130.50	\$2,300.00 \$172.50 \$1,000.50	\$4,996.75
8	Urban Districts	Karumba Township (town common)	Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem to <2m, including Candie bush and Barleria	(B - Oleander, Barleria) (C - Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Neme, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Foliar applied herbicide applications	January to May	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Knapsack) Grazon Extra Wetting agent (85 1000 or chemwet)	hr km ltr	\$50.00 \$1.00 \$31.00	100 250 10	\$5,000.00 \$250.00 \$310.00	\$750.00 \$37.50 \$46.50	\$5,750.00 \$287.50 \$356.50	\$2,959.53
9	Urban Districts	Karumba Township (town common)	Athel pine, Calotrope and Leucaena including large or established Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem.	A - Athel Pine, Leucaena, Serrat) (B - Oleander) (C - Chinese apple, Calotrope, Parkinsonia, Neme, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Basal bark, stem injection and soil applied herbicide applications	September to December	Graslan (or similar) Tordon Granular	kg kg	\$18.00 \$23.00	10 10	\$180.00 \$230.00	\$27.00 \$34.50	\$207.00 \$264.50	\$11,669.63
10	Urban Districts	Normanton Township	Rubber vine, Beliyache bush and Parkinsonia	(A - Beliyache bush) (C - Parkinsonia, Rubber vine)	Weed & Seed Fire Program	April-June	QRF5 and Indigenous Rangers	ea	\$10.00 0.00	1	\$10,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,500.00	2020/2021 Budget Only \$23,000.00

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Table 45: Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves - (Budget Item No. 11)		
*Camp 119 and Mutton hole Wetlands: Target Rubber vine, Parkinsonia and Calotrope outliers to contain weed communities to core areas (establish clean areas) and reduce the core areas which are impacting high value assets (scar trees and wetlands). *This program should also include mapping of surveillance and treatment areas and the control of new pests or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	
Performance Indicator		
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map invasive pest plant populations to define and monitor the distribution and density on Council lands. 	Pest communities are mapped to define distribution and density.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices. Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. <p>Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Camp 119) Implement site containment and an asset buffer (asset protection) for priority assets, Burke and wills scar trees. (Mutton hole Wetlands) Implement site containment and an asset buffer (asset protection) for priority assets, aquatic waterbird habitats. <p>Implement property containment measures: (All pests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Mutton hole Wetlands) Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. (Camp 119) Owner of the existing grazing lease holds responsibility for weeds and property containment. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pest plants listed as "Significant" (Rubber vine - camp 119) in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement catchment management objectives in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). <p>Catchment Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction, (Rubber vine, Parkinsonia and Calotrope) <p>Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).</p> <p>Best Practice Management:</p> <p>Ensure herbicide applications are consistent with (but not limited to) registered products and approved application methods as described in Pest Fact Sheets, product labels, minor use permits, etc.</p>	<p>Prevention measures (clean downs, site signage) have been implemented.</p> <p>Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated.</p> <p>New pest incursions reported to Councils</p> <p>Authorised Officer are mapped, contained and prevented from establishing on Council lands.</p> <p>Pests have been contained to core, designated areas with priority assets protected.</p> <p>Boundaries of Council lands are free of all pests.</p> <p>Pests are not spreading outside of Council lands.</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Catchment Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction, (Rubber vine, Parkinsonia and Calotrope) <p>Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).</p> <p>Best Practice Management:</p> <p>Ensure herbicide applications are consistent with (but not limited to) registered products and approved application methods as described in Pest Fact Sheets, product labels, minor use permits, etc.</p>	<p>Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.</p> <p>Priority assets have been protected from risk and impacts.</p> <p>Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.</p>

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget	<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (S80, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p> <p>• Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs.</p> <p>Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.</p>
11	Flinders	Burke and Wills Camp 119	Rubber vine	Containment C	Basal bark and cut stump applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV and Operator (knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	20	\$1,000.00	\$150.00	\$1,150.00	\$1,712.35	
	Norman	Muttonhole Wetlands	Rubber vine and Parkinsonia	Containment C	Basal bark herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV and Operator (knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	20	\$1,000.00	\$150.00	\$1,150.00		
							Access (5ltr)	ltr	\$87.00	2	\$174.00	\$26.10	\$200.10	\$1,654.85	
							Diesel	ltr	\$1.65	100	\$165.00	\$24.75	\$189.75		
														2020/2021 Budget Only \$1,654.85	

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads (Local Government Road Reserves)

Table 46: Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts – Rural Roads

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads - (Budget Item No. 12)		
*Rural Roads: Target weed communities within the 30m easement along rural roads with the aim of controlling outliers and reducing mixed weed communities to core areas. Specifically target Prickly acacia communities with the aim of removing all isolated communities or containing communities to core areas (i.e. Ten mile road). This program should also include mapping of surveillance and treatment areas and the control of new pests or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	
Performance Indicator		
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map invasive pest plant populations to define and monitor the distribution and density. 	Pest communities are mapped to define distribution and density.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects. (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices. Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. <p>Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all "significant" pest communities (Prickly acacia) from 30m rural road reserve. Sickle pod and Leucaena (Containment A – Intensive Management). <p>Implement property containment measures: (All pests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. Control outliers to contain mixed pest communities to core, designated areas within the 30m road reserve, with the aim of progressively reducing the core area over time, to minimise natural spread risk and adverse impacts to neighbouring properties. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pest plants listed as "significant" (Prickly acacia) in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement catchment management objectives in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). 	Prevention measures (clean downs, site signage) have been implemented. Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated. New pest incursions reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped, contained and prevented from establishing on Council lands. Prickly acacia communities have been removed from rural road reserves. Boundaries of Council road reserves are free of all pests. Pests are not spreading outside of Council road reserves.
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Catchment Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradication: (Prickly acacia) Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent establishment and return a designated area back to pest free status. Delimit and eliminate of every individual species, including the population's reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area. Containment A – Intensive Management: (Sickle pod and Leucaena) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication. 	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts outside the road reserve. Pests listed for Eradication and Containment A, have been reduced in distribution and density. Registered products and approved

12	Leichhardt	Augustus Road	Prickly acacia Rubber vine, Parkinsonia and Calotrope	(A - Side pool and (Leveena) (B - Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia, Prickly acacia) (C - Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia)	Best Practice Control Methods Basal bark and soil applied herbicide applications	Timing September to December	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
	Norman	Iffley Road						hr	\$50.00	120	\$6,000.00			
	Flinders & Morning Inlet	Burketown McCallister Ten Mile Talawanta Roads					Operator (Knapsack)	km	\$1.00	1250	\$1,250.00	\$187.50	\$1,437.50	
							Overnight Incidents	day	\$140.00	5	\$700.00	\$105.00	\$805.00	
							Site set up	ea	\$400.00	1	\$400.00	\$60.00	\$460.00	
							Site demobilisation	ea	\$400.00	1	\$400.00	\$60.00	\$460.00	
							Access (5ltr)	ltr	\$87.00	20	\$1,740.00	\$261.00	\$2,001.00	
							Diesel	ltr	\$1.65	1000	\$1,650.00	\$247.50	\$1,897.50	
							Grasslan (10kg)	kg	\$17.00	50	\$850.00	\$127.50	\$977.50	
<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act, (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs. <p>Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.</p>														
<p>Containment (B) - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction; (Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia, Prickly acacia) Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and contain a widespread population to a core, designated area at a property level. Progressively reduce the core, designated area to minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations).</p> <p>Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).</p> <p>Best Practice Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Pest: (Prickly acacia) Remove all "Significant" pest communities (Prickly acacia) from 30m rural road reserve. </p> <p>Mixed Pests: (Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia, and other new or isolated pests). Control outliers, contain mixed pest communities to core, designated areas within the 30m road reserve, with the aim of progressively reducing the core area to minimise spread risk and adverse impacts (biosecurity risk).</p> <p>Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications - (Item 12) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply basal bark applications (Access & Diesel) for woody weeds where foliage is not permissible. Prickly acacia, Parkinsonia, Rubber vine and Calotrope <50mm @ 60:1. Apply herbicide applications to the trunk of plants, to a height of 30cm, to the point of run off using Access and Diesel. Apply higher up the trunk for plants 50mm-150mm. Contain pest communities to core areas of plants >100mm – 150mm, in which progressive reduction will be required using cut and paste or stem injection methods. </p> <p>Mixed Pest Plant Granular Applications - (Item 12) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Parkinsonia 1-1.5gm/m2, Prickly acacia, Rubber vine and Calotrope 1.5 gm/m2. Apply and restrict Grasslan herbicide applications according to the plant size, label rate and site suitability to minimise herbicide movement and off target damage. </p>														

Invasive Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance)

Table 47: Invasive Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts

Invasive Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts - Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance - (Budget Item No. 13 & 14)	
• Urban Pest Animal Control on Council Lands: Targeting asset protection and impact reduction associated with Singapore ants in council owned residential dwellings, lands, parks and reserves.	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions
	Performance Indicator
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Urban pest animals are mapped to define distribution on Council lands.</p> <p>Urban pests and permits within the community are defined and recorded on Councils system.</p> <p>Council's cat and dog register is maintained.</p> <p>Authorised officers have supported implementation of a community education and awareness program.</p> <p>Authorised officers are aware of compliance procedures.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated through local law compliance procedures.</p> <p>New pest incursions identified or reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped / recorded, contained and managed in accordance with local laws and/or the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>.</p> <p>Pest animal incursions and spread risk has been removed within the urban community.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects. (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Pest animal spread risk has been mitigated on Council lands.</p> <p>Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.</p> <p>Local Laws compliance procedures are implemented for urban district pest animals kept in the community and records are collected and collated.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Local Laws compliance procedures are implemented for urban district pest animals kept in the community and records are collected and collated.</p>

Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
14	Urban Districts	Normanton & Karumba Residential Areas Only	Feral pigs, Feral cats and Dingoes	(Prevention – Dingo) (Containment A – Feral pigs, Feral cats)	Local Laws compliance for in residential areas (feral pigs and cat ownership) and Biosecurity Act 2014 ra keeping and feeding dingoes without a permit.	Ongoing	Operational (Local Laws / Animal Control)							\$0.00
13	Urban Districts	Normanton & Karumba Residential Areas Only	Feral pigs, Feral cats and Dingoes	(Prevention – Dingo) (Containment A – Feral pigs, Feral cats)	Local Laws compliance for in residential areas (feral pigs and cat ownership) and Biosecurity Act 2014 ra keeping and feeding dingoes without a permit.	Ongoing	Operational (Local Laws / Animal Control)							\$0.00
14	Urban Districts	Normanton & Karumba Council Owned Residential Parks and Gardens	Singapore ant	Containment C	Pest control insecticide applications	Ongoing	Operational Budget (Pest Control Budget)							\$0.00

(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GB0, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).

• Collect invasive pest animal control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs.
• Collect and maintain local cat and dog registrations on Council systems.
• Collect and collate compliance data.

Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.

Best practice measures are implemented as described.

Compliance and control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.
Dog and cat registration data is being collected and maintained.

• Containment A - Intensive Management; (Feral Pigs and Feral Cats)
Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.
• Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Singapore ants)
Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).

Best Practice Management:
Local Laws Compliance - (Item 13)
Implement compliance within the community under local laws to support biosecurity synergies (i.e. keeping of dingoes etc) including health safety compliance where necessary (i.e. pigs in urban districts) to prevent risk and impacts.
• Feral Pig ('Significant' Pest)
Implement compliance program under local laws to prevent health safety risk in the community where necessary.
Remove all feral pig populations from within the urban community (under local laws) to prevent disease risk.
• Dingo
Implement compliance programs under local laws to support biosecurity synergies (3: not to be distributed or disposed 4: not to be moved, 5: not to be kept, 6: not to be fed) within the community where necessary.
Remove Dingoes from within the urban community (under local laws) unless a permit is obtained.
• Feral Cat
Implement compliance programs under local laws to support responsible cat ownership.
Take all reasonable and practical measures to (trap) control and contain domestic / feral cat populations.
Ensure insecticide applications are consistent with registered product labels and approved application methods.

Pest Animals on Council lands - (Item 14)
o Singapore ants ('Significant' Pest)
Take all reasonable and practical measures to (bait) control and contain Singapore ant populations to establish pest free areas and minimise spread risk (Council dwellings & reserves).
Ensure insecticide applications are consistent with registered product labels and approved application methods.

Invasive Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Table 48: Invasive Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts

Invasive Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts - Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves - (Budget Item No. 15) • Camp 119, Muttonhole Wetlands and Other Council Reserves: Implement reactive control programs (as required) to reduce spread and impacts.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement surveillance measures to define and monitor the distribution and density of pest animal populations on Council lands. 	Pest communities are mapped to define distribution and density.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new Invasive Biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for Invasive pest animal incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. <p>Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA Remove all "significant" pest communities (Wild dog, Feral pig and Feral cat) from Council reserves. <p>Implement property containment measures: (all pests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement (reactive) pest animal control programs (as necessary) with consideration to property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target Invasive pest plants listed as "significant" (Wild dog, Feral pig, Feral cat) in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement catchment based management objectives for all Invasive pest animals in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). <p>Catchment Management Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment (C) Asset Protection and Impact Reduction: (Wild Dog, Feral Pigs, Feral Cats) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations). <p>Best Practice Management: Ensure control methods and applications are consistent with registered and approved methods as described in (but not limited to) Pest fact sheets, product labels, minor use permits, Animal care and protection Act, SOP's and COP's for animal welfare and human control.</p>	<p>Prevention measures (clean downs, site signage) have been implemented.</p> <p>Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated.</p> <p>New pest incursions reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped, contained and prevented from establishing on Council lands.</p> <p>Pest animal movement outside the boundaries of Council lands (Mutton hole wetlands and Camp 119 etc.) has been prevented.</p> <p>Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.</p> <p>Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.</p> <p>Best practice measures are implemented as described.</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.		

Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
15	Flinders, Norman, Other	Camp 119, Muttonhole Wetlands and other Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves which are not under lease agreements	Wild Dog, Feral Pig and Feral Cat	Containment C	TBC (1080 baiting or trapping services)	Reactive Only	Reactive Budget Only (Vehicle and Operator)							\$0.00
<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p> <p>Reactive budget only - (Item 15)</p> <p>Camp 119, Mutton hole Wetlands and other Local Government lands and Trustee Reserves which are not under lease agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement reactive programs as necessary (bait, trap, shoot). Use property or site access biosecurity or WARNING signage where risk to the public is identified or required under regulation. Apply BPM applications and delivery which ensures the safety and greatest outcome from investments (cost per animal) <p>Significant Pest: (Wild Dog)</p> <p>Foot hold traps: Consider foot hold traps for target specific dogs.</p> <p>1080 baiting: Target optimal periods such as mating (March-May) or pup dispersal (Sept-Dec). Consider connectivity to critical focal points (intersections, carcasses, yards, water points etc.) including roads at or adjacent to critical habitats (ridges, creeks, rivers, areas of high resources, etc.) with consideration to environmental factors (night-time wind direction, seasonal use of habitats). Use 125gm baits, prepared using gloves to minimise scent, place baits (preferably buried or replicating a cache site) at active focal points. Use of dog urine or curiosity lures is recommended.</p> <p>Significant Pest: (Feral Pig)</p> <p>1080 baiting: Target protein deficient periods (Sept-Dec). Utilise and contain available proteins such as grains or existing carcasses as permitted under the Act (S46(A)(6)(b)(2)). Conglomerate 500gm meat baits (and or dyed grains) within the contained pre feed area or pig only feeding device to exclude livestock and non-target species from accessing bait material. Target areas with consideration to connectivity (home range during protein deficient periods, distance from waters and ideal habitat) and environmental variables (night-time wind direction).</p> <p>Significant Pest: (Feral Cat)</p> <p>Foot hold traps: Consider foot hold traps and raised trapping devices for target specific control.</p> <p>1080 baiting: Target specific programs require optimum periods for efficiency (seeking of carrion in drought or post fire). Use 125gm baits, placed under bushes or in raised sand/soil filled devices (i.e. buckets or logs etc.) preferably with use of a visual stimulant (i.e. tied feathers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement reactive programs on Council lands and trustee lands not under lease agreements, where pest animal communities have established and posing a biosecurity risk. Ensure vertebrate pesticide training and licensing is up to date. Collect invasive pest animal control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs. <p>Kill rates: observed are >80%.</p> <p>Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.</p>														

Residential Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program: Urban Districts

Table 49: Residential Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program: Urban Districts

Residential Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Budget Item 16)	
*This program should also include mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions
Performance Indicator	
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure urban residents have received education and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligations, pest fact sheets etc. as defined in Operational Program – Education and Awareness (Item 2). • Ensure urban residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information (as defined below). • Implement residential Neem surveillance and data collection surveys.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote reasonable and practical measures for disposal of Neem reproductive material. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Contain reproductive material (using Tarps) during the transportation to the allocated area within the local waste facility.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote reporting and containment of suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote removal of Neem trees from residential areas to prevent natural spread risk (birds) obligations.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>2019 – 2020 budget only</p> <p>Establish incentives for urban residents to remove Neem trees from urban residential properties and replace with suitable species.</p> <p>Urban Management Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Encourage residents to remove all small Neem trees. ◦ Council to supply staff/contractors to control and remove large Neem trees >100mm. ◦ Council to supply residents with suitable replacements. <p>Best Practice Management:</p> <p>Ensure control methods and herbicide applications are consistent with (but not limited to) product labels, minor use permits, Council health and safety policy etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Basal Bark applications using access and diesel for plants >50mm diameter. ◦ Stem injection applications using access and diesel for plants 50mm-100mm diameter. ◦ Cut and paste applications using access and diesel for plants >150mm diameter, including the removal of plants to mitigate safety risk.
<p>Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse, off target impacts, damage or safety issues reported.</p> <p>Best practice measures have been implemented as described.</p> <p>The community have adopted the residential incentive program by removing and replacing with suitable plants.</p>	<p>Incentive program has been promoted and implemented across residential areas.</p> <p>Neem removal and spread prevention measures have been promoted.</p> <p>Surveillance and reporting measures have been promoted.</p> <p>Disposal and spread prevention measures have been promoted.</p> <p>pest surveillance and residential surveys have been implemented.</p> <p>Residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information.</p> <p>Residents have been included in operation education and awareness program (Item 2)</p>

APPENDIX 8: CARPENTARIA SHIRE LANDHOLDER INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Background to Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Incentive Programs

The Carpentaria Shire Landholder Incentive Programs have been established to facilitate a reasonable and practical level of commitment, for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter across the Local Government Area, in compliance with obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

The Landholder Incentive Programs have been developed through the collective input of obligated landholders from all sectors across the Local Government Area (Carpentaria Shire Pest Advisory Group).

The programs consist of agreed, reasonable and practical (feasible and achievable) operational and on ground actions, collated from Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the plan to form programs and voluntary agreements among obligated stakeholders.

Programs are delivered through voluntary agreements and incentivised through Local Government budgets to reward the (ownership, adoption and commitment) due diligence of active landholders with best practice tools, services or economic reward. Additionally existing programs (i.e. 1080 and bounty programs) are supported by best practice methodology to maximise outcomes from current Local Government incentive investments.

Landholder incentive programs and agreements create a "carrot before the stick" approach and a preliminary alternative to Local Government compliance tools and powers listed under the Act.

Incentive programs and agreements will provide an ideal tool for monitoring compliance and directing biosecurity investments to achieve effective management of invasive biosecurity matter among all landholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Variations to incentive programs or use of agreements can be applied as multi species programs, single species programs, companies, single properties and or incorporate differing incentives to achieve obligations or a particular management objective at a catchment or property level.

It is envisaged that Landholder incentive agreements, accompanied by the Local Government Area Pest Alert List, Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration and priority pest fact sheets will also facilitate (s48 and s23) integrated links to responsibilities with On Farm Biosecurity Plans in the Local Government Area.

Carpentaria Shire Landholder Incentive Programs includes:

- Pest Plant Incentive Program (registered and approved herbicides, applicators and funding support).
- Pest Animal Incentive Program (1080 service, scalp bounties and funding support).
- With provision for other urban incentives such as; Residential Neem tree control.

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program

The Carpentaria Shire Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program has been established to facilitate a (shared) reasonable and practical level of commitment for the effective management of invasive pest plants across the Local Government Area.

The Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program has been developed through the collective input of obligated landholders from across the Local Government Area (Carpentaria Shire Pest Advisory Group) during the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 consultation and planning process (Sections 2, 3 and 4).

The Program defines agreed, reasonable and practical (feasible and achievable) actions to set clear direction among all landholders to effectively manage the risk and impacts of invasive pest plants under a multi species, catchment based prevention, containment and management system, which is consistent with obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and linking overarching frameworks.

Responsibilities under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*:

- General Biosecurity Obligation (s23): All persons who deals with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity that poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter.
- (s48), Local Government is responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.
- (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter includes those listed in Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4) and Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7. The GBO also applies to locally declared and non-declared Invasive Biosecurity Matter.

The Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program will provide Local Government with a voluntary agreement, as a preliminary alternative to biosecurity compliance procedures (carrot before the stick). Actions will be supported by Local Government incentives as to reward the active due diligence of participating landholders with the provision of best practice tools and or services (herbicides, applicators, funding support etc.).

Landholder adoption and commitment to the Local Government incentive program, particularly among catchment based neighbours is envisaged to automatically create (non-incorporated) catchment based landholder groups who are actively implementing best practice to address biosecurity obligations. Therefore, greatly increase the potential for attracting further incentive funding (Local, State or Commonwealth) by means of presenting a collaborative, low risk, high return and protected catchment based biosecurity investment.

Local Government will allow two years for Shire landholders to sign and implement the incentive agreement (or other agreed measures) prior to implementation of biosecurity compliance procedures under the Act where necessary. Individual landholders or companies may negotiate on variations to the program and still become eligible for potential incentives where variations remain consistent with best practice and obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

The Pest Advisory Group (PAG) will monitor, review and evaluate the effectiveness of the incentive program, its actions and incentive investments annually.

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program Agreement

To participate in the Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program, landholders will be required to complete an Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program Agreement, which commits landholders to the adoption of its actions and obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. On signing the agreement, landholders will be eligible for incentive tools, herbicides and funding support services.

Name: _____	Property Name / PIC: _____
Position Title: _____	Address: _____
Phone: _____	Email: _____

Table 50: Landholders Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program

Landholders Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders ("reasonably ought to know") are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity fact sheets, pest fact sheets, pest posters, field guides, best practice guides and available services or incentives as listed below. II. Disseminate educational material via toolbox talks, email lists, offices, rec rooms, social media platforms, property signage or by other means as necessary. (*Education and awareness actions are further described in the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 (Section 2: strategic Program 6 - Education and awareness). • Implement a pest data capture program to support "reasonably ought to know" and on farm biosecurity plans. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. II. Collect invasive plant plants control data adequate for asset management review and evaluation. • Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (herbicides, clean downs, workshops etc.).
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations (Appendix 9) for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. • Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). • Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). • Contain fodder to designated feeding areas. • Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. • Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. • Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal of Restricted or Prohibited Matter. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, maintenance programs etc). • Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. • Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Prevention, Eradication and Containment A) as listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, Section 4: Pest Programs.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pest plants listed as "Significant" within Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4: Pest Programs). • Implement catchment management objectives for all invasive pest plants in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding.

I/We, _____ of _____, declare that I am the person responsible for management of the property described above and hereby agree to participate in the Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program and commit to adopting its actions listed above in Table 50. I acknowledge signing the agreement and implementation of its actions in their entirety will be a means to prevent or minimise the risk and adverse effects of invasive pest plants on lands under my responsibility and in accordance with my obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Local Government Checklist

Local Government is to provide:

- Reasonable and practical actions list (Table 50).
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration (Appendix 9).
- Definitions of (catchment based) threshold management objectives including the linking continuum of activity and threshold matrix (Figure 6).
- Catchment based Invasive Pest list (Appendix 5) and Carpentaria Shire Catchment Map (Figure 3).
- Carpentaria Shire Pest Alert List (Appendix 10).
- Biosecurity Act fact sheets (GBO, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations).
- Pest fact sheets.
(<https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/fact-sheets>).

Landholder is to provide:

- Signed agreement.
- Property map (from on farm biosecurity plan) showing existing distribution and density of invasive pest plants.

Incentives available to landholders:

- Registered herbicide for approved application methods.
- Herbicide applicator to support application of registered herbicides.
- Funding support.

*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment groups participating in incentive programs and targeting "Significant" pest plants listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 as external funding opportunities become available to Local Government.

Name of Council's Authorised Officer _____ Signed: _____

Date: _____

*Local Government will collect and collate signed property agreements, maps and record incentives provided on a register to be stored within council records management system.

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program

The Carpentaria Shire Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program has been established to facilitate a (shared) reasonable and practical level of commitment for the effective management of invasive pest animals across the Local Government Area.

The Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program has been developed through the collective input of obligated landholders from across the Local Government Area (Carpentaria Shire Pest Advisory Group) during the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 consultation and planning process (Sections 2, 3 and 4).

The Program defines agreed, reasonable and practical (feasible and achievable) actions to set clear direction among landholders for the effective management of risk and impacts associated with invasive pest animals, consistent with obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and linking overarching frameworks.

Responsibilities under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*:

- General Biosecurity Obligation (s23): All persons who deals with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity that poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter.
- (s48), Local Government is responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.
- (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter includes those listed in Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4) and Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7. The GBO also applies to locally declared and non-declared Invasive Biosecurity Matter.

The Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program will provide Local Government with a means to facilitate consistency with the Act and enhance best practice delivery to maximise outcomes from existing Local Government invasive pest animal incentive investments (1080 baiting services, scalp bounty and funding support etc.).

Individual landholders or companies may negotiate on variations to the program and still become eligible for incentives where variations remain consistent with best practice and obligations under the Act. Local Government will allow two years for Shire landholders to implement the incentive program (or other agreed measures) prior to Local Government review of incentive investment allocations.

Landholder adoption and commitment to the Local Government incentive program and its delivery methodology, particularly among catchment based neighbours is envisaged to automatically create (non-incorporated) catchment based landholder groups who are actively implementing best practice to address biosecurity obligations. Therefore, (where targeting catchment based "Significant" pests) will greatly increase the potential for attracting further incentive funding (Local, State or Commonwealth) by means of presenting a collaborative, low risk, high return and protected catchment based biosecurity investment.

The Pest Advisory Group (PAG) will monitor, review and evaluate the effectiveness of the incentive program, its actions and incentive investments annually.

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program Agreement

To participate in the Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program, landholders will be required to complete an Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program Agreement, which commits landholders to the adoption of its actions, obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and legal requirements pertaining to the implementation of Local Government incentives such as; animal welfare (*Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*), best practice pest animal control methods (*COP's and SOP's*) and ethical use of pesticides (*Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*).

Name: _____	Property Name / PIC: _____
Position Title: _____	Address: _____
Phone: _____	Email: _____

Table 51: Landholders Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program

Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders ("reasonably ought to know") are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Disseminate educational materials such as <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> fact sheets, pest fact sheets, best practice research, SOP's, COP's, available services and best practice delivery methodology as listed below. II. Disseminate educational material via toolbox talks, during 1080 programs, email lists, offices, rec rooms, social media platforms, property signage or by other means as necessary. • Implement a pest data capture program to support "reasonably ought to know" and on farm biosecurity plans. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Map invasive pest animals to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. II. Collect invasive plant animal impact and control data adequate for an asset management review and evaluation. • Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, herbicides, pesticides, clean downs, best practice etc.).
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations (Appendix 9) for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. • Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). • Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). • Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal of Restricted or Prohibited Matter. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (musterling, maintenance programs etc). • Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement pest animal control programs (baiting / trapping / Shooting) targeting critical habitats (wild dogs and feral pigs) and critical focal points (wild dogs) of pest animals with consideration to (home range) property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries. • Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest animal incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Prevention, Eradication and Containment A) as listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, Section 4: Pest Programs.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pest animals listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4: Pest Programs). • Implement catchment based management objectives for all invasive pest animals in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Implement council incentive programs (1080 programs) in accordance with best practice delivery methodology. <p>Feral Pigs – Target protein deficient periods (Sept-Dec). Utilise and contain available proteins such as grains or existing carcasses as permitted under the Act (S46(A)(6)(b)(2)). Conglomerate 500gm meat baits (and or dyed grains) within the contained pre feed area or pig only feeding device to exclude livestock and non-target species from accessing bait material. Target areas with consideration to connectivity (home range during protein deficient periods, distance from waters and ideal habitat) and environmental variables (night-time wind direction).</p> <p>Wild Dogs – Target optimal periods such as mating (March-May) or pup dispersal (Sept-Dec). Consider connectivity to critical focal points (intersections, carcasses, yards, water points etc.) including roads at or adjacent to critical habitats (ridges, creeks, rivers, areas of high resources, etc.) with consideration to environmental factors (night-time wind direction, seasonal use of habitats). Use 125gm baits, prepared using gloves to minimise scent, place baits (preferably buried or replicating a cache site) at active focal points. Use of dog urine or curiosity lures is recommended.</p> <p>Feral Cat – Target specific programs require optimum periods for efficiency (seeking of carrion in drought or post fire). Use 125gm baits, placed under bushes or in raised sand/soil filled devices (i.e. buckets or logs etc.) preferably with use of a visual stimulant (i.e. tied feathers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding.

I/We, _____ of _____, declare that I am the person responsible for management of the property described above and hereby agree to participate in the Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program and commit to adopting its actions listed above in Table 51. I acknowledge signing the agreement and implementation of its actions in their entirety will be a means to prevent or minimise the risk and adverse effects of invasive pest animals on lands under my responsibility in accordance my obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and legal requirements for animal welfare and the ethical use of pesticides.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Local Government Checklist

Local Government is to provide:

- Reasonable and practical actions list (Table 51).
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration (Appendix 9).
- Definitions of (catchment based) threshold management objectives including the linking continuum of activity and threshold matrix (Figure 6).
- Catchment based Invasive Pest list (Appendix 5) and Carpentaria Shire Catchment Map (Figure 3).
- Carpentaria Shire Pest Alert List (Appendix 10).
- Biosecurity Act fact sheets, Pest animal fact sheets, COP's, SOP's and best practice research.
(<https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/fact-sheets>).

Landholder is to provide:

- Signed agreement.
- Property map (from on farm biosecurity plan) showing existing pest distribution and density.
- Wild dog impact data (if available).

Incentives available to landholders:

- 1080 Baiting Services
*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings (>5km from townships) as a Local Government incentive. Aerial baiting must be in conjunction with or in consideration of best practice on ground baiting methodology as defined above. 1080 baiting services are only available as a landholder incentive whilst 1080 solution is supplied at no cost to Local Government.
- Wild Dog Scalp Bounty
*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings < 5km from township and or participating in bi annual 1080 programs (x10 per year @ \$50). Shire landholders/landholdings not participating in 1080 programs and or >5km from townships (x10 per year @ \$20).
- Funding support
*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment groups participating in incentive programs and targeting "Significant" pest animals listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, as external funding opportunities become available to Local Government.

Name of Council's Authorised Officer _____ Signed: _____

Date: _____

**Local Government will collect and collate signed property agreements, maps, data and record incentives provided on a register to be stored within council records management system.*

APPENDIX 9: INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER HYGIENE DECLARATION

INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER HYGIENE DECLARATION

PART 1: DETAILS OF OBLIGATED PERSON (s23)

The person dealing with invasive biosecurity matter, a carrier (s17) or carrying out an activity posing a biosecurity risk (s16), of causing a biosecurity event (s14) under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Name: _____ Business Name/Property): _____
 Position Title: _____ Address: _____ State: _____
 Phone: _____ Email: _____

PART 2: BIOSECURITY RISK

The activity and carrier posing a biosecurity risk.

The "Activity" posing a biosecurity risk:
 Activity Description: _____

The "Carrier" posing a biosecurity risk:

Person Truck Machinery Vehicle Livestock Fodder Seed/Grain
 Gravel/Sand/Soil Mulch Water Other _____

PART 3: CONTAMINANT (s18)

Has the carrier been; in contact with, moved through, stored in, come from or used in a place where invasive biosecurity matter (reproductive material) is present and likely to have; entered, attached to or be contained in, the carrier.

To the best of your knowledge, are one or more "Carriers" likely to be contaminated with Invasive Biosecurity Matter:

Yes Likely No, I certify carrier(s) to be clean and free of contaminants and biosecurity risk.

If "Yes" or "Likely" then list the carrier(s) and define the likelihood including the potential contaminants:

Carrier	Likelihood of contamination			Invasive Biosecurity Matter
	High	Medium	Low	

**List all likely contaminants including; prohibited, restricted, locally declared or non-declared invasive biosecurity matter.*

PART 4: PREVENTION MEASURES

If answered "Yes" or "Likely" in Part 3: Contaminant, what "reasonable and Practical" measures have been taken to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk and likely consequences of the biosecurity event.

Prevention Measures taken

Wash/Clean down Quarantine period Chemical treated Covered Enclosed

Certified clean and inspected Nil Other List actions: _____

Actions Requested by Recipient: _____

If answered "Yes" and "high" likelihood in Part 3: Contaminant.

Do you have a permit to keep, move, distribute or dispose of the invasive biosecurity matter?

Yes No Not declared, therefore not applicable

Permit Description: _____

PART 5: MOVEMENT DETAILS

Movement Date (from): _____ to: _____

Movement Location (from): _____

(to): _____

PART 6: DECLARATION

I, _____ of _____, declare that the information I have provided above in this declaration is true and correct as of _____ (date) and has been provided with the understanding of the General Biosecurity Obligation (s23) including linking sections as defined herein this document and described under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

PART 7: INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION (Inspector/landholder/employer use only).

Certified Clean Contaminated (Details) _____

Approved Condemned (Reason) _____

Name of Inspector (Signed): _____ Date of Inspection: _____

APPENDIX 10: CARPENTARIA SHIRE PEST ALERT LIST

Report New Non Declared, Restricted or Prohibited pests to Carpentaria Shire Council's, Authorised Officer – Phillip Grieve (07) 47 452 200.

Carpentaria Shire Pest Alert List

Table 52: Carpentaria Shire Pest Animal Alert List

Invasive Pest Animal Alert List			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Restricted (Category 3, 4, 5, 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foxes are small, with a reddish-brown coat, with white underparts except for a black tipped nose and lower legs. It has a large bushy tail that is white tipped. They can vary in size from 3 to 14kg, usually adult male foxes weigh around 6 kg, while females weigh about 5 kg. • Foxes are carnivorous opportunistic feeders and can consume an enormous variety of animal and plant material, such as lambs, rabbits, rodents, frogs, birds, insects and even fruit, vegetables and grain. • Fox predation is considered the greatest threat to the long term survival of many small marsupial species in Australia. In some circumstances foxes may kill lambs and goat kids, individual 'rogue' foxes can cause high stock losses and are noted for 'surplus killing' to cache or bury for later consumption. • Foxes are present in the Mckinlay and Richmond Shires and are identified as a Significant risk and an eradication target if found in the Carpentaria Shire.
	European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Restricted (Category 3, 4, 5, 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabbits are small mammals usually grey brown although other colours include piebald, black and ginger. Adult rabbits usually weigh around 1–2.1 kg. Females are pregnant for 28–30 days, but are able to mate within hours of giving birth and can breed at four months of age if conditions are suitable. Rabbits prefer to live in warrens as protection against predators and extremes in temperature. However, they will survive in above-ground harbours such as logs, windrows, dense thickets of scrub, old sheds and machinery etc. • Rabbits will generally eat around 15% of their body weight per day—approximately 250g. This compares with the averages of stock as sheep and cattle eat around 3% of their body weight per day. So even a low number of rabbits can remove large amounts of livestock feed. • Rabbits are one of Australia's major agricultural and environmental animal pests, costing the country between \$600 million and \$1 billion annually. They compete with native animals, destroy the landscape and are a primary cause of soil erosion by preventing regeneration of native vegetation. • Rabbits are currently found in the Etheridge, Croydon and Mckinlay Shires. • Rabbits are an eradication target if found in the Carpentaria Shire, early intervention is critical for prevention isolated populations from establishing.

Invasive Pest Animal Alert List

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	<p>Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)</p>	<p>Not Declared (This is not a pest alert species although a pest to watch)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore ants are 2-3mm long with six legs and have a nasty bite that will burn skin. • Singapore ants predominantly seek out high protein food sources although will also feed on fats and sugars. • Singapore ants can chew through fabrics, rubber and plastics to source food. • They pose significant risk through their ability to damage electrical insulation and electrical components of homes, cars and electrical appliances. They have also been known to cause house fires. • Singapore ants have been known to be spread by contaminated carriers such as transportation of groceries, household goods, also by vehicles, caravans, trailers and other materials containing nests. • Singapore ants are currently present in Normanton and Karumba and are found in most rural townships across the Gulf region.

Table 53: Carpentaria Shire Pest Plant Alert List

Invasive Pest Plant Alert List			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	Gamba grass (<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>)	Restricted (Category 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gamba grass grows up to 4 m tall with tussocks up to 70 cm in diameter. Leaves are 3 cm wide, with a distinctive white midrib and are covered with soft hairs. Stems are robust and covered in soft hairs and seeds are contained in a fluffy V-shaped seed heads. Seeds develop from May to June and set in July and August. Plants can produce up to 244 000 seeds/plants each year with 65% viability. The seeds are dispersed by the wind, although 90% fall within 5 m of the parent plant. Gamba grass competes strongly with native pasture and its high biomass can fuel intense bushfires damaging ecosystems and threatening the safety of people and property. Gamba grass can significantly alter soil-nutrient cycles, water cycles and fire regimes by creating up to eight times higher fuel loads than native forest and pastures. Dispersal has been aided by the sale and historical distribution of the plant as a commercial pasture plant, although it is often spread by being transported as hay and on roadside slashers. Gamba Grass is widespread in the Mareeba and Tablelands Shires where it is often bailed and transported as fodder from these areas where it has now spread into the Etheridge Shire along the Gulf Developmental road.
	Giant rats tail grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> & <i>S. natalensis</i>)	Restricted (Category 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giant rats tail grass is a robust, tufted, perennial grass which grows 0.6–1.7 m tall with a seed head of up to 45 cm long and 3 cm wide. Seed head shape changes from a 'rat's tail' when young to an elongated pyramid shape at maturity. It can be difficult to distinguish from other pasture grasses before maturity. The seed heads can produce over 80,000 seeds per spike. Giant rats tail grass can affect cattle health and reduce pasture productivity due to its low palatability when mature. It rapidly dominates and out-competes desirable pastures and can be difficult to control. Giant rats tail grass is commonly spread through fodder, by livestock and contaminated seed. Giant rats tail grass is present in the Mareeba and Tablelands Shire Council areas where it is commonly bailed with fodder. It is also currently in the Richmond Shire Council Local Government Area.
	Parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Restricted (Category 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parthenium is an annual herb that grows up to 2 m. Its leaves are pale green, deeply lobed and covered with fine soft hairs. Small creamy white flowers occur on the tips of the numerous stems. Each flower contains four to five black seeds that are wedge-shaped, with white scales. Parthenium normally germinates in spring and early summer, produces flowers and seed and dies around late autumn. Parthenium seed is spread via water, vehicles, machinery, stock, feral and native animals and in feed and seed. Drought conditions aid the spread of seed with increased movements of stock and fodder. Parthenium invades rapidly, reduces pasture production and is also known to cause health problems as contact with the plant or the pollen can cause serious allergic reactions such as dermatitis and hay fever. Parthenium is found in the Mareeba and Tablelands Shires where it is often associated with chook sheds, although is also found along the Kennedy developmental road and there are historical records along the Gulf developmental road.

Invasive Pest Plant Alert List			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	Restricted (Category 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvinia is a free-floating aquatic fern, with small, spongy, green leaves positioned in pairs along a stem. Young leaves are 12mm wide, when mature the leaves become thick and fold at the mid-rib. Leaves form root trails which resemble wet hair. Salvinia affects water quality, forms heavy weed cover and can cause up to four times more water evaporation lost by transpiration through the leaves during summer. Irrigation and water flow is reduced due to the restrictive action of the roots, which in turn increase pumping times and costs. Dense mats interfere with swimming, make fishing impossible and it displaces native aquatic plants, birds and animals. Salvinia is mainly spread by boats or water sport equipment and by people who empty aquariums and ponds into waterways. Salvinia is currently present in Mt Isa and many coastal Local Government areas which pose a significant risk to local rivers and water bodies within the Carpentaria Shire.
	Thatch grass (<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>)	Not Declared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thatch Grass is an erect, densely tufted perennial grass 1-2.5 m tall. Mature grass can have dried tangled thatch-like tufts. Leaves grow to 60cm long and 0.8cm wide and the leaf-sheaths are wider than the blade at the base. Flower stalks are forked, with each branch of the fork growing to 4.4cm long. Seed heads are tall, covered in rusty-brown hairs and have brown bristles (awns) that are 2cm long with two bends. Thatch Grass occurs in seasonally flooded grassland and open woodland. It is drought tolerant and withstands dry seasons of several months, seasonal burning and temporary flooding. It commonly invades roadsides, open woodlands and grasslands. Thatch grass is commonly spread along roadsides by slashers, although is also spread by people or animals as it attaches to passersby due to the long bristles. Seeds are also able to disperse by wind after fires and germinate well in these conditions. Thatch Grass can reduce productivity of pastures as it dominates the understory and out-competes with more palatable native grasses due to its higher germination potential and fast seedling growth. It can increase the fuel load and the intensity of fires, which encourages more thatch growth. Thatch Grass is common along roadsides in the Tablelands region and is present right up to the Etheridge Shire boundary of the Gulf Developmental road where it poses risk of spread by road users.

Invasive Pest Plant Alert List			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	<p>Siam Weed <i>Chromolaena odorata</i></p>	<p>Restricted (Category 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siam weed looks similar to blue top or Billy goat weed when young but mature plants look similar to lantana. In the open it grows as a dense tangling bush to 2–3 m and can scramble up trees to a height of 20m. Stems are smooth, round and fairly brittle, becoming woody at the base when old. Leaves of are soft, green, hairy and triangular in shape, 5–12 cm long with a distinctive three-vein 'pitchfork' pattern with new growth exhibiting a purple colouration. Siam flowers in May to July, flowers are white, pale pink in clusters of 10–35 and 10 mm long at the ends of branches. Most seeds germinate immediately after rain, though some appear to remain dormant for several years. • Seed is spread by wind and water although easily attach to vehicles, machinery, clothing, footwear and animals. • Siam weed is a native of Central and South America, although has spread throughout the tropical and subtropical areas of the world. Siam weed has been found across a wide variety of environments in Australia, ranging from granite hill slopes through to saline and coastal environments although is generally found in areas where rainfall exceeds 600 mm per annum. • Siam weed infestations are present in the Tully, Townsville, Mossman, Innot Hot Springs, Mount Garnet areas and an isolated infestation of Siam weed has also been found near Rockhampton. • Siam weed is considered one of the world's most invasive weeds due to its rate of spread and phenomenal growth rate (20 mm per day or 5 m per year). • Siam weed may cause skin complaints and asthma in allergy-prone people. Siam weed contains very high nitrate levels. In other tropical countries it has caused cattle deaths and abortions where stock have been fed contaminated fodder. In the dry season, dense thickets of Siam weed can cause frequent and intense bushfires. • Siam weed threatens the grazing industry, agricultural production systems, forestry plantations and has the potential to seriously degrade large areas of the wet tropics, dry tropic savannah grasslands, subtropical coastal regions and ecologically important conservation areas. • Siam weed is spreading through the dry tropics region and poses a high risk of entry and establishment in the Gulf region.

APPENDIX 11: CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

TBC

CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY ACTION PLAN

CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY ACTION PLAN

Five Year Invasive Plants and Animals Program

The Carpentaria Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan creates the final link within the plans integrated planning framework. The action plan aims to facilitate the implementation of planning outcomes specific to Local Government responsibilities as identified within Section 2 and Section 4 of the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan.

The Carpentaria Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan will spread biosecurity investment and investment risk across a Five Year Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Program and is inclusive of both operational and on ground control programs, (actions identified within sections 2 and 4).

The Five Year Program will also include Landholder Incentive Programs and linking agreements (Appendix 8) to establish a reasonable and practical level of commitment, for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter among all landholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with obligations listed under the Act.

The Carpentaria Shire Councils Biosecurity Action Plan - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Program will provide Council with the ideal framework for reviewing and directing biosecurity investments for the effective management of (Local Government) invasive biosecurity matter obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Carpentaria Shire Council - Annual Invasive Plant and Animal Programs and Budget 2019 / 2020

Program	Item no.	2019 / 2020 Budget
Operational Programs		
Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management (Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction, Monitoring and Assessment)	1	Operational
Operational Program - Education and Awareness	2	Operational
Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Control Programs		
Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	3	
	4	\$5,280.63
	5	
	6	\$1,738.51
	7	\$4,996.75
Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	8	\$2,959.53
	9	\$11,669.63
Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts – Weed and Seed Fire Program (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	10	\$0.00
Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	11	\$1,712.35
Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads (Local Government Road Reserves)	12	\$14,938.50
Invasive Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance)	13	Operational
	14	Operational
Invasive Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	15	Reactive Budget Only
Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Incentive Programs		
Residential Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts	16	\$0.00
Landholder Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Rural Districts	17	\$20,700.00
Landholder Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program: Rural Districts	18	
	19	\$11,500.00
Sub Total		\$86,995.89
GST		\$8,699.59
Total		\$95,695.48

Carpentaria Shire Council - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Programs and Budget 2019 / 2024							
Program	Item no.	2019 / 2020 Budget	2020 / 2021 Budget	2021 / 2022 Budget	2022 / 2023 Budget	2023 / 2024 Budget	
Operational Programs							
Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management (Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction, Monitoring and Assessment)	1	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Operational Program - Education and Awareness	2	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Control Programs							
Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	3						
	4	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63
	5						
	6	\$1,738.51	\$1,738.51	\$1,738.51	\$1,413.81	\$1,413.81	\$1,413.81
	7	\$4,996.75	\$4,387.25	\$3,009.55	\$3,009.55	\$2,814.63	\$2,814.63
Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	8	\$2,959.53	\$2,959.53	\$2,959.53	\$2,178.22	\$2,178.22	\$2,178.22
	9	\$11,669.63	\$10,695.00	\$8,650.30	\$5,618.90	\$5,618.90	\$5,618.90
	10	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	11	\$1,712.35 (Camp 119)	\$1,654.85 (Mutton hole wetland)	\$1,691.65 (Camp 119)	\$1,654.85 (Mutton hole wetland)	\$1,691.65 (Camp 119)	\$1,691.65 (Camp 119)
Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads (Local Government Road Reserves)	12	\$14,938.50	\$0.00	\$11,390.75	\$0.00	\$11,390.75	\$11,390.75
Invasive Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance)	13	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Invasive Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	14	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Incentive Programs	15	Reactive Budget Only	Reactive Budget Only	Reactive Budget Only	Reactive Budget Only	Reactive Budget Only	Reactive Budget Only
Residential Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts	16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,250.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$0.00
Landholder Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Rural Districts	17	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00
	18	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00
Landholder Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program: Rural Districts	19	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00
	Sub Total	\$86,995.89	\$93,415.77	\$95,670.92	\$97,355.95	\$74,088.58	\$74,088.58
	GST	\$8,699.59	\$9,341.58	\$9,567.09	\$9,735.60	\$7,408.86	\$7,408.86
	Total	\$95,695.48	\$102,757.34	\$105,238.01	\$107,091.55	\$81,497.44	\$81,497.44

Carpentaria Shire - Operational Programs

Operational programs have been established from reasonable and practical actions defined in Section 2: Strategic Programs to meet Local Government obligations, in compliance with the Act and linking frameworks.

Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management (Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction, Monitoring and Assessment)

Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management
Includes operational planning and management actions defined within Section 2: Strategic Programs. Actions consider Council's approval process to support adoption and commitment to best practice measures for compliance with the various Local Government responsibilities under the Act.

Item No.	Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Action	Timing	Performance Indicator
1	<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management.</p> <p>Council is to review, adopt and implement education and awareness actions as listed within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational Program - Education and Awareness (Item 2) to ensure consistency with "reasonably ought to know" obligations among Council employees, contractors and LGA stakeholders dealing with invasive biosecurity matter. • Ensure relevant education and training is available and maintained among relevant Council staff, supervisors and contractors through regional training programs, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, G80, herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.). <p>Council is to review, adopt and implement prevention protocol into operational activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers during Council Operations and Biosecurity Programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P. acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pool, Prohibited Matter etc.). ○ High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). ○ High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. machinery, vehicles, or other carriers). ○ High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, camp reserves etc.). ○ High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works or transport of a contaminated thing). ○ High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). • Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. ○ Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. ○ Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. ○ Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. machinery, vehicles, pest contractors etc.). ○ Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors etc. (high-risk carriers). • Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. 	<p>Jan- March (Annually)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff, contractors and stakeholders using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p> <p>Relevant training and licensing requirements are made available and maintained to date.</p> <p>Prevention measures for carriers and high risk activities have been considered and adopted by Council and implemented into Council operations.</p>

	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p>	<p>Council is to review, adopt and implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for New Invasive pests into operational activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol into State and local road maintenance activities to manage risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) from new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RMPC - Implement surveillance and reporting measures during rest area servicing and other roadside works. ○ RMPC - Implement interpretation and reporting protocol at rest areas (include registered existing unregistered). ○ RMPC - Implement pre slasher treatments into roadside herbicide spraying tenders or contracts to support surveillance of high-risk pathways and containment of new isolated incursions. ○ NDRRA - Implement prevention protocol for contractors including use of IBMD's, funding for rock pad clean down sites and clean down protocol. ○ Local Roads - Implement surveillance and reporting during maintenance works. ○ Ensure Contractors, supervisors and key staff commit to clean downs and inspections of "carriers" prior to entering the shire, property or before shifting camps (from high risk areas) to new areas. • Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. • Provide pest identification support (i.e. field guides) and training to enhance the reliability and early detection of invasive biosecurity matter. 	<p>Annually (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Prevention, surveillance and reporting measures have been considered and adopted by Council and implemented into Council operations.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p>	<p>Council is to review, adopt and implement actions (to minimise natural spread of invasive pests from Council lands) as listed within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carpentaria Shire Control Programs (Appendix 7 - Budget Items: 3-10) • Carpentaria Shire Pest Incentive Programs (Appendix 8). 	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Weed and pest animal budgets, programs and actions identified within the council pest programs have been adopted and implemented.</p> <p>Prevention measures for minimising natural spread have been incorporated into Councils weed and pest animal programs on Council lands and trustee reserves.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p>	<p>Council is to review, adopt and implement actions (to adverse effects of invasive pests on Council lands) as listed within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carpentaria Shire Control Programs (Appendix 7 - Budget Items: 3-10) • Carpentaria Shire Pest Incentive Programs (Appendix 8). 	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Weed and pest animal budgets, programs and actions identified within the council pest programs have been adopted and implemented.</p> <p>Weed and pest animal programs are adopting and implementing best practice to target significant pests and catchment objectives.</p>

		<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p>				
	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p>					
				<p>Collect data to define and monitor pests on Council lands, monitor pest control costs on council lands, monitor Councils operational prevention and surveillance measures and monitor stakeholder compliance (under the Act) across the Local Government Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement pest data capture program to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density (i.e. pest mapping) on Council lands. • Collect pest plant and animal control data adequate for asset management review and evaluation. • Collect relevant operational prevention, surveillance and reporting data. 		
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect stakeholder pest presence and distribution data through inspections and on farm biosecurity plan maps (via incentive programs). • Provide mapping and pest identification support to enhance data capture and monitoring outcomes among stakeholders. • Collect landholder incentive program data, collate and store records to monitor implementation of surveillance, prevention, containment and best practice management programs and outcomes among stakeholders to define compliance with the Act. • Conduct passive landholder survey and collate data to support review and/or evaluate LGA pests, programs, outcomes and stakeholder constraints. 	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Pest distribution data has been collected for Council lands. Pest control data is being captured and is transparent and suitable for review and evaluation. Stakeholder pest data has been collected and collated for review.</p>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish data sharing arrangements to collect, collate and share among stakeholders (i.e. NRM and landholders). • Support the Biosecurity Queensland Annual Pest Distribution Survey (APDS). 		<p>APDS data contributions are being made for the LGA.</p>
				<p>Implement compliance procedures under the Biosecurity Act 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to authorise a Local Government "Authorised Officer" for the LGA under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and/or under Local Laws to facilitate compliance where required. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance with the Act, confirm presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk among stakeholder sectors, particularly those managing "significant" high risk pests, likely carriers, carrying out high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, restricted matter categories (1-7) or prohibited matter obligations (s36 and s37). ○ Inspect local nurseries, markets and public gardens for sale of restricted biosecurity matter. ○ Inspect transport companies and small businesses (stock feed, construction materials, earthworks etc.). ○ Inspect properties without an agreement in place, where pests listed as a "significant" risk are present (where necessary). ○ Inspect residential properties under subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies for dingoes, feral pigs or significant weeds in urban districts. ○ Inspect Council staff and contractors operational activities to monitor adoption of prevention, surveillance, reporting and containment measures within high-risk areas or undertaking high-risk activities (i.e. conduct contractor inspections, clean downs and containment of new incursions at work sites or camps). 	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Council officer has been authorised under the Biosecurity Act 2014. Surveillance Program has been established and implemented.</p>
				<p>Implement compliance procedures under Local Laws as an alternative to compliance under the Biosecurity Act 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declare all pests listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-declared) under local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined by the PAG. • Support urban district invasive pest plant and animal compliance through Local Laws. • Ensure subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies are implemented across urban and rural districts (i.e. Neem, Calotrope, Keeping of dingoes etc) including health safety compliance where necessary (i.e. pigs in urban districts). 	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>All Shire pests have been declared under local laws. Local Laws have been adopted and implemented across urban areas.</p>

	<p>(553) A Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for IBM in its LGA.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.</p>	<p>• Submit the Carpentaria Biosecurity Plan 2019 final draft for review, endorsement and adoption by Council. • Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan is to be made available for inspection, free of charge to members of the public in electronic (councils website) or written form at council's public office.</p>			<p>Monitor, review and evaluate programs (Council and stakeholders) for compliance under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor Councils education and awareness program (including staff training) to ensure consistency with reasonably ought to know obligations (i.e. pest identification and understanding of GBO). • Monitor Councils data collection and data management systems particularly for control programs; to ensure it is in an adequate format for transparent review and evaluation of programs and asset management outcomes. • Monitor Council and stakeholder data (stakeholder surveys, pest maps, control program data and operational inspection data) to review and evaluate commitment to education, surveillance, prevention, containment and best practice in compliance with the Act. • Monitor adoption of Councils landholder incentive programs to evaluate compliance across the LGA. • PAG is to conduct an annual review and evaluation of catchment based commitment to roles and responsibilities within incentive agreements. • PAG to conduct an annual review to evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. • Council is to conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>Annually</p> <p>Landholder incentive agreements have been adopted among the greater LGA.</p> <p>Section 6: Review and Evaluation has been complete by the PAG to determine levels of compliance across the LGA.</p> <p>Council has reviewed annual program and budgets.</p>
		<p>Implement measures to support stakeholder Compliance under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and promote Council incentive programs to facilitate implementation of "reasonable and practical" catchment objectives, management of "significant" pests and in accordance with (approved and registered) best practice pest plant and animal control measures to support stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • Encourage QP&WS to implement the incentive program (good neighbour policy) for the management of dingoes moving outside of the park. • Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate sponsorship to support catchment groups implementing incentive programs and / or targeting "significant" pests. • Promote and support the release of state government biological controls (i.e. Parkinsonia, Rubber vine, Rabbits etc.). • Establish an awards system linked to incentive programs for outstanding achievements in the LGA. 	<p>Landholder incentive programs have been implemented and adopted across the LGA.</p> <p>Available funding has been sought for landholders adopting incentive agreements and targeting significant pests.</p> <p>State Government Bio-controls have been sourced, promoted and disseminated.</p> <p>Awards system has been established.</p> <p>Education material has been disseminated as defined in Item 2 and relevant staff training is up to date.</p> <p>Council's data collection and management systems have been established, implemented and are adequately transparent for review.</p>				

Operational Program - Education and Awareness

Operational Program - Education and Awareness
Includes education and awareness actions defined within Section 2: Strategic Programs. Actions support commitment to best practice measures for compliance with Local Government General Biosecurity Obligations ("Reasonably Ought to Know") under the Act.

Item No.	Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Action	Stakeholder	Communication Method	Timing	Performance Indicator
2	(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management.</p> <p>Establish an education and awareness program targeting key stakeholders and communication methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet. Pest fact sheets. Pest posters. Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations. Catchment pest list. Restricted and Prohibited biosecurity matter pest list. 	<p>Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other</p>	<p>Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>All relevant information has been made available to key stakeholder sectors listed, using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
		<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of operational prevention measures to prevent or minimise spread by high-risk carriers and activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations. Regional and local clean down sites. Implementation of clean down protocol, practices and inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. machinery, livestock, fodder, vehicles, visitors, hunters, pest contractors etc.). Property or site access signage. Removal of high-risk pests along high-risk access roads and holding paddocks. Stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. Best practice fodder containment (tarps) and feeding (designated area) measures. Restricted and Prohibited Matter spread prevention and reporting responsibilities. 	<p>Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors</p>	<p>Roadside signage Email PAG 1080 programs</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>All relevant information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms as listed, appropriate to the target audience.</p> <p>All relevant information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
	<p>Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p>	<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of operational prevention measures to prevent or minimise spread by high-risk carriers and activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations. Regional and local clean down sites. Implementation of clean down protocol, practices and inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. machinery, livestock, fodder, vehicles, visitors, hunters, pest contractors etc.). Property or site access signage. Removal of high-risk pests along high-risk access roads and holding paddocks. Stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. Best practice fodder containment (tarps) and feeding (designated area) measures. Restricted and Prohibited Matter spread prevention and reporting responsibilities. 	<p>Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other</p>	<p>Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to key stakeholders using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
			<p>All Landholders</p>	<p>Roadside signage Email PAG 1080 programs</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>All relevant information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms as listed, appropriate to the target audience.</p>
			<p>Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors</p>	<p>Roadside signage Email PAG 1080 programs</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>All relevant information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms as listed, appropriate to the target audience.</p>
			<p>Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other</p>	<p>Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to key stakeholders using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
			<p>All Landholders</p>	<p>Email PAG 1080 programs</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>

		<p>“reasonable and practical” prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. • Promote pest alert list including reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or prohibited pests. • Promote Council pest identification and available mapping support services. • Promote pest mapping (data collection) and monitoring among all stakeholders including landholders as part of on farm biosecurity plans. • Promote regional and local clean down sites for high-risk carriers from high-risk areas. • Promote implementation of prevention and surveillance measures such as clean downs and inspections during operational activities (muster, road maintenance etc.). • Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and high-risk periods (examples below). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). ○ High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. Pacacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). ○ High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). ○ High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). ○ High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). 	<p>All Landholders</p>	<p>Email PAG 1080 programs</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
		<p>Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. Pacacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). • High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). • High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). • High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). • High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). • High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). <p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. • Promote pest alert list including reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or prohibited pests. • Promote Council pest identification and available mapping support services. • Promote regional and local clean down sites for high-risk carriers from high-risk areas. • Promote local law and biosecurity obligations and synergies (ie pigs in town, keeping of dingoes, responsible cat ownership). • Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and high-risk periods. 	<p>Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other</p>	<p>Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
		<p>Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. Pacacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). • High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). • High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). • High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). • High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). • High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). 	<p>Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors</p>	<p>Email Contracts Toolbox talks</p>	<p>January to June (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>

	<p>“reasonable and practical” measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p>	<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. Promote pest alert list including reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or prohibited pests. Promote Council pest identification and available mapping support services. Promote regional and local clean down sites for high-risk carriers from high-risk areas. Promote implementation of prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol such as clean downs and inspections within (RM/PC, NDRRA etc.) State and local road maintenance activities to manage risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) from new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter - as listed above in Item 1. Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and high-risk periods (examples below). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Garbho, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.) High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. machinery, vehicles or other carriers). High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, camp reserves etc.). High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works). High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). 	<p>Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors</p>	<p>Email Contracts Toolbox talks</p>	<p>January to June (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
<p>Create awareness of “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p>	<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of landholder incentive programs inclusive of catchment based, site and property containment measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote property Buffers and catchment management objectives (thresholds) for invasive pest plants. Promote control at critical focal points, critical habitats and along boundaries aligned with catchment management objectives (thresholds) for invasive pest animals. 	<p>Establish an education program to promote awareness of catchment based management objectives and best practice measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote landholder (pest plant and pest animal) incentive programs and actions. Promote best practice invasive pest plant management information (registered herbicides, approved methods, timing, data capture, cost per ha). Promote best practice invasive pest animal welfare and human control information such as SOP’s and COP’s (approved methods, registered products, applications, timing, data capture, cost per animal). Promote catchment pest list, fact sheets, research, risk assessments and best practice management guides. Promote weed week among landholders across the LGA (similar to 1080 programs) which aims to incorporate annual support from a pest task force for those who have adopted agreements. 	<p>All Landholders</p>	<p>Email Contracts Toolbox talks</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
		<p>Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>	<p>All Landholders</p>	<p>Email PAG 1080 programs</p>	<p>January to April (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>
		<p>Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>	<p>Council Contractors</p>	<p>Email Contracts Toolbox talks</p>	<p>January to June (Ongoing)</p>	<p>Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.</p>

Carpentaria Shire - Control Programs
Control programs have been established from reasonable and practical actions defined in Section 2: Strategic Programs and Section 4: Pest Programs to meet Local Government obligations, in compliance with the Act.

Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts - Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves – (Budget Item No. 3 - 5)

- **Normanton and Karumba Townships:** Implement surveillance, delimitation and treatment of Bellyache bush communities throughout the town common areas with the aim of controlling outliers, containing communities to core areas and progressively reducing the core area in successive treatments in a timely manner to prevent seeding events (within 6 weeks of 50mm+ of rainfall).
- **Normanton Township:** Implement surveillance, delimitation and treatment of Water Hyacinth communities across wetlands and water bodies throughout the town common areas with the aim of reducing core areas of Water Hyacinth to inhibit seeding events and further spread.

Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement surveillance and delimitation to define the extent of the Bellyache Bush population. • Map bellyache bush populations to define and monitor the distribution and density on Council lands. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices. • Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. • Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. • Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. <p>Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bellyache Bush (Containment A – Intensive Management) ○ Water Hyacinth (Containment A – Intensive Management) <p>Implement property containment measures: (All pests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. 	<p>Bellyache bush communities are surveyed, delimited and mapped to define the pests distribution and density.</p> <p>Prevention measures (clean downs, site signage) have been implemented.</p> <p>Bellyache bush risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated.</p> <p>New pest incursions reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped, contained and prevented from establishing on Council lands.</p> <p>Belly ache bush has been contained to core, designated areas with no new populations recorded outside of the core area.</p> <p>Boundaries of Council lands are free of bellyache bush.</p> <p>Bellyache bush is not spreading outside of Council lands.</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).		
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.		

Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
5	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Normanton (& Karumba) Township	Water Hyacinth	Containment A – Intensive Management	Foliar applied herbicide applications	December to March	Vehicle, ATV & Operator	hr	\$50.00	30	\$1,500.00	\$225.00		
							(Spray unit & Knapsack)	km	\$1.00	50	\$50.00	\$7.50		
4	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Karumba Township	Bellyache Bush	Containment A – Intensive Management	Foliar applied herbicide applications	December to March	Starane Advanced	ltr	\$25.00	1	\$25.00	\$3.75	\$1,814.36	
							(85 1000 or chemwet)	ltr	\$6.75	0.4	\$2.70	\$0.41		
3	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Normanton Township, Waste and Sewer Facility	Bellyache Bush	Containment A – Intensive Management	Foliar applied herbicide applications	December to March	Vehicle, ATV & Operator	hr	\$50.00	30	\$1,500.00	\$225.00		
							(Spray unit & Knapsack)	km	\$1.00	200	\$200.00	\$30.00		
5	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Normanton (& Karumba) Township	Water Hyacinth	Containment A – Intensive Management	Foliar applied herbicide applications	December to March	Wetting agent	ltr	\$6.75	0.8	\$5.40	\$0.81	\$2,018.71	\$5,280.63
							Starane Advanced	ltr	\$25.00	2	\$50.00	\$7.50		
5	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Normanton (& Karumba) Township	Water Hyacinth	Containment A – Intensive Management	Foliar applied herbicide applications	December to March	Vehicle, ATV & Operator	hr	\$50.00	20	\$1,000.00	\$150.00		
							(Spray unit & Knapsack)	km	\$1.00	200	\$200.00	\$30.00		
5	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Normanton (& Karumba) Township	Water Hyacinth	Containment A – Intensive Management	Foliar applied herbicide applications	December to March	Round Up Bioactive	ltr	\$9.75	5	\$48.75	\$7.31	\$1,447.56	
							(bonus)	ltr	\$10.00	1	\$10.00	\$1.50		

(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBU, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).

• Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs.

Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.

(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.

Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.

- Target invasive pest plants listed as "significant" (Bellyache bush & Water Hyacinth) in accordance with catchment based management objectives.
- Implement catchment management objectives in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.).

Catchment Management Objectives:

- **Containment A – Intensive Management; (Bellyache bush & Water Hyacinth)**
Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.

Best Practice Management:

Ensure herbicide applications are consistent with (but not limited to) registered products and approved application methods as described in Pest Fact Sheets, product labels, minor use permits, etc.

Bellyache bush – (Items 3 & 4)

- Read pest fact sheet and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications.
- Herbicide applications applied to foliage (foliar spray) using Starane and suitable wetting agent.
- Apply when actively growing, within 55 days of adequate rainfall (e.g. 50-100mm), prior to flowering and seeding events.
- Apply a 2nd treatment over coming weeks to suppress seeding events.

Water Hyacinth – (Item 5)

- Read pest fact sheet and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications.
- Herbicide applications applied to foliage (foliar spray) using Round up Bioactive and suitable wetting agent "Bonus" (as per Minor use permit PER81236) to break through the waxy coating.
- Apply when actively growing and apply as a fine mist to ensure effective coverage.
- Where large monocultures are present also incorporate mechanical removal methods where possible or apply staged control to minimise toxication of water sources due to sinking and rotting vegetation creating high nutrient levels.
- Control other native water vegetation which are harbouring pest plants to ensure all pest plants are controlled and seeding events are managed.

Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.

Pests listed for Eradication and Containment A, have been reduced in distribution and density.

Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.

Best practice measures are implemented as described.

Kill rates observed are >80%.

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts - Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves - (Budget Item No. 6 - 10)

• **Normanton and Karumba Townships (Foliar applied herbicide program):** Implement foliar treatments of Rubber vine and other woody weed seedlings (<1.5m) throughout the town common areas whilst plants are actively growing (Dec-May) with the aim of reducing (the cost of controlling) core areas of seedlings in preparation for other integrated control measures.
**This program should also include mapping of surveillance and treatment areas and the control of new pests or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.*

• **Normanton and Karumba Townships (Basal bark applied herbicide program):** Implement basal bark treatments throughout the town common areas with the aim of controlling outliers, establishing clean areas and reducing weed communities to core areas.
**This program should also include mapping of surveillance and treatment areas and the control of new pests or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.*

• **Normanton and Karumba Townships (Weed and seed fire program):** Implement weed and seed fire programs to reduce fuel loads, seed stock and seedlings exacerbated by woody weed control herbicide programs. Target strategic fire sensitive weed communities to reduce core areas of dense weed communities.

Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map invasive pest plant populations to define and monitor the distribution and density on Council lands. 	Pest communities are mapped to define distribution and density.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices. Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. 	Prevention measures (clean downs, site signage) have been implemented. Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	New pest incursions reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped, contained and prevented from establishing on Council lands.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athel Pine, Leucaena and Sratro (Containment A – Intensive Management). Implement property containment measures: (All pests) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. 	Athel Pine, Leucaena and Sratro have been contained to core, designated areas with no new populations recorded outside of the core area. Boundaries of Council lands are free of all pests. Pests are not spreading outside of Council lands.

<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement catchment management objectives in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). <p>Catchment Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment A – Intensive Management; (Athel Pine, Leucaena and Strato). Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication. Containment (B) - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction; (Yellow Oleander and Barleria) Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and contain a widespread population to a core, designated area at a property level. Progressively reduce the core, designated area to minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations); Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Chinese apple, Calotropae, Parkinsonia, Neme, Rubber vine and Yellow candles) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations). <p>Best Practice Management: Ensure herbicide applications are consistent with (but not limited to) registered products and approved application methods as described in Pest Fact Sheets, product labels, minor use permits, etc.</p> <p>Mixed Pest Plant Foliar Applications - (Items 6 & 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply water based herbicide (Grazon) to control seedling recruitment or regrowth as to reduce control costs. Chinese apple, Neme, yellow candles and Parkinsonia <2m @ 350ml, Rubber vine <1.5m @ 350 or >1.5m @ 500ml for dense stands of Rubber vine and Barleria. Herbicide applications applied to the foliage (foliar spray) of plants on all stems, to the point of runoff, when actively growing (December – May) using Grazon extra and suitable wetting agent (as per product label). Where controlling dense stands of Rubber vine, aim to create open areas within the contained core, designated area to support the establishment of pasture growth/fuel loads. <p>Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications - (Items 7 & 9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply basal bark applications (Access & Diesel) for woody weeds where foliar is not permissible. Athel pine, Parkinsonia, Rubber vine, Leucaena, Yellow oleander, Yellow candles and Calotropae <50mm @ 60:1. Chinese <150mm @ 60:1 and Prickly acacia <100mm @ 60:1. Apply herbicide applications to the trunk of plants, to a height of 30cm, to the point of run off using Access and Diesel. Apply higher up the trunk for plants 50mm-150mm. Contain pest communities to core areas of plants >100mm – 150mm, in which progressive reduction will be required using cut and paste or stem injection methods. <p>Mixed Pest Plant Stem Injection and Cut and Paste Applications - (Item 9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use stem injection or cut and paste for isolated Chinese apple and Neme plants >100mm – 150mm through initial programs only. <p>Mixed Pest Plant Granular Applications - (Item 9 Only)</p> <p>Grazon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply granular products for higher density and established plants (where permissible) to reduce basal bark costs. Parkinsonia 1-1.5gm/m², Prickly acacia, Calotropae and Rubber vine 1.5 gm/m². Apply Grazon herbicide applications according to the plant size, label rate and site suitability to minimise herbicide movement and off target damage. Restrict use to isolated monocultures with negligible risk to offsite movement and damage to non-target areas and spp. <p>Tordon Granular - (Item 9 Only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. 	<p>Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.</p> <p>Pests listed for Eradication and Containment A, have been reduced in distribution and density.</p> <p>Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.</p> <p>Best practice measures are implemented as described.</p> <p>Kill rates observed are >80%.</p>
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Item No	Catchment Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
10	Urban Districts	Normanton Township	Rubber vine, Belliache bush and Parkinsonia	(A - Belliache Bush) (C - Parkinsonia, Rubber vine)	Weed & Seed Fire Program	April-June	QRFS and Indigenous Rangers	ea	\$10,000.00	1	\$10,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,500.00	2020/2021 Budget Only \$23,000.00
	Urban Districts	Normanton Township	Rubber vine, Belliache bush and Parkinsonia	(A - Belliache Bush) (C - Parkinsonia, Rubber vine)	Weed & Seed Fire Program	April-June	QRFS and Indigenous Rangers	ea	\$10,000.00	1	\$10,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,500.00	
9	Urban Districts	Karumba Township (town common)	Lecueana including large or established Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem .	Athel pine, Calotrope and Lecueana including large or established Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem .	Basal bark, stem injection and soil applied herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	100	\$5,000.00	\$750.00	\$5,750.00	\$11,669.63
							Access (5ltr)	ltr	\$87.00	25	\$2,175.00	\$326.25	\$2,501.25	
							Diesel (or similar)	kg	\$18.00	1250	\$2,062.50	\$309.38	\$2,371.88	
							Tordon Granular	kg	\$23.00	10	\$230.00	\$34.50	\$264.50	
8	Urban Districts	Karumba Township (town common)	Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem to <2m, including Candie bush and Barleria	(B - Oleander, Barleria) (C - Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Neem, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Foliar applied herbicide applications	January to May	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Spray unit & Knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	40	\$2,000.00	\$300.00	\$2,300.00	\$2,959.53
							Grazon Extra	ltr	\$31.00	10	\$310.00	\$46.50	\$356.50	
							Wetting agent (85 1000 or chemwet)	ltr	\$6.75	2	\$13.50	\$2.03	\$15.53	
							Diesel	ltr	\$1.65	500	\$825.00	\$123.75	\$948.75	
7	Urban Districts	Normanton Township (town common, waste, sewer)	Leucueana Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Yellow oleander and Neem.	(A - Leucueana, Serrat) (B - Oleander) (C - Chinese apple, Calotrope, Parkinsonia, Neem, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Basal bark and stem injection applied herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	50	\$2,500.00	\$375.00	\$2,875.00	\$4,996.75
							Access (5ltr)	ltr	\$87.00	10	\$870.00	\$130.50	\$1,000.50	
							Diesel	ltr	\$1.65	150	\$250.00	\$22.50	\$272.50	
							Wetting agent (85 1000 or chemwet)	ltr	\$6.75	1	\$6.75	\$1.01	\$7.76	
6	Urban Districts	Normanton Township (town common, waste, sewer)	Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem to <2m, including Candie bush and Barleria	(C - Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Neem, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Foliar applied herbicide applications	January to May	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Spray unit & Knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	25	\$1,250.00	\$187.50	\$1,437.50	\$1,738.51
							Grazon Extra (20ltr)	ltr	\$31.00	5	\$155.00	\$23.25	\$178.25	
5	Urban Districts	Normanton Township (town common, waste, sewer)	Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem to <2m, including Candie bush and Barleria	(A - Leucueana, Serrat) (B - Oleander) (C - Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Neem, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Basal bark and stem injection applied herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	50	\$2,500.00	\$375.00	\$2,875.00	\$4,996.75
							Access (5ltr)	ltr	\$87.00	10	\$870.00	\$130.50	\$1,000.50	
4	Urban Districts	Normanton Township (town common, waste, sewer)	Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem to <2m, including Candie bush and Barleria	(A - Leucueana, Serrat) (B - Oleander) (C - Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Neem, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Basal bark and stem injection applied herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	50	\$2,500.00	\$375.00	\$2,875.00	\$4,996.75
							Access (5ltr)	ltr	\$87.00	10	\$870.00	\$130.50	\$1,000.50	
3	Urban Districts	Normanton Township (town common, waste, sewer)	Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem to <2m, including Candie bush and Barleria	(A - Leucueana, Serrat) (B - Oleander) (C - Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Neem, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Basal bark and stem injection applied herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	50	\$2,500.00	\$375.00	\$2,875.00	\$4,996.75
							Access (5ltr)	ltr	\$87.00	10	\$870.00	\$130.50	\$1,000.50	
2	Urban Districts	Normanton Township (town common, waste, sewer)	Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem to <2m, including Candie bush and Barleria	(A - Leucueana, Serrat) (B - Oleander) (C - Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Neem, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Basal bark and stem injection applied herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	50	\$2,500.00	\$375.00	\$2,875.00	\$4,996.75
							Access (5ltr)	ltr	\$87.00	10	\$870.00	\$130.50	\$1,000.50	
1	Urban Districts	Normanton Township (town common, waste, sewer)	Rubber vine, Chinese apple, Parkinsonia and Neem to <2m, including Candie bush and Barleria	(A - Leucueana, Serrat) (B - Oleander) (C - Chinese apple, Parkinsonia, Neem, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	Basal bark and stem injection applied herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	50	\$2,500.00	\$375.00	\$2,875.00	\$4,996.75
							Access (5ltr)	ltr	\$87.00	10	\$870.00	\$130.50	\$1,000.50	

(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).

Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.

- Apply Tordon granular herbicide for Chinese apple 35 - 45gm/m2 according to the plant size, label rate and site suitability to minimise herbicide movement and off target damage.
 - Restrict use to isolated, dense stands forming a monoculture of Chinese apple, with negligible risk to offsite movement and damage to non-target areas and spp.
- 2020 – 2021 Budget Only**
- Weed & Seed Fire Program - (Item 10)**
- Identify, map and maintain firebreaks.
 - Implement programs in collaboration with QRFS and the community.
 - Target dense stands of dead woody weeds to reduce fuel loads associated with weed control activities.
 - Target dense stands of Rubber vine to support integrated management with herbicides.

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves - (Budget Item No. 11)		
*This program should also include mapping of surveillance and treatment areas and the control of new pests or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map invasive pest plant populations to define and monitor the distribution and density on Council lands. 	Pest communities are mapped to define distribution and density.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices. Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. <p>Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camp 119) Implement site containment and an asset buffer (asset protection) for priority assets, Burke and wills scar trees. (Mutton hole Wetlands) Implement site containment and an asset buffer (asset protection) for priority assets, aquatic waterbird habitats. <p>Implement property containment measures: (All pests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Mutton hole Wetlands) Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. (Camp 119) Owner of the existing grazing lease holds responsibility for weeds and property containment. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pest plants listed as "significant" (Rubber vine - camp 119) in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement catchment management objectives in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). 	<p>pests have been contained to core, designated areas with priority assets protected.</p> <p>Boundaries of Council lands are free of all pests.</p> <p>pests are not spreading outside of Council lands.</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Catchment Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction: (Rubber vine, Parkinsonia and Calotrope) <p>Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).</p> <p>Best Practice Management:</p> <p>Ensure herbicide applications are consistent with (but not limited to) registered products and approved application methods as described in Pest Fact Sheets, product labels, minor use permits, etc.</p> <p>Camp 119 - (Item 11)</p>	<p>Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise "significant" or "any" risk of spread and impacts.</p> <p>Priority assets have been protected from risk and impacts.</p> <p>Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.</p> <p>Best practice measures are implemented as described.</p>

11	Norman	Murttonhole Wetlands	Rubber vine and Parkinsonia	Containment C	Basal bark herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV and Operator (Knapsack)	Access (5ltr)	Diesel	hr	\$50.00	20	\$1,000.00	\$150.00	\$1,150.00	\$1,150.00	\$189.75	\$1,150.00	\$189.75	2020/2021 Budget Only \$1,654.85
	Flinders	Burke and Willis Camp 119	Rubber vine	Containment C	Basal bark and cut stump applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV and Operator (Knapsack)	Access (5ltr)	Diesel	hr	\$50.00	2	\$174.00	\$26.10	\$200.10	\$24.75	\$189.75	\$1,150.00	\$189.75	\$1,712.35
			Parkinsonia and Calotrope	Containment C	Basal bark herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV and Operator (Knapsack)	Access (5ltr)	Diesel	hr	\$50.00	2	\$174.00	\$26.10	\$200.10	\$24.75	\$189.75	\$1,150.00	\$189.75	\$1,712.35
<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act, (SBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p> <p>• Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs.</p> <p>Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.</p>																				
<p>Significant Pest: (Rubber vine)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target all Rubber vine communities (Containment C – Assets Protection and Impact Reduction) posing adverse impacts to camp 119 scar trees. Create an asset protection containment buffer zone, free of weeds surrounding areas containing priority assets (scar trees). Ensure herbicide applications pose no off target risk to priority assets i.e. Burke and Willis Scar trees. <p>Cut and Paste Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply cut and paste applications to Rubber vine communities posing immediate, adverse impacts to camp 119 scar trees. Apply cut and paste applications to Rubber vine plants using Access and Diesel @ 60:1. <p>Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply basal bark applications (Access & Diesel) for woody weeds where basal bark applications pose no off target risk to priority assets i.e. Burke and Willis Scar trees. Parkinsonia, Rubber vine and Calotrope <50mm @ 60:1. Apply herbicide applications to the trunk of plants, to a height of 30cm, to the point of run off using Access and Diesel. Apply higher up the trunk for plants 50mm-150mm. Contain pest communities to core areas of plants >100mm – 150mm, in which progressive reduction will be required using cut and paste or stem injection methods. <p>2020 – 2021 Budget Only</p> <p>Murtton hole Wetlands - (Item 11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect priority assets and contain mixed pest communities to core areas, progressively reduce the core and its spread risk. Create an asset protection buffer zone, free of weeds surrounding areas containing priority assets (aquatic areas and waterbird habitats). <p>Basal Bark Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Parkinsonia, Rubber vine and Calotrope <50mm @ 60:1. Apply herbicide applications to the trunk of plants, to a height of 30cm, to the point of run off using Access and Diesel. Apply higher up the trunk for plants >50mm. 																				

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads (Local Government Road Reserves)

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads - (Budget Item No. 12)	
*Rural Roads: Target weed communities within the 30m easement along rural roads with the aim of controlling outliers and reducing mixed weed communities to core areas. Specifically target Prickly acacia communities with the aim of removing all isolated communities or containing communities to core areas (i.e. Ten mile road). *This program should also include mapping of surveillance and treatment areas and the control of new pests or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions
Performance Indicator	
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map invasive pest plant populations to define and monitor the distribution and density.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. <p>Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all "significant" pest communities (Prickly acacia) from 30m rural road reserve. Sickle pod and Leucaena (Containment A – Intensive Management). <p>Implement property containment measures: (All pests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. Control outliers to contain mixed pest communities to core, designated areas within the 30m road reserve, with the aim of progressively reducing the core area over time, to minimise natural spread risk and adverse impacts to neighbouring properties. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pest plants listed as "significant" (Prickly acacia) in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement catchment management objectives in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.).
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Catchment Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradication: (Prickly acacia) Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent establishment and return a designated area back to pest free status. Delimit and eliminate of every individual species, including the population's reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area. Containment A – Intensive Management: (Sickle pod and Leucaena) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.
	<p>Pest communities are mapped to define distribution and density.</p> <p>Prevention measures (clean downs, site signage) have been implemented.</p> <p>Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated.</p> <p>New pest incursions reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped, contained and prevented from establishing on Council lands.</p> <p>Prickly acacia communities have been removed from rural road reserves.</p> <p>Boundaries of Council road reserves are free of all pests.</p> <p>Pests are not spreading outside of Council road reserves.</p> <p>Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts outside the road reserve.</p> <p>Pests listed for Eradication and Containment A, have been reduced in distribution and density.</p> <p>Registered products and approved methods were implemented in</p>

Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
12	Norman	Iffley Road	Prickly acacia Rubber vine, Parkinsonia and Calotrope	(A - Sickle pool and (uncasana) (B - Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia, Pricky acacia) (C - Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia)	Basal bark and soil applied herbicide applications	September to December	Vehicle, ATV and Operator (Knapsack)	hr	\$50.00	120	\$6,000.00	\$900.00	\$6,900.00	
								km	\$1.00	1250	\$1,250.00	\$187.50	\$1,437.50	
	day	\$140.00						5	\$700.00	\$105.00	\$805.00			
	ea	\$400.00						1	\$400.00	\$60.00	\$460.00			
							Site set up	ea	\$400.00	1	\$400.00	\$60.00	\$460.00	\$14,938.50
							Site demobilisation	ea	\$400.00	1	\$400.00	\$60.00	\$460.00	
							Access (5ltr)	ltr	\$87.00	20	\$1,740.00	\$261.00	\$2,001.00	
							Diesel	ltr	\$1.65	1000	\$1,650.00	\$247.50	\$1,897.50	
							Grasslan (10kg)	kg	\$17.00	50	\$850.00	\$127.50	\$977.50	
<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs. <p>Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.</p>														
<p>• Containment (B) - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction; (Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia, Pricky acacia) Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and contain a widespread population to a core, designated area at a property level. Progressively reduce the core, designated area to minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations).</p> <p>• Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).</p> <p>Best Practice Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant Pest: (Pricky acacia) Remove all "Significant" pest communities (Pricky acacia) from 30m rural road reserve. Mixed Pests: (Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia, and other new or isolated pests). Control outliers, contain mixed pest communities to core, designated areas within the 30m road reserve, with the aim of progressively reducing the core area to minimise spread risk and adverse impacts (biosecurity risk). <p>Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications - (Item 12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Apply basal bark applications (Access & Diesel) for woody weeds where foliage is not permissible. Pricky acacia, Parkinsonia, Rubber vine and Calotrope <50mm @ 60:1. Apply herbicide applications to the trunk of plants, to a height of 30cm, to the point of run off using Access and Diesel. Apply higher up the trunk for plants 50mm-150mm. Contain pest communities to core areas of plants >100mm – 150mm, in which progressive reduction will be required using cut and paste or stem injection methods. <p>Mixed Pest Plant Granular Applications - (Item 12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Parkinsonia 1-1.5gm/m², Pricky acacia, Rubber vine and Calotrope 1.5 gm/m². Apply and restrict Grasslan herbicide applications according to the plant size, label rate and site suitability to minimise herbicide movement and off target damage. 														

Invasive Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance)

Invasive Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts - Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance - (Budget Item No. 13 & 14)

- Urban Pest Animal Compliance within the Community: Targeting Feral pigs, Dingoes and Cat ownership in the community in compliance with local laws and the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.
- Urban Pest Animal Control on Council Lands: Targeting asset protection and impact reduction associated with Singapore ants in council owned residential dwellings, lands, parks and reserves.

Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement surveillance measures to define and monitor the distribution and density of pest animal populations on throughout the community and Council lands. • Support Councils education and awareness program to ensure all stakeholders within the community are aware of pests, their risks (i.e. disease), impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations (i.e. keeping of restricted matter such as Dingoes and Feral pigs). • Ensure Council officers (local laws/pests officers) are aware of Authorised officer powers under Local Laws and surveillance programs under the Biosecurity Act 2014, including (but not limited to) processes for entry, seizure, animal welfare and human control. 	<p>Urban pest animals are mapped to define distribution on Council lands.</p> <p>Urban pests and permits within the community are defined and recorded on Councils system.</p> <p>Council's cat and dog register is maintained.</p> <p>Authorised officers have supported implementation of a community education and awareness program.</p> <p>Authorised officers are aware of compliance procedures.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. • Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	<p>Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated through local law compliance procedures.</p> <p>New pest incursions identified or reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped / recorded, contained and managed in accordance with local laws and/or the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>.</p> <p>Pest animal incursions and spread risk has been removed within the urban community.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest animal incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. • Implement compliance across urban districts in the community under local laws to support biosecurity synergies (i.e. keeping of dingoes etc) including health safety compliance where necessary (i.e. pigs in urban districts) to prevent risk and impacts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Contain pest animals spread risk from Council lands. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pest plants listed as "Significant" (Feral Pig and Singapore ants) in accordance with catchment based management objectives. • Implement catchment based management objectives for all invasive pest animals in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). <p>Catchment Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention: (Dingoes) Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area or catchment management area. • Containment A - Intensive Management; (Feral Pigs and Feral Cats) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication. 	<p>Pest animal spread risk has been mitigated on Council lands.</p> <p>Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.</p> <p>Local Laws compliance procedures are implemented for urban district pest animals kept in the community and records are collected and collated.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Catchment Management Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention: (Dingoes) Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area or catchment management area. • Containment A - Intensive Management; (Feral Pigs and Feral Cats) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication. 	<p>Local Laws compliance procedures are implemented for urban district pest animals kept in the community and records are collected and collated.</p>

<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p>														
<p>Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.</p>														
<p>Best practice measures are implemented as described.</p>														
<p>• Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Singapore ants) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).</p>														
<p>Best Practice Management: Local Laws Compliance - (Item 13) Implement compliance within the community under local laws to support biosecurity synergies (i.e. keeping of dingoes etc) including health safety compliance where necessary (i.e. pigs in urban districts) to prevent risk and impacts.</p>														
<p>• Feral Pig ("Significant" Pest) Implement compliance program under local laws to prevent health safety risk in the community where necessary. Remove all feral pig populations from within the urban community (under local laws) to prevent disease risk.</p>														
<p>• Dingo Implement compliance programs under local laws to support biosecurity synergies (3: not to be distributed or disposed 4: not to be moved, 5: not to be kept, 6: not to be fed) within the community where necessary. Remove Dingoes from within the urban community (under local laws) unless a permit is obtained.</p>														
<p>• Feral Cat Implement compliance programs under local laws to support responsible cat ownership. Take all reasonable and practical measures to (trap) control and contain domestic / feral cat populations.</p>														
<p>Pest Animals on Council lands - (Item 14) o Singapore ants ("Significant" Pest) Take all reasonable and practical measures to (bait) control and contain Singapore ant populations to establish pest free areas and minimise spread risk (Council dwellings & reserves). Ensure insecticide applications are consistent with registered product labels and approved application methods.</p>														
<p>Compliance and control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands. Dog and cat registration data is being collected and maintained.</p>														
Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
13	Urban Districts	Normanton & Karumba Residential Areas Only	Feral pigs, Feral cats and Dingoes	(Prevention – Dingo) (Containment A – Feral pigs, Feral cats)	Local Laws compliance for in residential areas (feral pigs and cat ownership) and Biosecurity Act 2014 re keeping and feeding dingoes without a permit.	Ongoing	Operational (Local Laws / Animal Control)			Operational Budget (Local Laws / Animal Control budget)				\$0.00
14	Urban Districts	Normanton & Karumba Council Owned Residential Assets including Parks and Gardens	Singapore ant	Containment C	Pest control insecticide applications	Ongoing	Operational Budget (Pest Control budget)			Operational Budget (Pest Control budget)				\$0.00

Invasive Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Invasive Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts - Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves Invasive - (Budget Item No. 15)
• Camp 119, Muttonhole Wetlands and Other Council Reserves: Implement reactive control programs (as required) to reduce spread and impacts.

Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement surveillance measures to define and monitor the distribution and density of pest animal populations on Council lands. 	<p>Pest communities are mapped to define distribution and density.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. • Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter. • Report and contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new Invasive Biosecurity matter incursions. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement property and site containment measures for Invasive pest animal incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. 	<p>Prevention measures (clean downs, site signage) have been implemented.</p> <p>Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated.</p> <p>New pest incursions reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped, contained and prevented from establishing on Council lands.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target Invasive pest plants listed as "significant" (Wild dog, Feral pig, Feral cat) in accordance with catchment based management objectives. • Implement catchment based management objectives for all Invasive pest animals in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). <p>Catchment Management Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containment (C) Asset Protection and Impact Reduction: (Wild Dog, Feral Pigs, Feral Cats) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations). <p>Best Practice Management: Ensure control methods and applications are consistent with registered and approved methods as described in (but not limited to) Pest fact sheets, product labels, minor use permits, Animal care and protection Act, SOP's and COP's for animal welfare and human control.</p>	<p>Pest animal movement outside the boundaries of Council lands (Mutton hole wetlands and Camp 119 etc.) has been prevented.</p> <p>Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.</p> <p>Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.</p> <p>Best practice measures are implemented as described.</p> <p>Kill rates observed are >80%.</p>

Item No	Catchment Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
15	Flinders, Norman, Other	Camp 119, Muttonhole Wetlands and other Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves which are not under lease agreements	Wild Dog, Feral Pig and Feral Cat	Containment C	TAC (1080 baiting or trapping services)	Reactive Only	Reactive Only (Vehicle and Operator)							\$0.00
<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (SBC, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p> <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement reactive programs on Council lands and trustee lands not under lease agreements, where pest animal communities have established and posing a biosecurity risk. Ensure vertebrate pesticide training and licensing is up to date. Collect invasive pest animal control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs. </p> <p>Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.</p>														
<p>Reactive Budget only - (Item 15)</p> <p>Camp 119, Mutton hole Wetlands and other Local Government lands and Trustee Reserves which are not under lease agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement reactive programs as necessary (bait, trap, shoot). Use property or site access biosecurity or WARNING signage where risk to the public is identified or required under regulation. Apply BPM applications and delivery which ensures the safety and greatest outcome from investments (cost per animal) <p>Significant Pest: (Wild Dog)</p> <p>Foot hold traps: Consider foot hold traps for target specific dogs.</p> <p>1080 baiting: Target optimal periods such as mating (March-May) or pup dispersal (Sept-Dec). Consider connectivity to critical focal points (intersections, carcasses, yards, water points etc.) including roads at or adjacent to critical habitats (ridges, creeks, rivers, areas of high resources, etc.) with consideration to environmental factors (night-time wind direction, seasonal use of habitats). Use 125gm baits, prepared using gloves to minimise scent, place baits (preferably buried or replicating a cache site) at active focal points. Use of dog urine or curiosity lures is recommended.</p> <p>Significant Pest: (Feral Pig)</p> <p>1080 baiting: Target protein deficient periods (Sept-Dec). Utilise and contain available proteins such as grains or existing carcasses as permitted under the Act (S46(A)(6)(b)(2)). Conglomerate 500gm meat baits (and or dyed grains) within the contained pre feed area or pig only feeding device to exclude livestock and non-target species from accessing bait material. Target areas with consideration to connectivity (home range during protein deficient periods, distance from waters and ideal habitat) and environmental variables (night-time wind direction).</p> <p>Significant Pest: (Feral Cat)</p> <p>Foot hold traps: Consider foot hold traps and raised trapping devices for target specific control.</p> <p>1080 baiting: Target specific programs require optimum periods for efficiency (seeking of carrion in drought or post fire). Use 125gm baits, placed under bushes or in raised sand/soil filled devices (i.e. buckets or logs etc.) preferably with use of a visual stimulant (i.e. tied feathers).</p>														

Residential Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts

Residential Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Budget Item 16)

• **Residential Neem Trees:** Target residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of reducing seed spread throughout urban district areas as a complimentary measure to Councils urban district weed control programs. This program should include residential incentives (i.e. suitable replacement plants and/or removal services) and agreements.
*This program should also include mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.

Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure urban residents have received education and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligations, pest fact sheets etc. as defined in Operational Program – Education and Awareness (Item 2). • Ensure urban residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information (as defined below). • Implement residential Neem surveillance and data collection surveys. 	<p>Residents have been included in operation education and awareness program (Item 2) Residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information. pest surveillance and residential surveys have been implemented.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote reasonable and practical measures for disposal of Neem reproductive material. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Contain reproductive material (using tarps) during the transportation to the allocated area within the local waste facility. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote reporting and containment of suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter. 	<p>Disposal and spread prevention measures have been promoted. Surveillance and reporting measures have been promoted.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote removal of Neem trees from residential areas to prevent natural spread risk (birds) obligations. 	<p>Neem removal and spread prevention measures have been promoted.</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>2019 – 2020 budget only Establish incentives for urban residents to remove Neem trees from urban residential properties and replace with suitable species.</p> <p>Urban Management Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Encourage residents to remove all small Neem trees. ◦ Council to supply staff/contractors to control and remove large Neem trees >100mm. ◦ Council to supply residents with suitable replacements. <p>Best Practice Management: Ensure control methods and herbicide applications are consistent with (but not limited to) product labels, minor use permits, Council health and safety policy etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Basal Bark applications using access and diesel for plants >50mm diameter. ◦ Stem injection applications using access and diesel for plants 50mm-100mm diameter. ◦ Cut and paste applications using access and diesel for plants >150mm diameter, including the removal of plants to mitigate safety risk. 	<p>Incentive program has been promoted and implemented across residential areas. Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse, off target impacts, damage or safety issues reported. Best practice measures have been implemented as described. The community have adopted the residential incentive program by removing and replacing with suitable plants.</p>

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program



CARPENTARIA SHIRE
Outback by the Sea®

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program

The Carpentaria Shire Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program has been established to facilitate a (shared) reasonable and practical level of commitment for the effective management of invasive pest animals across the Local Government Area.

The Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program has been developed through the collective input of obligated landholders from across the Local Government Area (Carpentaria Shire Pest Advisory Group) during the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 consultation and planning process (Sections 2, 3 and 4).

The Program defines agreed, reasonable and practical (feasible and achievable) actions to set clear direction among landholders for the effective management of risk and impacts associated with invasive pest animals, consistent with obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and linking overarching frameworks.

Responsibilities under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*:

- General Biosecurity Obligation (s23): All persons who deals with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity that poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter.
- (s48), Local Government is responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.
- (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter includes those listed in Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4) and Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7. The GBO also applies to locally declared and non-declared Invasive Biosecurity Matter.

The Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program will provide Local Government with a means to facilitate consistency with the Act and enhance best practice delivery to maximise outcomes from existing Local Government invasive pest animal incentive investments (1080 baiting services, scalp bounty and funding support etc.).

Individual landholders or companies may negotiate on variations to the program and still become eligible for incentives where variations remain consistent with best practice and obligations under the Act. Local Government will allow two years for Shire landholders to implement the incentive program (or other agreed measures) prior to Local Government review of incentive investment allocations.

Landholder adoption and commitment to the Local Government incentive program and its delivery methodology, particularly among catchment based neighbours is envisaged to automatically create (non-incorporated) catchment based landholder groups who are actively implementing best practice to address biosecurity obligations. Therefore, (where targeting catchment based "Significant" pests) will greatly increase the potential for attracting further incentive funding (Local, State or Commonwealth) by means of presenting a collaborative, low risk, high return and protected catchment based biosecurity investment.

The Pest Advisory Group (PAG) will monitor, review and evaluate the effectiveness of the incentive program, its actions and incentive investments annually.

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program Agreement

To participate in the Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program, landholders will be required to complete an Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program Agreement, which commits landholders to the adoption of its actions, obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and legal requirements pertaining to the implementation of Local Government incentives such as; animal welfare (*Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*), best practice pest animal control methods (*COP's and SOP's*) and ethical use of pesticides (*Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*).

Name: _____ Property Name / PIC: _____
 Position Title: _____ Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Email: _____

Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders ("reasonably ought to know") are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Disseminate educational materials such as <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> fact sheets, pest fact sheets, best practice research, SOP's, COP's, available services and best practice delivery methodology as listed below. II. Disseminate educational material via toolbox talks, during 1080 programs, email lists, offices, rec rooms, social media platforms, property signage or by other means as necessary. • Implement a pest data capture program to support "reasonably ought to know" and on farm biosecurity plans. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Map invasive pest animals to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. II. Collect invasive plant animal impact and control data adequate for an asset management review and evaluation. • Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, herbicides, pesticides, clean downs, best practice etc.).
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations (see attached) for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. • Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). • Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). • Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal of Restricted or Prohibited Matter. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, maintenance programs etc). • Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement pest animal control programs (baiting / trapping / Shooting) targeting critical habitats (wild dogs and feral pigs) and critical focal points (wild dogs) of pest animals with consideration to (home range) property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries. • Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest animal incursions in accordance with Prevention, Eradication and Containment A catchment based management objectives (See Catchment Pest List and Threshold Management Objectives attached).
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pest animals listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment based management objectives (See Catchment Based Pest List and Catchment Map attached). • Implement catchment based management objectives for all invasive pest animals in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Implement council incentive programs (1080 programs) in accordance with best practice delivery methodology. <p>Feral Pigs – Target protein deficient periods (Sept-Dec). Utilise and contain available proteins such as grains or existing carcasses as permitted under the Act (S46(A)(6)(b)(2)). Conglomerate 500gm meat baits (and or dyed grains) within the contained pre feed area or pig only feeding device to exclude livestock and non-target species from accessing bait material. Target areas with consideration to connectivity (home range during protein deficient periods, distance from waters and ideal habitat) and environmental variables (night-time wind direction).</p> <p>Wild Dogs – Target optimal periods such as mating (March-May) or pup dispersal (Sept-Dec). Consider connectivity to critical focal points (intersections, carcasses, yards, water points etc.) including roads at or adjacent to critical habitats (ridges, creeks, rivers, areas of high resources, etc.) with consideration to environmental factors (night-time wind direction, seasonal use of habitats). Use 125gm baits, prepared using gloves to minimise scent, place baits (preferably buried or replicating a cache site) at active focal points. Use of dog urine or curiosity lures is recommended.</p> <p>Feral Cat – Target specific programs require optimum periods for efficiency (seeking of carrion in drought or post fire). Use 125gm baits, placed under bushes or in raised sand/soil filled devices (i.e. buckets or logs etc.) preferably with use of a visual stimulant (i.e. tied feathers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding.

I/We, _____ of _____, declare that I am the person responsible for management of the property described above and hereby agree to participate in the Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program and commit to adopting its actions listed above. I acknowledge signing the agreement and implementation of its actions in their entirety will be a means to prevent or minimise the risk and adverse effects of invasive pest animals on lands under my responsibility in accordance my obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and legal requirements for animal welfare and the ethical use of pesticides.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Local Government Checklist

Local Government is to provide:

- Biosecurity Act fact sheets (GBO, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations).
- Pest animal fact sheets, COP's, SOP's and best practice research.
(<https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/fact-sheets>).

Landholder is to provide:

- Signed agreement.
- Property map (from on farm biosecurity plan) showing existing pest distribution and density.
- Wild dog impact data (if available).

Incentives available to landholders:

- 1080 Baiting Services
*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings (>5km from townships) as a Local Government incentive. Aerial baiting must be in conjunction with or in consideration of best practice on ground baiting methodology as defined above. 1080 baiting services are only available as a landholder incentive whilst 1080 solution is supplied at no cost to Local Government.
- Wild Dog Scalp Bounty
*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings < 5km from township and or participating in bi annual 1080 programs (x10 per year @ \$50). Shire landholders/landholdings not participating in 1080 programs and or >5km from townships (x10 per year @ \$20).
- Funding Support
*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment groups participating in incentive programs and targeting "Significant" pest animals listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, as external funding opportunities become available to Local Government.

Name of Council's Authorised Officer _____ Signed: _____

Date: _____

**Local Government will collect and collate signed property agreements, maps, data and record incentives provided on a register to be stored within council records management system.*

INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER DECLARATION

PART 1: DETAILS OF OBLIGATED PERSON (s23)

The person dealing with invasive biosecurity matter, a carrier (s17) or carrying out an activity posing a biosecurity risk (s16), of causing a biosecurity event (s14) under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Name: _____	Business Name/Property): _____
Position Title: _____	Address: _____ State: _____
Phone: _____	Email: _____

PART 2: BIOSECURITY RISK

The activity and carrier posing a biosecurity risk.

The "Activity" posing a biosecurity risk:
 Activity Description: _____

The "Carrier" posing a biosecurity risk:

Person
 Truck
 Machinery
 Vehicle
 Livestock
 Fodder
 Seed/Grain
 Gravel/Sand/Soil
 Mulch
 Water
 Other _____

PART 3: CONTAMINANT (s18)

Has the carrier been; in contact with, moved through, stored in, come from or used in a place where invasive biosecurity matter (reproductive material) is present and likely to have; entered, attached to or be contained in, the carrier.

To the best of your knowledge, are one or more "Carriers" likely to be contaminated with Invasive Biosecurity Matter:

Yes
 Likely
 No, I certify carrier(s) to be clean and free of contaminants and biosecurity risk.

If "Yes" or "Likely" then list the carrier(s) and define the likelihood including the potential contaminants:

Carrier	Likelihood of contamination			Invasive Biosecurity Matter
	High	Medium	Low	

*List all likely contaminants including; prohibited, restricted, locally declared or non-declared invasive biosecurity matter.

PART 4: PREVENTION MEASURES

If answered "Yes" or "Likely" in Part 3: Contaminant, what "reasonable and Practical" measures have been taken to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk and likely consequences of the biosecurity event.

Prevention Measures taken

Wash/Clean down Quarantine period Chemical treated Covered Enclosed

Certified clean and inspected Nil Other List actions: _____

Actions Requested by Recipient: _____

If answered "Yes" and "high" likelihood in Part 3: Contaminant.

Do you have a permit to keep, move, distribute or dispose of the invasive biosecurity matter?

Yes No

Permit Description: _____

PART 5: MOVEMENT DETAILS

Movement Date (from): _____ to: _____

Movement Location (from): _____

(to): _____

PART 6: DECLARATION

I, _____ of _____, declare that the information I have provided above in this declaration is true and correct as of _____ (date) and has been provided with the understanding of the General Biosecurity Obligation (s23) including linking sections as defined herein this document and described under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

PART 7: INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION (Inspector/landholder/employer use only).

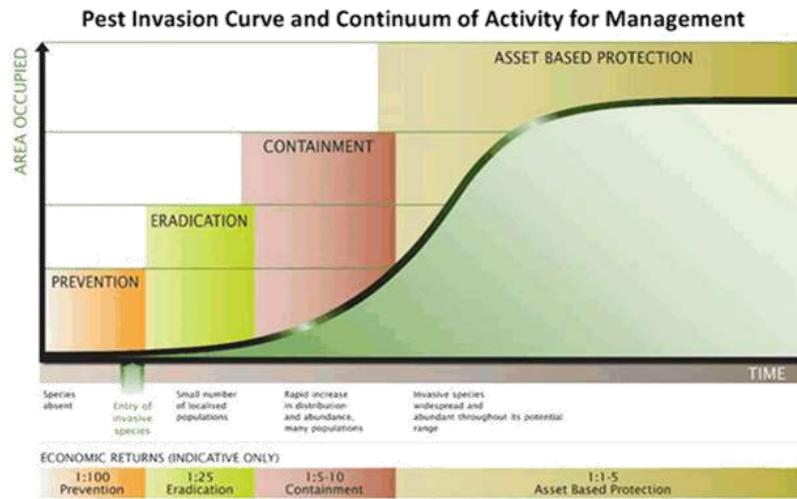
Certified Clean Contaminated (Details) _____

Approved Condemned (Reason) _____

Name of Inspector (Signed): _____ Date of Inspection: _____

Threshold Management Objectives

*See the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, Section 4: Pest Programs for detailed actions listed under management objectives.



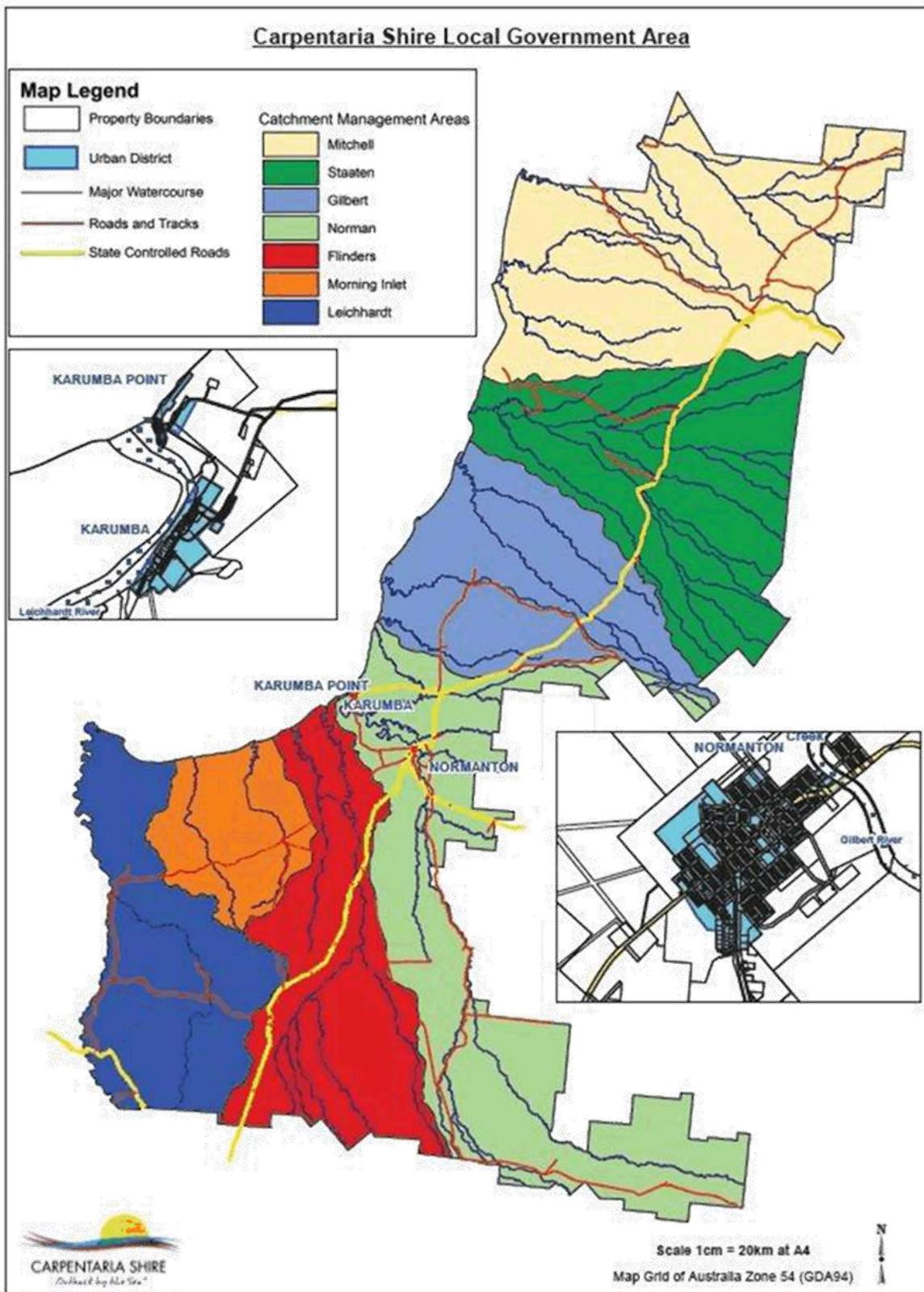
Continuum of Activity Matrix

Threshold Management Objectives					
Current Extent (Catchment)	Prevention	Eradication	Containment		
			A	B	C
Not Present	High	NA	NA	NA	NA
Localised - Occasional	NA	High	High	High	High
Localised - Common	NA	Medium	High	High	High
Localised - Abundant	NA	Low	Medium	High	High
Widespread - Occasional	NA	Low	Medium	High	High
Widespread - Common	NA	Low	Low	High	High
Widespread - Abundant	NA	Low	Low	Medium	High

Threshold Management Objective Definitions

Threshold Management Objectives	
Prevention	Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area or catchment management area.
Eradication	Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent establishment and return a designated area back to pest free status. Delimit and eliminate of every individual species, including the population's reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area.
Containment (A) Intensive Management	Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.
Containment (B) Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction	Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and contain a widespread population to a core, designated area at a property level. Progressively reduce the core, designated area to minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations).
Containment (C) Asset Protection and Impact Reduction	Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).

Carpentaria Shire Catchment Management Areas



Catchment Based - Invasive Pest Animals of the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Urban Districts							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i> , other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment A
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
Mitchell							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i> , other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Staaten							
Dingo (<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5, 6	High	Containment C
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i> , other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C

Catchment Based - Invasive Pest Animals of the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Gilbert							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Norman							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Flinders							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Morning Inlet							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C

Catchment Based - Invasive Pest Animals of the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Leichardt							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Not Present – Pest Alert List							
European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Significant	Prevention
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Significant	Prevention

CARPENTARIA SHIRE PEST ALERT LIST



Report New Non Declared, Restricted or Prohibited pests to Carpentaria Shire Council's, Authorised Officer – Phillip Grieve (07) 47 452 200.

Invasive Pest Animal Alert List

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	<p>European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)</p>	<p>Restricted (Category 3, 4, 5, 6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foxes are small, with a reddish-brown coat, with white underparts except for a black tipped nose and lower legs. It has a large bushy tail that is white tipped. They can vary in size from 3 to 14kg, usually adult male foxes weigh around 6 kg, while females weigh about 5 kg. • Foxes are carnivorous opportunistic feeders and can consume an enormous variety of animal and plant material, such as lambs, rabbits, rodents, frogs, birds, insects and even fruit, vegetables and grain. • Fox predation is considered the greatest threat to the long term survival of many small marsupial species in Australia. In some circumstances foxes may kill lambs and goat kids, individual 'rogue' foxes can cause high stock losses and are noted for 'surplus killing' to cache or bury for later consumption. • Foxes are present in the Mckinlay and Richmond Shires and are identified as a Significant risk and an eradication target if found in the Carpentaria Shire.
	<p>European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)</p>	<p>Restricted (Category 3, 4, 5, 6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabbits are small mammals usually grey brown although other colours include piebald, black and ginger. Adult rabbits usually weigh around 1–2.1 kg. Females are pregnant for 28–30 days, but are able to mate within hours of giving birth and can breed at four months of age if conditions are suitable. Rabbits prefer to live in warrens as protection against predators and extremes in temperature. However, they will survive in above-ground harbours such as logs, windrows, dense thickets of scrub, old sheds and machinery etc. • Rabbits will generally eat around 15% of their body weight per day—approximately 250g. This compares with the averages of stock as sheep and cattle eat around 3% of their body weight per day. So even a low number of rabbits can remove large amounts of livestock feed. • Rabbits are one of Australia's major agricultural and environmental animal pests, costing the country between \$600 million and \$1 billion annually. They compete with native animals, destroy the landscape and are a primary cause of soil erosion by preventing regeneration of native vegetation. • Rabbits are currently found in the Etheridge, Croydon and Mckinlay Shires. • Rabbits are an eradication target if found in the Carpentaria Shire, early intervention is critical for prevention isolated populations from establishing.

Invasive Pest Animal Alert List			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Not Declared (This is not a pest alert species although a pest to watch)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore ants are 2-3mm long with six legs and have a nasty bite that will burn skin. • Singapore ants predominantly seek out high protein food sources although will also feed on fats and sugars. • Singapore ants can chew through fabrics, rubber and plastics to source food. • They pose significant risk through their ability to damage electrical insulation and electrical components of homes, cars and electrical appliances. They have also been known to cause house fires. • Singapore ants have been known to be spread by contaminated carriers such as transportation of groceries, household goods, also by vehicles, caravans, trailers and other materials containing nests. • Singapore ants are currently present in Normanton and Karumba and are found in most rural townships across the Gulf region.

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program



CARPENTARIA SHIRE
Outback by the Sea®

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program

The Carpentaria Shire Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program has been established to facilitate a (shared) reasonable and practical level of commitment for the effective management of invasive pest plants across the Local Government Area.

The Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program has been developed through the collective input of obligated landholders from across the Local Government Area (Carpentaria Shire Pest Advisory Group) during the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 consultation and planning process (Sections 2, 3 and 4).

The Program defines agreed, reasonable and practical (feasible and achievable) actions to set clear direction among all landholders to effectively manage the risk and impacts of invasive pest plants under a multi species, catchment based prevention, containment and management system, which is consistent with obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and linking overarching frameworks.

Responsibilities under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*:

- General Biosecurity Obligation (s23): All persons who deals with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity that poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter.
- (s48), Local Government is responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.
- (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter includes those listed in Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4) and Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7. The GBO also applies to locally declared and non-declared Invasive Biosecurity Matter.

The Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program will provide Local Government with a voluntary agreement, as a preliminary alternative to biosecurity compliance procedures (carrot before the stick). Actions will be supported by Local Government incentives as to reward the active due diligence of participating landholders with the provision of best practice tools and or services (herbicides, applicators, funding support etc.).

Landholder adoption and commitment to the Local Government incentive program, particularly among catchment based neighbours is envisaged to automatically create (non-incorporated) catchment based landholder groups who are actively implementing best practice to address biosecurity obligations. Therefore, greatly increase the potential for attracting further incentive funding (Local, State or Commonwealth) by means of presenting a collaborative, low risk, high return and protected catchment based biosecurity investment.

Local Government will allow two years for Shire landholders to sign and implement the incentive agreement (or other agreed measures) prior to implementation of biosecurity compliance procedures under the Act where necessary. Individual landholders or companies may negotiate on variations to the program and still become eligible for potential incentives where variations remain consistent with best practice and obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

The Pest Advisory Group (PAG) will monitor, review and evaluate the effectiveness of the incentive program, its actions and incentive investments annually.

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program Agreement

To participate in the Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program, landholders will be required to complete an Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program Agreement, which commits landholders to the adoption of its actions and obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. On signing the agreement, landholders will be eligible for incentive tools, herbicides and funding support services.

Name: _____ Property Name / PIC: _____
 Position Title: _____ Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Email: _____

Landholders Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders ("reasonably ought to know") are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity fact sheets, pest fact sheets, pest posters, field guides, best practice guides and available services or incentives as listed below. II. Disseminate educational material via toolbox talks, email lists, offices, rec rooms, social media platforms, property signage or by other means as necessary. (*Education and awareness actions are further described in the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 (Section 2: strategic Program 6 - Education and awareness). • Implement a pest data capture program to support "reasonably ought to know" and on farm biosecurity plans. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. II. Collect invasive plant plants control data adequate for asset management review and evaluation. • Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (herbicides, clean downs, workshops etc.).
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations (see attached) for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. • Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). • Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). • Contain fodder to designated feeding areas. • Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. • Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. • Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal of Restricted or Prohibited Matter. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustered, maintenance programs etc). • Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary: minimum of 40m from all boundaries, including minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse, 250m upstream from a property boundary. • Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with Prevention, Eradication and Containment A catchment based management objectives (See Catchment Pest List and Threshold Management Objectives attached).
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pest plants listed as "Significant" within Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment based management objectives (See Catchment Based Pest List and Catchment Map attached) • Implement catchment management objectives for all invasive pest plants in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding.

I/We, _____ of _____, declare that I am the person responsible for management of the property described above and hereby agree to participate in the Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program and commit to adopting its actions listed above. I acknowledge signing the agreement and implementation of its actions in their entirety will be a means to prevent or minimise the risk and adverse effects of invasive pest plants on lands under my responsibility and in accordance with my obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Local Government Checklist

Local Government is to provide:

- Biosecurity Act fact sheets (GBO, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations).
- Pest fact sheets
(<https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/fact-sheets>).

Landholder is to provide:

- Signed agreement.
- Property map (from on farm biosecurity plan) showing existing distribution and density of invasive pest plants.

Incentives available to landholders:

- Registered herbicide for approved application methods.
- Herbicide applicator to support application of registered herbicides.
- Funding support.

*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment groups participating in incentive programs and targeting "Significant" pest plants listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, as external funding opportunities become available to Local Government.

Name of Council's Authorised Officer _____ Signed: _____

Date: _____

*Local Government will collect and collate signed property agreements, maps and record incentives provided on a register to be stored within council records management system.

INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER DECLARATION

PART 1: DETAILS OF OBLIGATED PERSON (s23)

The person dealing with invasive biosecurity matter, a carrier (s17) or carrying out an activity posing a biosecurity risk (s16), of causing a biosecurity event (s14) under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Name: _____ Business Name/Property): _____
 Position Title: _____ Address: _____ State: _____
 Phone: _____ Email: _____

PART 2: BIOSECURITY RISK

The activity and carrier posing a biosecurity risk.

The "Activity" posing a biosecurity risk:
 Activity Description: _____

The "Carrier" posing a biosecurity risk:

Person Truck Machinery Vehicle Livestock Fodder Seed/Grain
 Gravel/Sand/Soil Mulch Water Other _____

PART 3: CONTAMINANT (s18)

Has the carrier been; in contact with, moved through, stored in, come from or used in a place where invasive biosecurity matter (reproductive material) is present and likely to have; entered, attached to or be contained in, the carrier.

To the best of your knowledge, are one or more "Carriers" likely to be contaminated with Invasive Biosecurity Matter:

Yes Likely No, I certify carrier(s) to be clean and free of contaminants and biosecurity risk.

If "Yes" or "Likely" then list the carrier(s) and define the likelihood including the potential contaminants:

Carrier	Likelihood of contamination			Invasive Biosecurity Matter
	High	Medium	Low	

*List all likely contaminants including; prohibited, restricted, locally declared or non-declared invasive biosecurity matter.

PART 4: PREVENTION MEASURES

If answered "Yes" or "Likely" in Part 3: Contaminant, what "reasonable and Practical" measures have been taken to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk and likely consequences of the biosecurity event.

Prevention Measures taken

Wash/Clean down Quarantine period Chemical treated Covered Enclosed

Certified clean and inspected Nil Other List actions: _____

Actions Requested by Recipient: _____

If answered "Yes" and "high" likelihood in Part 3: Contaminant.

Do you have a permit to keep, move, distribute or dispose of the invasive biosecurity matter?

Yes No

Permit Description: _____

PART 5: MOVEMENT DETAILS

Movement Date (from): _____ to: _____

Movement Location (from): _____

(to): _____

PART 6: DECLARATION

I, _____ of _____, declare that the information I have provided above in this declaration is true and correct as of _____ (date) and has been provided with the understanding of the General Biosecurity Obligation (s23) including linking sections as defined herein this document and described under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

PART 7: INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION (Inspector/landholder/employer use only).

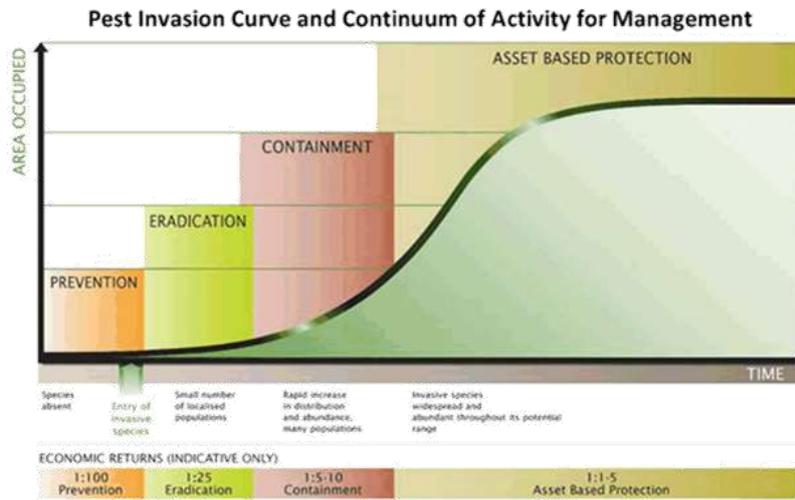
Certified Clean Contaminated (Details) _____

Approved Condemned (Reason) _____

Name of Inspector (Signed): _____ Date of Inspection: _____

Threshold Management Objectives

*See the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, Section 4: Pest Programs for detailed actions listed under management objectives.



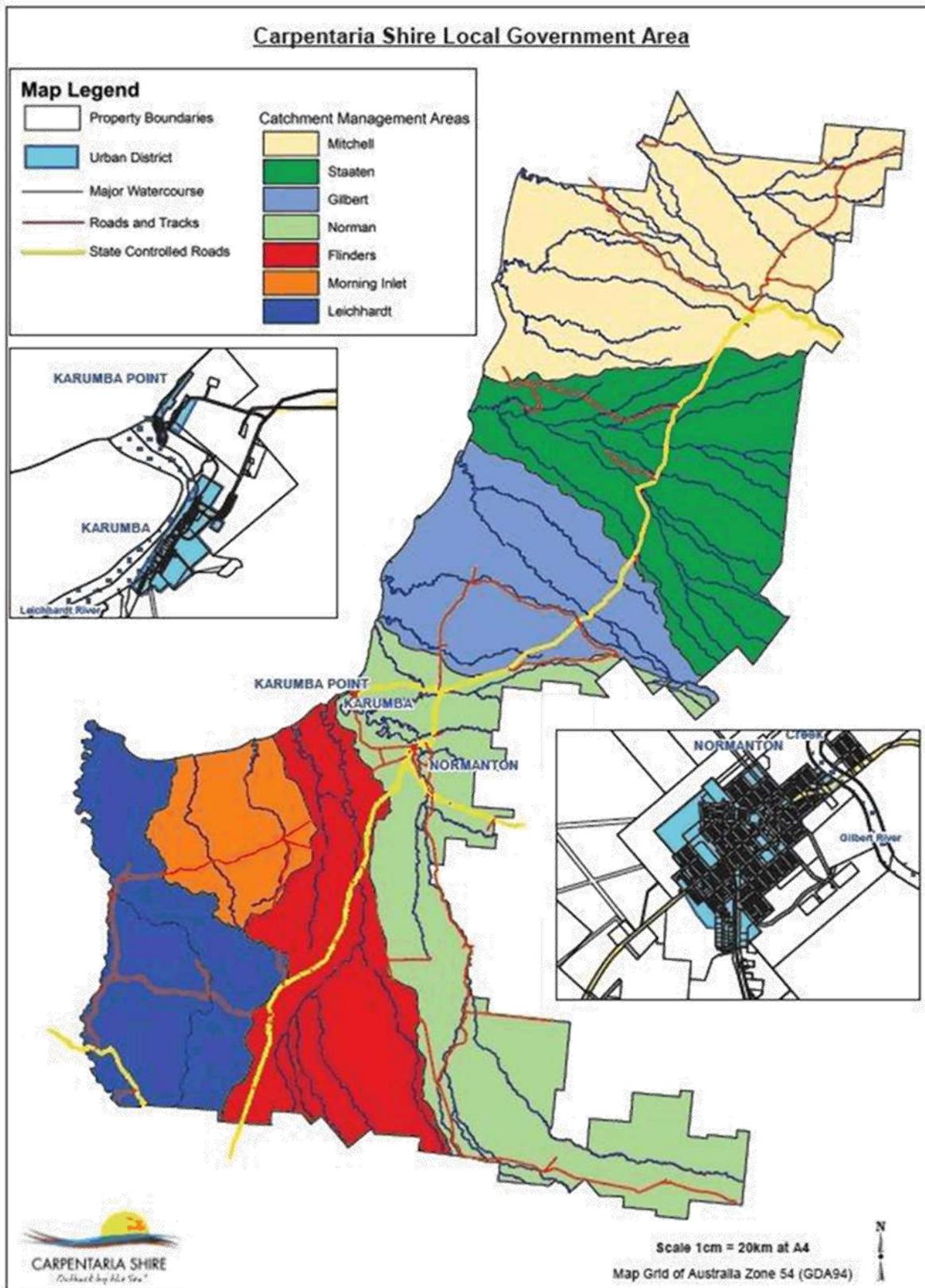
Continuum of Activity Matrix

Threshold Management Objectives					
Current Extent (Catchment)	Prevention	Eradication	Containment		
			A	B	C
Not Present	High	NA	NA	NA	NA
Localised - Occasional	NA	High	High	High	High
Localised - Common	NA	Medium	High	High	High
Localised - Abundant	NA	Low	Medium	High	High
Widespread - Occasional	NA	Low	Medium	High	High
Widespread - Common	NA	Low	Low	High	High
Widespread - Abundant	NA	Low	Low	Medium	High

Threshold Management Objective Definitions

Threshold Management Objectives	
Prevention	Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area or catchment management area.
Eradication	Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent establishment and return a designated area back to pest free status. Delimit and eliminate of every individual species, including the population’s reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area.
Containment (A) Intensive Management	Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.
Containment (B) Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction	Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and contain a widespread population to a core, designated area at a property level. Progressively reduce the core, designated area to minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations).
Containment (C) Asset Protection and Impact Reduction	Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).

Carpentaria Shire Catchment Management Areas



Catchment Based - Invasive Pest Plants of the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Urban Districts							
Athel pine (<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment A
Belly-ache bush (<i>Lantropia gossypifolia</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	High	Containment A
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Common	Medium	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Barleria (<i>Barleria lupulina</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment B
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Yellow Candles (<i>Senna alata</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>) Incl all other cultivars	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Siratro weed (<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A
Mitchell							
Chinese apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Sicklepod (<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C

Catchment Based - Invasive Pest Plants of the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Staaten							
Chinese apple (<i>Zitiphus mauritiana</i>)	Localised	Abundant	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Medium	Containment B
Gilbert							
Belly-ache bush (<i>Lantopha gossypifolia</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment A
Chinese apple (<i>Zitiphus mauritiana</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Eradication
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Abundant	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C

Catchment Based - Invasive Pest Plants of the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Norman							
Athel pine <i>(Tamarix aphylla)</i>	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Belly-ache bush <i>(Lantropia gossypifolia)</i>	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Chinese apple <i>(Ziziphus mauritiana)</i>	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Hymenachne <i>(Hymenachne amplexicaulis)</i>	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Parkinsonia <i>(Parkinsonia aculeata)</i>	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia <i>(Vachellia nilotica)</i>	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Eradication
Rubber vine <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i>	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Water hyacinth <i>(Eichhornia crassipes)</i>	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Yellow oleander <i>(Thevetia peruviana)</i>	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Barleria <i>(Barleria lupulina)</i>	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A
Calotrope <i>(Calotropis procera & gigantea)</i>	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Yellow Candies <i>(Senna alata)</i>	Localised	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment B
Neem tree <i>(Azadirachta indica)</i>	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Siratro weed <i>(Macroptilium atropurpureum)</i>	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A

Catchment Based - Invasive Pest Plants of the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Flinders							
Belly-ache bush <i>(Lantopha gossypifolia)</i>	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Chinee apple <i>(Ziziphus mauritiana)</i>	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia <i>(Parkinsonia aculeata)</i>	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia <i>(Vachellia nilotica)</i>	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i>	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Sicklepod <i>(Senna obtusifolia)</i>	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Low	Containment A
Barleria <i>(Barleria lupulina)</i>	Localised	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment B
Calotrope <i>(Calotropis procera & gigantea)</i>	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Morning Inlet							
Belly-ache bush <i>(Lantopha gossypifolia)</i>	Localised	Abundant	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Parkinsonia <i>(Parkinsonia aculeata)</i>	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia <i>(Vachellia nilotica)</i>	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i>	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Calotrope <i>(Calotropis procera & gigantea)</i>	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Medium	Containment C
Leichardt							
Hymenachne <i>(Hymenachne amplexicaulis)</i>	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Mesquite <i>(Prosopis pallida)</i>	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Parkinsonia <i>(Parkinsonia aculeata)</i>	Widespread	Common	Medium	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia <i>(Vachellia nilotica)</i>	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i>	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment B
Calotrope <i>(Calotropis procera & gigantea)</i>	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C

Catchment Based - Invasive Pest Plants of the Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Not Present – Pest Alert List							
Gamba grass <i>(Andropogon gayanus)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	High	Prevention
Giant rats tall grass <i>(Sporobolus pyramidalis & S. notalensis)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Low	Prevention
Parthenium <i>(Parthenium hysterophorus)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3	High	Prevention
Salvinia <i>(Salvinia molesta)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Prevention
Siam Weed <i>(Chromolaena odorata)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3	High	Prevention
Thatch grass <i>(Hybanthus rufus)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Prevention

CARPENTARIA SHIRE PEST ALERT LIST



Report New Non Declared, Restricted or Prohibited pests to Carpentaria Shire Council's, Authorised Officer – Phillip Grieve (07) 47 452 200.

Invasive Pest Plant Alert List			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	Gamba grass (<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>)	Restricted (Category 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gamba grass grows up to 4 m tall with tussocks up to 70 cm in diameter. Leaves are 3 cm wide, with a distinctive white midrib and are covered with soft hairs. Stems are robust and covered in soft hairs and seeds are contained in a fluffy V-shaped seed heads. Seeds develop from May to June and set in July and August. Plants can produce up to 244 000 seeds/plants each year with 65% viability. The seeds are dispersed by the wind, although 90% fall within 5 m of the parent plant. Gamba grass competes strongly with native pasture and its high biomass can fuel intense bushfires damaging ecosystems and threatening the safety of people and property. Gamba grass can significantly alter soil-nutrient cycles, water cycles and fire regimes by creating up to eight times higher fuel loads than native forest and pastures. Dispersal has been aided by the sale and historical distribution of the plant as a commercial pasture plant, although it is often spread by being transported as hay and on roadside slashers. Gamba Grass is widespread in the Mareeba and Tablelands Shires where it is often bailed and transported as fodder from these areas where it has now spread into the Etheridge Shire along the Gulf Developmental road.
	Giant rats tail grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> & <i>S. natalensis</i>)	Restricted (Category 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giant rats tail grass is a robust, tufted, perennial grass which grows 0.6–1.7 m tall with a seed head of up to 45 cm long and 3 cm wide. Seed head shape changes from a 'rat's tail' when young to an elongated pyramid shape at maturity. It can be difficult to distinguish from other pasture grasses before maturity. The seed heads can produce over 80,000 seeds per spike. Giant rats tail grass can affect cattle health and reduce pasture productivity due to its low palatability when mature. It rapidly dominates and out-competes desirable pastures and can be difficult to control. Giant rats tail grass is commonly spread through fodder, by livestock and contaminated seed. Giant rats tail grass is present in the Mareeba and Tablelands Shire Council areas where it is commonly bailed with fodder. It is also currently in the Richmond Shire Council Local Government Area.

Invasive Pest Plant Alert List			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	Thatch Grass (<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>)	Not Declared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thatch Grass is an erect, densely tufted perennial grass 1-2.5 m tall. Mature grass can have dried tangled thatch-like tufts. Leaves grow to 60cm long and 0.8cm wide and the leaf-sheaths are wider than the blade at the base. Flower stalks are forked, with each branch of the fork growing to 4.4cm long. Seed heads are tall, covered in rusty-brown hairs and have brown bristles (awns) that are 2cm long with two bends. Thatch Grass occurs in seasonally flooded grassland and open woodland. It is drought tolerant and withstands dry seasons of several months, seasonal burning and temporary flooding. It commonly invades roadsides, open woodlands and grasslands. Thatch grass is commonly spread along roadsides by slashers, although is also spread by people or animals as it attaches to passersby due to the long bristles. Seeds are also able to disperse by wind after fires and germinate well in these conditions. Thatch Grass can reduce productivity of pastures as it dominates the understorey and out-competes with more palatable native grasses due to its higher germination potential and fast seedling growth. It can increase the fuel load and the intensity of fires, which encourages more thatch growth. Thatch Grass is common along roadsides in the Tablelands region and is present right up to the Etheridge Shire boundary of the Gulf Developmental road where it poses risk of spread by road users.
	Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	Restricted (Category 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvinia is a free-floating aquatic fern, with small, spongy, green leaves positioned in pairs along a stem. Young leaves are 12mm wide, when mature the leaves become thick and fold at the mid-rib. Leaves form root trails which resemble wet hair. Salvinia affects water quality, forms heavy weed cover and can cause up to four times more water evaporation lost by transpiration through the leaves during summer. Irrigation and water flow is reduced due to the restrictive action of the roots, which in turn increase pumping times and costs. Dense mats interfere with swimming, make fishing impossible and it displaces native aquatic plants, birds and animals. Salvinia is mainly spread by boats or water sport equipment and by people who empty aquariums and ponds into waterways. Salvinia is currently present in Mt Isa and many coastal Local Government areas which pose a significant risk to local rivers and water bodies within the Carpentaria Shire.
	Parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Restricted (Category 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parthenium is an annual herb that grows up to 2 m. Its leaves are pale green, deeply lobed and covered with fine soft hairs. Small creamy white flowers occur on the tips of the numerous stems. Each flower contains four to five black seeds that are wedge-shaped, with white scales. Parthenium normally germinates in spring and early summer, produces flowers and seed and dies around late autumn. Parthenium seed is spread via water, vehicles, machinery, stock, feral and native animals and in feed and seed. Drought conditions aid the spread of seed with increased movements of stock and fodder. Parthenium invades rapidly, reduces pasture production and is also known to cause health problems as contact with the plant or the pollen can cause serious allergic reactions such as dermatitis and hay fever. Parthenium is found in the Mareeba and Tablelands Shires where it is often associated with chook sheds, although is also found along the Kennedy developmental road and there are historical records along the Gulf developmental road.

Invasive Pest Plant Alert List

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	<p>Siam Weed <i>(Chromolaena odorata)</i></p>	<p>Restricted (Category 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siam weed looks similar to blue top or Billy goat weed when young but mature plants look similar to lantana. In the open it grows as a dense tangling bush to 2–3 m and can scramble up trees to a height of 20m. Stems are smooth, round and fairly brittle, becoming woody at the base when old. Leaves of are soft, green, hairy and triangular in shape, 5–12 cm long with a distinctive three-vein 'pitchfork' pattern with new growth exhibiting a purple colouration. Siam flowers in May to July, flowers are white, pale pink in clusters of 10–35 and 10 mm long at the ends of branches. Most seeds germinate immediately after rain, though some appear to remain dormant for several years. • Seed is spread by wind and water although easily attach to vehicles, machinery, clothing, footwear and animals. • Siam weed is a native of Central and South America, although has spread throughout the tropical and subtropical areas of the world. Siam weed has been found across a wide variety of environments in Australia, ranging from granite hill slopes through to saline and coastal environments although is generally found in areas where rainfall exceeds 600 mm per annum. • Siam weed infestations are present in the Tully, Townsville, Mossman, Innot Hot Springs, Mount Garnet areas and an isolated infestation of Siam weed has also been found near Rockhampton. • Siam weed is considered one of the world's most invasive weeds due to its rate of spread and phenomenal growth rate (20 mm per day or 5 m per year). • Siam weed may cause skin complaints and asthma in allergy-prone people. Siam weed contains very high nitrate levels. In other tropical countries it has caused cattle deaths and abortions where stock have been fed contaminated fodder. In the dry season, dense thickets of Siam weed can cause frequent and intense bushfires. • Siam weed threatens the grazing industry, agricultural production systems, forestry plantations and has the potential to seriously degrade large areas of the wet tropics, dry tropic savannah grasslands, subtropical coastal regions and ecologically important conservation areas. • Siam weed is spreading through the dry tropics region and poses a high risk of entry and establishment in the Gulf region.

**Carpentaria Shire Council
Incentive Program Consultation**



Property	Landholder / Manager	IPPIP Comments	IPALP Comments	Other
<p>McDonalds Holdings (MDH) Rutland Plains Dunbar Iffley</p>	<p>Don McDonald</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported incentive program concept, but needed to read over it before committing. Raised concern that it may be difficult for his larger properties, although discussed the aim was to protect clean neighbors which he supported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported incentive program concept, but needed to read over it before committing. Raised concern that best practice measures may be difficult for his larger properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emailed copies of the programs to Don. Currently on holidays and will get back to me when he returns in a few weeks. Likely to sign and agreements as he would like to support local initiatives.
<p>Gulf Coast Agricultural Co Inkerman Dorunda Vanrook Stirling</p>	<p>Will Brown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported incentive program concept. Supported actions to enhance systematic approach to weed management, working with neighbors and attract funding. Raised concerns over neighbors with widespread pests discussed the aim was to protect clean neighbors and potential to negotiate on the agreement. Supported incentives ie preferred Grasian. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported incentive program concept. Supported actions to enhance baiting outcomes. Supported incentives ie scalp bounty and price. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Manager Will Brown. Hadn't received hardcopies from council. Emailed copies of the programs to Will for discussions with owners. Needs to discuss with upper management / owners before the program agreements can be signed. Never got to do late 1080 bait as he wasn't contacted.
<p>Double Lagoons</p>	<p>TJ Whitaker</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs to speak to owners. Has Calotrope, Chinese apple and Rubber vine. Unaware of the Hymenachne incursion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs to speak to owners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hadn't received hardcopies from council. Copies sent via email. New email Tjkrmr@bigpond.com TJ will need to talk to the owners (Hacon and Sons) who are well known weed advocates in the Mckinlay Shire region before committing to the incentive program.

<p>Western Grazing Magowra</p>	<p>Bruce Nicholas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported incentive program concept. • Supported actions as for direction and to attract funding. • Supported incentives ie preferred Graslán. But also liked the potential for additional corporate support ie skatter gun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported incentive program concept. • Supported actions. • Supported incentives ie scalp bounty and price. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hadn't received hardcopies from council. • Emailed copies of the programs to Bruce for discussions with owners. • New email magowra@antmail.com.au • Magowra have now signed the agreements. • Highlighted Council responsibility to control P.acacia on Ten mile Road. • May need additional funding support for Council and Magowra to manage the widespread and abundant P.acacia spread along ten mile road. • Already spending allot on P.acacia (i.e. 4-6-tonne of graslán) • Never got to conduct 2nd round of 1080 due to late notice (only two days notice)
<p>Gallaghers Woodview Kelwood Sawtell Uralla</p>	<p>Calvin Gallagher</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the incentive program concept. • Supports the actions. • Although actions are reasonable, and are adopted where applicable he had problems managing unauthorized "carriers" but will implement listed action "property biosecurity signage". • Supported incentives ie Access or Graslán. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the incentive program concept. • Supports the scalp bounty and price as an integrated approach due to their inability to bait wild dogs close to town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hadn't received hardcopies from council. • Emailed copies of the programs to Calvin. • Currently allocating resources to p.acacia control on uralla. • Wanted to see cat bounty continued. • Wanted to see wild dog scalp bounty increased. • Would like to see funding for rubber vine along the river. • Currently signed up with Flinders Good neighbor program and will likely support this program in Carpentaria Shire.

<p>Inverleigh</p>	<p>Shelby Heslin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and actions seemed reasonable although will need Darren to read over the program and will get back to me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and actions seemed reasonable although will need Darren to read over the program and will get back to me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hadn't received hardcopies from council. • Emailed copies of the programs to Shelby and darren. • Emailed copies to darrenheslin@hotmail.com • Will read over documents before signing agreements. • Made comment about weeds on council roads. • Have been contributing significant funds to P. acacia for over a decade. • Have been conducting consistent baiting.
<p>Australian Agricultural Co (AAco) Wondoola</p>	<p>Josh Castle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported incentive program concept. But needs regional managers (Clint wockner) approval. • Supports actions and are reasonable. • Supports incentives: grassland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported incentive program concept. But needs regional managers (Clint wockner) approval. • Actions are reasonable • Supports incentives: scalp bounty as it supports integrated approach • Has allot of cats, but pigs and dog densities are low and being managed with 1080. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hadn't received hardcopies from council. • Manager Josh castle • New email jcastle@aacco.com.au • Supports the programs and actions but needs to sort approval through Clint wockner / regional manager. • Is away atm and will forward to regional manager on his return. • Rangelands officer is allocating funds to P. acacia control. • Chinnee apple is getting away in house and horse paddocks into wondoola creek. • RV (big patches) on the Saxby and wondoola creek and a big patch on ifflery side of boundary. • Enquired about factory baits and strychnine.

<p>Stanbroke Pastoral Co Miranda Downs Glenore Warrenvale Donors Hill McAllister Augustus Downs</p>	<p>Brent Stephenson</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the incentive program concept. • Supports the program actions. • Supported incentives ie preferred Graslán or combination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the incentive program concept. • Supported the incentives i.e. 1080 programs and scalp bounty and price as an integrated approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark Parkins (ops manager) is taking a step back and Brent Stephenson is looking after stanbroke pests and infrastructure initiatives. • Emailed copies of the programs to Brent. • Brent supports the incentive programs and will be signing the incentive programs for all Stanbroke properties. • Stanbroke have been mapping all there pests and allocating large budgets (i.e. 60+ tonne of graslán in 2019) to P.acacia and other weeds.
<p>Wernadinga</p>	<p>Randall</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported incentive program concept. But needs owners (Allister) approval before signing. • Supported actions as they are consistent with current measures, provide clear direction and help attract funding. • Supported incentives ie preferred Graslán. But also liked the potential for additional corporate support ie skatter gun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported incentive program concept. But needs owners (Allister) approval before signing. • Supported actions • Supported incentives ie scalp bounty and price to encourage staff to target dogs between baiting programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hadn't received hardcopies from council. • Emailed copies of the programs to Randall. • Anything sent to the Normanston address isn't received including rates notice, either send via electronic or cloncurry postal address. • Strongly supported the incentive programs yet will need approval from the owner before signing the agreement. • Never got to do late 1080 bait due to late notice. Very disappointed with professionalism and organization of rangers conducting the 1080 program. Not happy with the solution used against label rate. Disappointed with rangers program in general. • Conducting coastal Rubber vine burning annually where fuel loads permit. • Committing significant funds to P.acacia (i.e. 4tonne graslán in 2019). • Enquired about licensing for factory baits and strychnine.

	<p>Talawanta</p> <p>Colin Fisher</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly supports the incentive program concept. • Supported actions and targeting weeds on boundaries. • Supported incentives ie preferred Access but would be happy with Grasslan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported incentive program concept. • Supported its actions. • Not fussed either way about scarp bounty as he shoots the dogs, no other workers are allowed to have guns and personally wouldn't use it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hadn't received hardcopies from council. • Emailed copies of the programs to Colin. Although would like hardcopies sent via mail address provided. • Address Talawanta Station PMB 1050 Julia Creek Qld, 4823 • 47453402 is the wrong ph number. • New number 47 453 526 • Strongly supports the programs and will sign the agreement and send back in. • Happy that there is a herbicide incentive • Wants neighbors to be more consistent with baiting although baiting program hasn't been well organized. • Wants landholders to do more, be fined if non compliant (explained additional agreements were preferred), wants landholders to pick up chemical rather than have it dropped off.
<p>Neumeyer Valley</p>	<p>Richard Tait</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the incentive program concept. • Supported its actions. • Supported incentives ie preferred Access but would be happy with Grasslan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported incentive program concept. • Supported actions. • Supported scarp bounty and price as they are trapping between 1080 programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hadn't received hardcopies from council. • Emailed copies of the programs to Richard. • New Manager Richard Tait • New email Richard.tait@safh.com.au • Richard supports the programs and will sign and send in the agreement.

<p>Lorraine</p>	<p>Michael Crisp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the incentive program concept. • Supported incentives ie preferred Access but would be happy with Grasslan or combination. • Needs to read over it before he supports the program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the incentive program concept. • Needs to read over it before he supports the program. • Supported scalp bounty and price as an integrated approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hadn't received hardcopies from council. • Emailed copies of the programs to Michael. • New email michaelc@lorraine1zb.com.au • Will read over programs and possibly sign agreements. • Has been spending approx. \$200,000 annually on P.acacia, Rubber vine and Calotrope but not moving forward due to costs and outcomes (allot of weeds coming up and allot of country to cover) from investments. • Has issues with RV in the river and spreading everywhere. • Has issues with prolific wallaby numbers and consistent pig populations.
<p>No Contact made: Delta Downs: No response Inverleigh West: No response Yappar River: No response Timora / Haydon Broadwater Muttonhole Shady lagoons Trenton Mundjurro Luksome holdings</p> <p>Other comments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.acacia funding across the Shire needs more effective coordination and collaboration. Additional funding support needs to incorporate mapping and planning to ensure funds are directed at utilizing a range of best practice tools to ensure the greatest cost benefit from funding/programs. • 1080 programs are not being coordinated or implemented effectively. Safe use and professionalism is of high concern to landholders (i.e. not complying with label rates is a reportable offence and carries high risk of liability to Council). Complaint received from Croydon Shire Officer regarding Rangers conducting 1080 programs in Croydon shire without CEO consent or 72hrs notice (i.e. not complying with licensing requirements and legislated risk mitigation procedures is a reportable offence and carries high risk of liability to Council). Ranger's use of Carpentaria Shire Council rates based budget to bait in other shires is problematic to budget estimates. • Herbicide incentive may need to include both Grasslan and Access (access is most likely to be used by active landholders). 				

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8.4 MAJOR PROJECTS LISTING

Attachments: 8.4.1. Infrastructure Projects [↓](#)
8.4.2. Strategies and Plans [↓](#)
8.4.3. Projects Completed [↓](#)
8.4.4. Projects Held Over [↓](#)

Author: Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer

Date: 13 March 2020

Key Outcome: 7.3 - Strategic management of Council

Key Strategy: 7.3.2 Implement integrated strategic planning approaches across Council, including efficient and effective risk management.

Executive Summary:

The Executive Leadership Team have worked to collate all the possible and potential projects for consideration by Council in the short, medium and long term.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. endorse the action taken by the Chief Executive Officer to collate the projects and plans identified to be undertaken by Council; and
2. that the schedules as presented be included as part of the induction for the Councillors following the Local Government Elections.

Background:

The attached spreadsheets represent a listing of the current and future projects for consideration by Council. The listing is a collation of projects that have been discussed over the past years and are yet to be undertaken.

It is intended that the projects that have been identified are run through the Project Decision Framework developed by Queensland Treasury Corporation.

Now that we have a defined listing of all the planned and possible projects it is intended that these be presented to the new Councillors following the Local Government Election as part of the induction process.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mayor Bawden
- Councillors
- Executive Leadership Team

Legal Implications:

- Nil

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Financial and Resource Implications:

- Funding sources are identified in the spreadsheets

Risk Management Implications:

- Workplace Health and Safety Risk is assessed as low
- Financial Risk is assessed as low
- Public Perception and Reputation Risk is assessed as low

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8.5 HUMAN RESOURCES REPORT

Attachments: NIL
Author: Lisa Ruyg - Manager Human Resources
Date: 12 March 2020

Key Outcome: 1.1 – Responsive and effective service delivery
Key Strategy: 1.1.1 Foster appropriate corporate culture that aligns with Council's Mission, Values and Behaviours.

Executive Summary:

This report provides information on the progress of SAFEPLAN, Council's safety management system, and an update on the progress of the Certified Agreement 2019.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council accepts the Human Resources Report for information.

Work, Health and Safety Report

- Safeplan Progress Report February 2020

KPI	Average Group B Councils	CSC YTD Feb 2019	CSC YTD Feb 2020	CSC YTD	Safe Plan Target Annual
Lost Time Injuries	12	5	5	-	5
Lost Time Days per Injury	18.19 per injury	156 for total injuries	81 for total injuries	-	112
Hazard Inspections		57.14%	100%	Av.90% p/mth	100% p/mth
Take 5's Completed		77.2%	90%	Av.91.3% p/mth	85% p/mth

Mechanism of Injury for Claims Submitted FYTD

i) Being hit by a moving object	1
ii) Hitting stationary objects	0
iii) Muscular stress while handling objects	2
iv) Muscular stress with no objects being handled	0
v) Muscular stress while lifting	0
vi) Falls from a height	0
vii) Being hit by a falling object	0
viii) Work related harassment and stress	2

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Update – Certified Agreement 2020

Clarification is being sought from the CFMEU on the alleged underpayment of 10/4 roster staff. To date, information has not been forthcoming from the CFMEU. It should be noted, however, a letter of demand from the CFMEU seeking copies of Council's industrial instruments has been received. The letter of demand has been responded to accordingly.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Peak Services Legal.
- CFMEU Industrial Officer.
- WHS Advisor.

Legal Implications:

- Within normal operational parameters.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Nil at this stage.

Risk Management Implications:

- Within normal operational parameters.

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8.6 TOURISM REPORT - FEBRUARY 2020

Attachments:

- 8.6.1. Hatchery Launch draft proceedings [↓](#)
- 8.6.2. Hatchery Tasks [↓](#)
- 8.6.3. LWBDC Tasks [↓](#)
- 8.6.4. Stats LWBDC Feb [↓](#)

Author: Verena Olesch - General Manager - Tourism

Date: 11 March 2020

Key Outcome: 6.1 - A strong and diverse economy

Key Strategy: 6.1.4 Promote and develop Carpentaria Shire as a unique destination and to manage tourism in a sustainable way.

Executive Summary:

This report provides a summary of the operational and promotional activities surrounding the Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery Centre and visitor numbers, as well as activities in relation to the Visitor Information Centres.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive the Tourism Report; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

1.1 Actions Outstanding from Previous Meetings

Reference	Action	Status
	Nil	

1.2 Visitor Information Centres:

- December tourism numbers:
 - Normanton VIC: 29 (23 last February)
 - Karumba LWBDC & VIC: 173 (15 last February)
- Guided Tours and feeding: nil/ nil January 2019
- Other Revenue
 - Normanton:
 - \$ 137.00 (merchandise and library)
 - \$ 341.00 in 2018
 - Karumba:
 - \$ 487.84 (merchandise)
 - \$ 56.40 in 2019
- Donation Box \$ not counted

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1.3 LW Barramundi Discovery Centre and Hatchery:

Merchandise:

- New Barramundi fingerling shaped soaps from Leigh at Midnight Emporium (mould made from our real fingerling!) will be available in the season, as well as Outback-by-the-Sea soaps
- New fishing shirt range on the way, through Bundarra with Indigenous designs (100% recycled and Australian-made), and also with our exclusive designs through Big Fish
- New soft toys, already proving a hit – re-ordering
- New Akubras ordered (previous Bob Katter style not available with our logo anymore)
- Looking to re-organise display and shop, pre-season stock-take

New Hatchery Shed

- Internal walls complete, plumbing and earth works in progress, tank, pumps and filtration on the way.
- Additional slab and walkway complete.
- Saltwater connected, so we can plan to move fish. Freshwater and storm water to follow
Old hatchery equipment currently being cleaned and refurbished and moved across.
- Saltwater stock tank moved.
- Walls painted
- Theatre: chairs from current conference room, flat screen TV rather than projector and screen (much cheaper) – ordered through Harvey Norman Mt Isa
- See attached task list for details

1.4 Outback-by-the-Sea Festival - Karumba

- Additional grant application through QDEP (\$25K)
- Adam Harvey now confirmed, also Tim Griffin – contracts pending
- Committee meetings established – see attached draft event plan and details

1.5 Tourism Strategy

- Revision of tourism strategy planned for Feb/Mar
- Production of tour vouchers books for all caravan parks and operators so they can book tours at the barra centre – 10% booking fee at time of booking
- Helloworld campaign for the Gulf with the help of Government funds, details tba

Tour Operators

- Sunlover coming in around 5 bookings per day
-

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- Current pre-bookings for tours this season:
Behind the scenes: 261
Guided tours: 70
Groups: 569

1.6 Hatchery Operations

New hatchery Opening:

- Proposed for Sunday 12 July 2020
- Grant application through YOOTEPE submitted
- Draft agenda attached
- Proposal would be to sell tickets for the opening (ie \$65, which includes feeding, opening ceremony, hatchery tour and lunch)

1.7 Digital Platforms

- 6-months digital strategy to ramp up presence as part of the NW Minerals grant (6 months @ \$1k each, to be evaluated after the trial) – has kicked off 1st of March
- Have had our most successful fb post yet – over 2,000 people reached and ABNC NW picked up our video re the Cloncurry fingerlings!
- Instagram last week reached 453, with 712 impressions and 7 interactions, 71 followers
- Website update next month

1.8 Other activities

Rodney Lucas Books

1. A Barramundi Tale (childrens picture/text book)

This book was previously published by a company who since liquidated. Rodney has the copyright to the images and text. The book covers the life of a fingerling in Karumba and is the first in a three part series, with books 2 and 3 covering life at the hatchery and being part of the hand feeding tours, and finally Norman turning into Norma, being released back into the wild for spawning. A perfect match for the Barra Centre and Hatchery and sure to become a best-seller in the shop!

We will also assist Rodney to get grant funding in order to write book 2 and 3

Since we have the original paintings, we just need to get them digitally scanned and to a publisher in order to proceed with the publishing.

2. Barramundi Creation story

Rodney has also done the paintings (in aboriginal style) for the story of the creation of the Barramundi, as told by his grandmother. Apparently CSC already has the rights to those paintings, but we would could cover this the same way as 'A Barramundi Tale'. Since this is a completely new book, this could become our special commemorative book for the opening of the hatchery. It is right on message when it comes to the indigenous

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focus of the QLF Government for Tourism, and we could potentially wrap this into the grant for the hatchery opening.

- Complete List of projects attached.

Official Opening Karumba Hatchery

149 Yappar Street, Karumba QLD 4891

12 July 2020



DRAFT ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 10.00 am | Arrival at the Barramundi Discovery Centre
VIP tour and hand-feeding |
| 11.00 am | Official opening
Welcome by the Master of Ceremonies
Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners, MC to introduce Mayor
Address by the Mayor
Ministers Speech |
| 11.10 am | Reveal of the plaque (Barramundi shaped aluminium plaque with inscription)
Reveal of the new tank (Head in the Barra!)
Handover of the commemorative book (Rodney Lucas) – A Barramundi Tale Special Edition
Photos |
| 11.20 am | Look at the Hatchery operation with Hatchery staff
Life food room, Barra Grading etc |
| 12.00 pm | Grazing Lunch in the Hatchery
Live music |



**NEW
HATCHERY
DATE : 06 MARCH 2020**

TASKS	START DATE	DUE DATE	% COMPLETE	NOTES
SALTWATER CONNECTION	5/03/2020	9/03/2020	100%	Plumbers working on it now, as a result concrete path around the pond is damages and will need fixing. Connection to be complete over the weekend
ELECTRICAL WORK		10/03/2020	75%	lights should work next weekend
CLONCURRY FINGERLINGS	3/03/2020	9/03/2020	100%	collect fingerlings from pond, get them ready for pick up Monday - this will take care of the rest of the money in trust at CSC
CLEAN HATCHERY FLOOR		12/03/2020		Tony and Nem - this is a big job, which will take a couple of days
SMALL TANKS		12/03/2020	75%	delivery to Hawkins BNS 5/3, latest 10th of March to hatchery - hire forklift (Dave to operate), ensure drop off straight at the hatchery and not Raptis
FRESHWATER CONNECTION	5/03/2020	15/03/2020	25%	Plumbers working on it now, to be completed after saltwater connection
LARGE SIGN BACK WALL	10/03/2020	17/03/2020		Dave and team, before big tank and platform are installed - 2 days work, needs the new scissorlift, check with Tom. Install Aluminium frame, then sign
OFFICE MOVE AND SET UP HATCHERY	13/03/2020	20/03/2020		including PC - get all furniture and equipment from old building which is still useable
BATHROOM OFFICE		25/03/2020		needs Malcolm to finish - check with Michael, toilet, sink and shower through Murph
LARGE TANK - DELIVERY AND INSTALLATION	18/03/2020	25/03/2020		delivery confirmed 19 March, ensure we have crane to help unload. Then team will fly up to out the tank together (approx 2 days)
SLAB AND LEAN TO	10/03/2020	15/03/2020	50%	slab ready, lean-to in progress

TASKS	START DATE	DUE DATE	% COMPLETE	NOTES
WALKWAY	10/03/2020	25/03/2020	100% 	completed 7 mar
INTERNAL PLUMBING SALTWATER	1/03/2020	31/03/2020		Dave and Emerson, once the saltwater is connected and tanks moved - this will take place over a few weeks
REPAINT AND CLEAN FEEDING TANKS AT THE CENTRE	15/03/2020	1/04/2020		Emerson and Dave to organise with the help of tour guides, 1 tank at a time, move smaller barra back to the lagoon - this is a priority before 01 April and the start of the season
EARTHWORKS AND BEAUTIFICATION AT THE FRONT		1/04/2020		MICHAEL TO ORGANISE - before 1st of April if possible
PLATFORM	31/03/2020	5/04/2020		Bartos - Verena to get quote
STAINLESS STEEL LAB BENCHES		15/04/2020		Dave to make benches (tba timeframe)
REFURB TANKS AND EQUIPMENT OLD HATCHERY	1/03/2020	30/04/2020	25%	in progress - fibreglassing, painting etc., one large tank is almost ready
MOVE TANKS AND EQUIPMENT FROM OLD TO NEW HATCHERY	8/03/2020	30/04/2020	25%	2 stock tanks already moved, work in progress, , next big tank to be moved 11 March so we can start to connect and move fish
MOVE BROODSTOCK	8/03/2020	30/04/2020		MUSICAL CHAIRS...will have to be sedated and moved with 2 people at a time
FILTRATION LARGE TANK	31/03/2020	30/04/2020		LARGE TANK OPERATIONAL 30 MAY parts delivery over the next few weeks
SIGNAGE FROM OLD HATCHERY TO NEW		1/05/2020		outside signage, 3 board - they can go between car park and new hatchery building, posts may need to be concreted in (2-3 days work)
AQUAPONICS		15/05/2020		investigate option as put into NW minerals grant, we checked out Gulf Christian set up, will investigate purchasing

TASKS	START DATE	DUE DATE	% COMPLETE	NOTES
JCU COLLABORATION		1/06/2020		Amanda and Emerson to contact JCU and establish close relationship for future projects
WATER TESTING		MONTHLY		CONTINUE WATER TESTING FOR HEAVY METALS

TASK LIST		TOURISM PROJECTS		DATE : 6 MARCH 2020	
TASKS	START DATE	DUE DATE	% COMPLETE	NOTES	
SWORD FISH DISPLAY	Date	1/03/2020	50%	Mandy to check - all booked in	
CORFLUTES	Date	5/03/2020	100%	● design complete, production through Expressway Signs	
BARRA CENTRE BROCHURE	Date	11/03/2020	0%	starting to work on it 6/3/20	
WHS Hazard Inspection	Date	11/03/2020	0%	Amanda in charge, next inspection 11 March	
YOOTEF GRANT ROUND 4	Date	15/03/2020	25%	Verena and Amanda to finalise per schedule, this will be for the official Hatchery opening event in July	
DIGITAL MICROSCOPE SET UP	Date	15/03/2020	75%	Amanda finalising set up and purchase under NW Minerals grant	
COLLECTION OF VISITOR DATA THROUGH POS	Date	15/03/2020	25%	NEM TO FINALISE	
BARRA CENTRE COORDINATOR APPOINTMENT	Date	25/03/2020	50%	EOI out, interviews from 14 March, appointment by 25.3.	
BNE SHOW	Date	29/03/2020	25%	Verena with Outback Queensland	
BUDGET	Date	30/03/2020	25%	first draft complete	
MERCHANDISE BIG FISH	Date	30/03/2020	50%	fishing shirt design draft approved, gone into production - this will be exclusive to LWBDC in the Gulf	
MERCHANDISE BUNDARRA	Date	30/03/2020	50%	design draft approved, gone into production - indigenous designs, 100% recycled and aussie made	
UNIFORMS	Date	31/03/2020	75%	Nem - long sleeve Shimano fishing shirt with iron on logo batch LWBDC	
VOUCHER BOOKS AND KICK BACK FOR OPERATORS	Date	31/03/2020	0%	Nem and Verena to order voucher books, write procedures for caravan parks/motels. This will give the parks a 10% incentive on booking our tours	
OUTBACK MAGAZINE AD	Date	31/03/2020	100%	● ad finalised, waiting for publication	

TASKS	START DATE	DUE DATE	% COMPLETE	NOTES
FINGERLING SOAP	Date	31/03/2020	50%	Amanda and Leigh, moulds complete, test run 18 March
RADIO ADVERTISING	Date	31/03/2020	100%	new scripts complete
STOCKTAKE PRE-SEASON		31/03/2020		Mandy, Nem
NEW TOUR PRESENTATION	Date	1/04/2020	25%	concept drafted
BEHIND THE SCENES	Date	1/04/2020	25%	concept started, will be finalised as soon as the first tanks are operational in the hatchery. First tour departure 14 April
RISK ASSESSMENT POND ACCESS	1/03/2020	1/04/2020	50%	draft complete, discussed with external safety coordinator and CI, get assessments form other councils
THEATRE SET UP NEW HATCHERY	11/03/2020	21/03/2020	25%	coordinate with Tom and Andrew, PO done for Harvey Norman Mt Isa, delivery tba
MATILDA MAGAZINE AD	Date	1/04/2020	100%	ad finalised, waiting for publication
CALICO BAGS SPAWN TO BE WILD AND BAGS FOR SHOP PURCHASES		1/04/2020		NEEDS VENDOR PANEL
CAIRNS EXPO stand deco brochure	5/03/2020	3/04/2020	25%	organise furniture and spawn to be wild banner book hotel
travel bookings staff				
LGMA AWARDS BARRA CENTRE	10/03/2020	14/04/2020	0%	Verena and Amanda to finalise per schedule
LGMA AWARDS SUSTANABILITY	10/03/2020	14/04/2020	0%	Verena and Amanda to finalise per schedule
SPAWN TO BE WILD MERCHANDISE	10/03/2020	15/04/2020	25%	logo approved and finalised, merch to be selected
SARATOGA AND YELLOW BARRA	25/03/2020	30/04/2020	0%	Verena to check out in Brisbane - emerson to transport from CNS - NW Minerals Grant for BTS
FLOOR BURNS & PHILP		30/04/2020		KAIN NEEDS TO QUOTE - under stock workers grant

TASKS	START DATE	DUE DATE	% COMPLETE	NOTES
BROCHURE AUDIT VICS	6/03/2020	30/04/2020		Mandy to create excel and re-order system, liaise with NTN VIC
CSC BROCHURE	1/10/2019	1/05/2020	25%	First design draft due 10mar, community consultation, council feedback due
TOURISM STRATEGY	10/03/2020	1/05/2020	0%	Verena to revise, consult with tourism stakeholders, ELT and council
BUSINESS PLAN	15/03/2020	1/05/2020	0%	Verena to revise, consult with tourism stakeholders, ELT and council
RODNEY LUCAS BOOK PROJECT	6/03/2020	1/05/2020	25%	Verena and Amanda, the indigenous Barra story in conjunction with Hatchery opening (ie commemorative book), as well as 'A Barramundi Tale': Digital scanning to be done in Cairns 11.3., then seek publishing company
MAPS KARUMBA AND NORMANTON	Date	1/05/2020	0%	tba with the VIC and Marie
WEBSITE	1/03/2020	1/05/2020	25%	Verena in conjunction with Vink Media, briefed changes, data collection point, online merch platform
NORMANTON RANGERS CROC DISPLAY	Date	1/05/2020	25%	first talks finalised, waiting for feedback from rangers, also like to implement talks at VIC's during the season
ADOPT A FINGERLING	Date	1/05/2020	25%	Nem - concept to support breeding program and raise money
NEW CENTURY CONFERENCE MAY 25-27	25/05/2020	27/05/2020	25%	Verena to coordinate with Shane, Greg and Wild Fish, site inspection complete
VIRTUAL REALITY PROJECT KARUMBA VIC	Date	1/06/2020	0%	signed off by council, check implementation with QTIC, invoice processed
FISHERIES GRANT	Date	1/06/2020	0%	Verena,Emerson/amanda - artificial reef etc.
GBRA RELATIONSHIP AND COOPERATION	Date	1/06/2020	0%	NEEDS TO BE TAKEN UP WITH GBRA COMMITTEE
VETTA PRODUCTION VIDEOS AND TVC	1/01/2020	1/06/2020	25%	need to send brief re message
RODEO RIDERS	1/03/2020	4/06/2020	25%	Verena to meet with Rodeo committee, Dave and Ian collaborating

TASKS	START DATE	DUE DATE	% COMPLETE	NOTES
CENTRE MANUALS	1/11/2019	1/07/2020	25%	ensure all procedures are documented - amanda, Nem and Mandy
HATCHERY OPENING	5/03/2020	12/07/2020	25%	start working out schedule Mayor to suggest politician/invite
QLD AWARDS ATTRACTION	Date	1/08/2020	0%	Verena/Amanda
QLD AWARDS SUSTAINABILITY	Date	1/08/2020	0%	Verena/Amanda
QLD AWARDS VIC	Date	1/08/2020	0%	Verena/Amanda
DIGITAL CAMPAIGN	1/03/2020	1/08/2020	25%	Verena and Tourism Tap - in action now, strategy and targets to be include in council meeting
FLAG POLES	Date	1/09/2020	0%	grant?
OBTs FESTIVAL	ONGOING	26/09/2020	25%	committee started work
INDIGENOUS ART DISPLAY	Date	TBA	0%	
SUNLOVER BOOKINGS AND ADMINISTRATION	ONGOING		0%	ongoing - need to work out invoicing

LWBDC Performance 2019-20

	2018-19				2019-20				% CHANGE			
	Visitors	Tours #	Tours \$	Merchandise \$	Visitors	Tours #	Tours \$	Merchandise \$	Visitors	Tours	Tours \$	Merchandise
JULY	3250	725	\$ 12,425,45	\$ 10,869.35	4320	1673	\$ 22,731.82	\$ 15,292.34	133%	231%	183%	141%
AUG	1032	564	\$ 9,687.27	\$ 4,925.80	3469	1242	\$ 16,586.36	\$ 13,034.35	336%	220%	171%	265%
SEPT	452	270	\$ 4,390.45	\$ 1,866.90	2126	842	\$ 11,554.55	\$ 12,734.52	470%	312%	263%	682%
OCT	691	198	\$ 2,186.82	\$ 1,774.90	1098	398	\$ 5,322.73	\$ 9,611.68	159%	201%	243%	542%
NOV	170	0	\$ -	\$ 775.50	419	79	\$ 1,136.36	\$ 4,042.74	246%	0%	0%	521%
DEC	77	0	\$ -	\$ 991.50	402	30	\$ -	\$ 4,402.09	522%	0%	0%	444%
JAN	112	0	\$ -	\$ 674.70	202	0	\$ -	\$ 1,346.46	180%	0%	0%	200%
FEB	15	0	\$ -	\$ 56.40	173	0	\$ -	\$ 487.84	1153%	0%	0%	865%
MAR	70	0	\$ -	\$ 415.70					0%	0%	0%	0%
APR	1074	420	\$ 5,677.27	\$ 5,140.10					0%	0%	0%	0%
MAY	2099	594	\$ 8,604.55	\$ 6,474.62					0%	0%	0%	0%
JUN	3196	1080	\$ 14,009.09	\$ 7,740.97					0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	12238	3851	\$ 56,980.91	\$ 41,706.44	12209	4264	\$ 57,331.82	\$ 60,952.02	100%	111%	101%	146%

BUSINESS PAPERS

9 REPORTS FROM DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE & COMMUNITY SERVICES

9.1 DCS REPORT - FEBRUARY 2020

Attachments: 9.1.1. 2019-2020 Local Laws Report feb 2020 [u](#)
Author: Justin Hancock - Director of Corporate Services
Date: 10 March 2020

Key Outcome: 6.1 - A strong and diverse economy
Key Strategy: 6.1.3 Plan and support local economic development.

Executive Summary:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various activities and programs that are facilitated within the Director of Corporate Services portfolio.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive the Director of Corporate Services Report; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

Background:

1.1 Actions Outstanding from Previous Meetings [\[information\]](#)

Date:	Action	Status	Comment
A1017-014	Review the water allocation on all non-profit and sport and recreation users.	In Progress	Council are currently seeking quotes for contractors to undertake the review of General Rates and Utility Charges.
A0618-21	Liaise with Telstra to improve bandwidth at Normanton Rodeo Grounds	In Progress	Ongoing – reported fault with Telstra about service drop outs.
0918/0032	Implement weed control program to manage spread of noxious weeds in Karumba town area.	In Progress	Recruitment undertaken by NGRM under funding received, officer to commence soon.
April-19	That Council proceed with the upgrade to the lighting and that grant funds be sought to fund the upgrade.	In Progress	Grants Officer to work with Normanton Rodeo Association Inc to source grants.
Jan-20	Negotiations with IOR Aviation Pty Ltd to commence for the lease of a site at the Karumba Aerodrome.	In Progress	Draft lease provided to IOR Aviation Pty Ltd.
Jan-20	Local Laws Officer to follow up on return from leave	In Progress	LLO has issued warning for abandoned vehicles to be removed.

BUSINESS PAPERS

Feb-20	Accept the Service Agreement from the Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation under Section 235(b) LGR 2012; and Delegate authority to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign the agreement.	Completed	Agreement Executed
Feb-20	Update Policy Register - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Policy	Completed	
Feb-20	Update Policy Register - Asset Disposal Policy	Completed	
Feb-20	Update Policy Register - Confidential Information Policy	Completed	
Feb-20	Update Policy Register - Fraud and Corruption Policy	Completed	
Feb-20	Update Policy Register - Internal Audit Policy and Charter	Completed	
Feb-20	Update Policy Register - Risk Management Policy and Guidelines	Completed	
Feb-20	Inform applicant that application is approved.	Completed	
Feb-20	Update Policy Register - Procurement Policy	Completed	

1.2 W4Q/ LGGSP KNOF [information]

W4Q 2017/2019:

The final acquittal for the 2017/2019 W4Q projects were submitted to DLGRMA on 09/03/2020, the total project spend for the Barramundi Hatchery can be located in the Monthly Finance Report Capital Asset Summary.

W4Q 2019/2021:

Project Name	Expense	Budget	Project Start Date	Project End Date
Ablution Block - Normanton Water Park	\$0	\$75,000	1-Sep-19	30-Apr-20
Ablution Block - Karumba Boat Ramp	\$0	\$75,000	1-Sep-19	30-Apr-20
School Dam Water/Family Precinct	\$ 12,330	\$450,000	1-Oct-19	30-Jun-20
Staff Housing Upgrades	\$ 196,300	\$435,000	1-Jul-19	30-Jun-20
Administration Office Upgrades	\$ 64,777	\$150,000	1-Sep-19	30-Nov-19
Trades Shed - Refurbishment	\$0	\$200,000	1-Mar-20	30-Jun-20

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Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery Centre - Feeding Facility Shade	\$0	\$20,000	1-Jul-19	30-Sep-19
Office - Normanton Water Treatment Plant	\$0	\$150,000	1-Jul-19	20-Dec-19
Office - Karumba Sewerage Treatment Plant	\$0	\$75,000	1-Jul-19	20-Dec-19
Normanton Town Hall PA System	\$20,896	\$35,000	1-Aug-19	30-Nov-19
Normanton Showgrounds, Racecourse & Rodeo Grounds - Transformer Upgrade	\$0	\$75,000	1-Aug-19	20-Dec-19
Total	\$294,303	\$1,740,000		

Normanton to Karumba Optic Fibre Link Project

The Cultural & Heritage Site Assessment and Site Flora & Fauna Assessment was undertaken in November 2019. Telstra are anticipating that reports and approvals from these assessments should be completed in December 2019, with the construction to then commence after the wet season (May 2020).

1.3 Roads 2 Recovery/ TIDS [\[information\]](#)

Council will be undertaking additional sealing work on the Normanton to Burketown Road, a budget of \$1.82M was allocated for the 19/20 period, funding for this project was provided by TIDS (\$910K), R2R (\$700K) and Council (\$210K).

Project Name	Expense	Committed Expense	Total Expense	Budget	Project Start Date	Project End Date
TIDS/R2R - Normanton to Burketown Road	\$1,424,929	\$54,817	\$1,479,746	\$1,820,000	Aug-19	May-20

1.4 Innovation and Improvement Fund [\[information\]](#)

Council have commenced the scanning of paper based Building and Planning Records, this project is anticipated to be funded until April/ May 2020. The current funding will not support for the entire Library of documents to be digitalised, therefore additional funding will need to be sourced to complete the project. This project can also expand to include the digitalisation of historical rates information, with Council focusing to transition all rates information from paper based to electronic records.

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1.5 Northern Gulf DRFA Funding [information]

The Northern Gulf Resource Management Group have advised Council that funding has been sourced under the QRA DFRA Package for the following Projects:

- Erosion Reconnaissance – NGRM to work with property owners surrounding the Upper Gilbert River network to identify and rehabilitate sites effected by erosion due to flooding.
- Aerial Pig Shooting Program – NGRM to engage CLCAC to undertake this program over a two-year period. CLCAC have contacted properties to provide additional in-kind support to help deliver the project.
- Dog Control Program – NGRM and Council to enter into a program to help support Council's ongoing Dog Control Program (1080 Baiting). Funding will cover the program over a 2 year period. Council have claim 1 round of funding and are in the process of working with CLCAC to schedule an additional round of baiting within the next quarter.
- Pest and Weed Management Program – NGRM is to deliver a Pest and Weed management Program throughout the Shire over a two-year period. NGRM have recruited an officer to deliver this program.

2019/2020 Local Laws Reporting																	
Month	New Animal Registrations				Impounded Animals				Euthanized Animals								
	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba			
	Dogs		Other		Dogs		Cats		Other		Euth. Dogs		Euth. Cats		Euth. Other		
Jul-19					20												
Aug-19					4	1	18	20			3		18	20			
Sep-19					6	1	18	13			5		18	13			
Oct-19					6		20	12			4		20	12			
Nov-19					2		28	33					28	33			
Dec-19					5		25	15			3		25	15			
Jan-20																	
Feb-20					6		16	12			5		16	12			
Mar-20																	
Apr-20																	
May-20																	
Jun-20																	
Total	0	0	0	0	49	2	148	127	0	0	35	0	148	127	0	0	
Total 2019 & 2020														Rounded Current Penalty Unit		\$133.00	

2019/2020 Local Laws Reporting														
Month	Illegal Campers		Snakes removed		Overgrown Allotment notices		Abandoned Vehicles		Pound Release fees		Infringements Issued		Fines Collected	
	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba	Ntn	Kba
Jul	33	37							\$110.00	-	-	-	-	-
Aug	48	52							-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep	12	14	1						-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct	4	2	2						-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov	1	2	1						\$330.00	-	-	-	-	-
Dec	2	1							-	-	-	-	-	-
Jan									-	-	-	-	-	-
Feb	1	2	2						-	-	-	-	-	-
Mar									-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr									-	-	-	-	-	-
May									-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun									-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	101	110	6	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	0	0	0	0

BUSINESS PAPERS

9.2 MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT - FEBRUARY 2020

Attachments:

- 9.2.1. February 2020 Financial Statements [↓](#)
- 9.2.2. February 2020 Actual vs Budget [↓](#)
- 9.2.3. February 2020 Local Spend [↓](#)
- 9.2.4. February 2020 Grant Report [↓](#)
- 9.2.5. February 2020 Capital Expenditures [↓](#)

Author: Jade Nacario - Manager Finance and Administration

Date: 12 March 2020

Key Outcome: 7.3 - Strategic management of Council

Key Strategy: 7.3.3 Implement sustainable financial management and effective procurement practices.

Executive Summary:

The Monthly Financial Report has been prepared for the period ending 29 February 2020.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. accepts the Monthly Financial Report for the period ending 29 February 2020 as presented; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

Background:

1. ACTIONS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS:

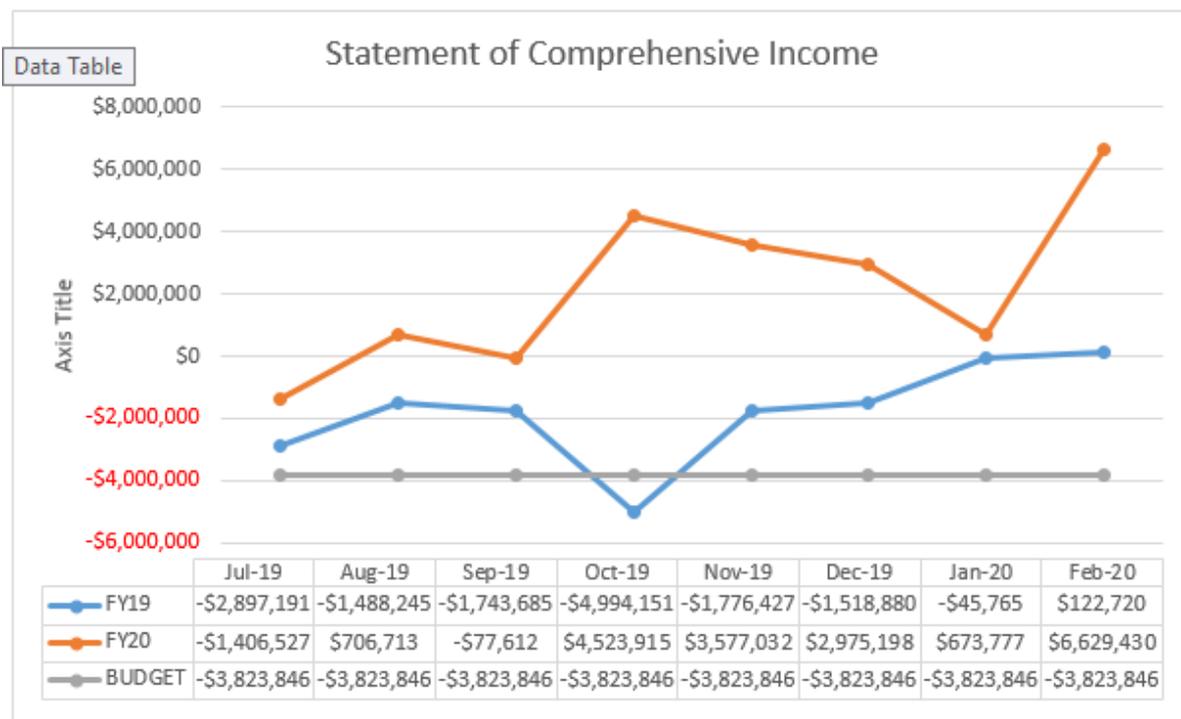
Date:	Action	Status	Comment
Jan-19	Commence Sale of Land for Arrears of Rates proceedings	In Progress	Debt Recovery Agency notified of updated recovery timeline.

BUSINESS PAPERS

2. FINANCIAL REPORT

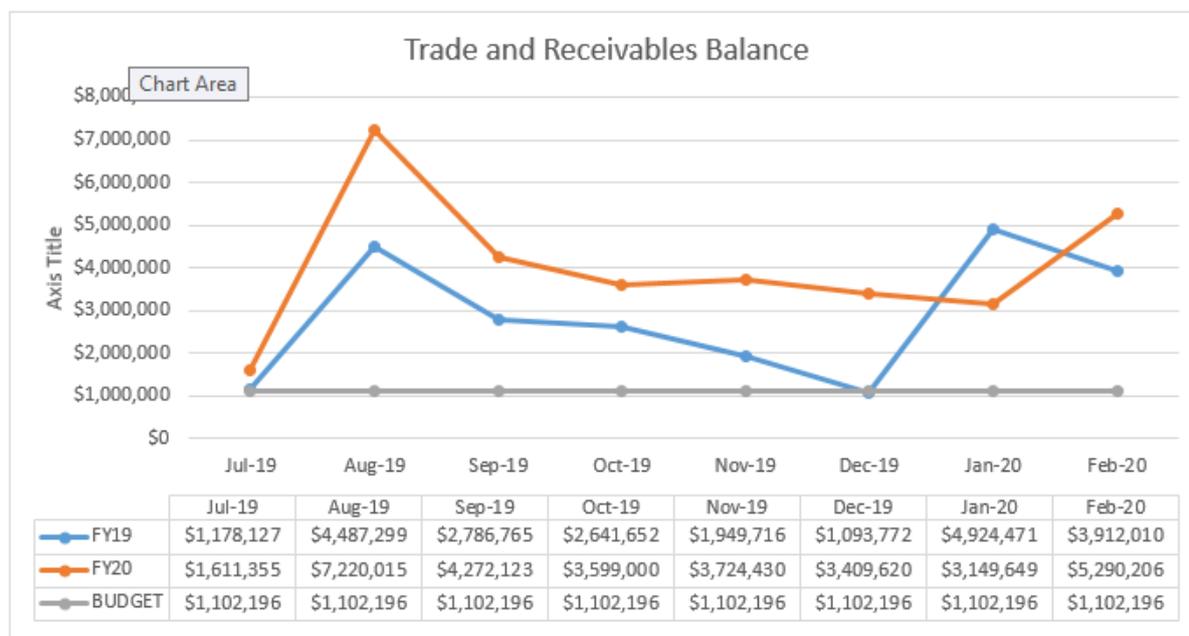
The Monthly Finance Reports are prepared in accordance with the reporting requirements of the *Local Government Act 2009* and *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

The Comprehensive Income Statement indicates a *Net Operating Surplus* result of \$6,629,430, for the eight month of the current financial year. Please find attached documents for the actual vs budget reports.



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Council has *Trade and Receivables* of \$5,290,206 as of 29 February 2020. This balance is made up of \$4,665,873.20 (in outstanding rates & utility charges – with the remaining balance comprising of debtors, community loans etc).



Rates and Service Charges

Rates Receivables								
Month	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20
Current Year	0	\$4,439,439.01	\$1,414,576.51	\$269,734.20	\$194,653.22	\$178,115.53	\$169,410.96	\$4,241,223.38
1 Year Arrears	\$177,299.64	\$164,482.73	\$128,887.53	\$118,399.63	\$109,235.75	\$96,101.07	\$84,097.79	\$90,477.97
2 Year Arrears	\$67,391.27	\$67,391.27	\$66,891.27	\$65,303.85	\$64,381.24	\$58,229.52	\$53,703.33	\$53,117.40
3+ Year Arrears	\$155,839.96	\$154,859.96	\$151,734.96	\$149,854.96	\$147,297.57	\$137,900.57	\$136,298.07	\$132,741.27
Interest	\$153,964.11	\$154,183.83	\$158,595.22	\$165,583.39	\$179,746.00	\$166,388.12	\$177,557.27	\$173,050.90
Credits	-\$83,854.00	-\$54,196.18	-\$40,197.61	-\$51,119.25	-\$64,881.86	-\$76,802.11	-\$90,732.39	-\$24,737.72
Balance	\$470,640.98	\$4,926,160.62	\$1,880,487.88	\$717,756.78	\$630,431.92	\$559,932.70	\$530,335.03	\$4,665,873.20

Procurement

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Local Spend

In accordance with Council Procurement Policy, all procurement activities were carried out in a manner which ensure a regard for the sound contracting principle when entering into a contract for either the supply of goods and/or services.

One of the five principles is the development of competitive local business and industry. Please refer to the attachments of this report, the table shows the monthly local spend on Council procurement activities since April 2019.

Grants

Please see attachments for Council Grants Reports on Funds Received and Spent.

Capital Expenditures 2019-2020

Please see attachments for Council Capital Expenditures as of 29 February 2020.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Westpac Banking Corporation
- Queensland Treasury Corporation

Legal Implications:

- Failure to meet regulatory reporting requirements is a breach of the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- As provided for in current adopted 2019/2020 Annual Budget.

Risk Management Implications:

- Risk is considered low and Council will be advised if major items deviate from the adopted budget and forecasts.



Statement of Comprehensive Income by Category
 For the period ended 29 February 2020

	Core \$	QRA \$	Non-Core \$	Total \$	Budget \$
Income					
Revenue					
Recurrent revenue					
Rates, levies and charges	8,021,740	-	-	8,021,740	7,923,000
Fees and charges	358,534	-	156,280	514,814	846,000
Rental income	78,555	-	364,518	443,073	524,000
Interest received	194,841	-	-	194,841	413,000
Sales revenue	738,937	-	47,015	785,952	12,043,000
Other income	73,508	-	32,240	105,748	37,000
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	3,545,271	30,194,634	215,281	33,955,186	31,885,000
	13,011,386	30,194,634	815,334	44,021,354	53,671,000
Capital revenue					
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	1,609,444	979,996	684,000	3,273,440	6,944,000
Total revenue	14,620,830	31,174,630	1,499,334	47,294,794	60,615,000
Capital income	-	-	-	-	160,000
Total income	14,620,830	31,174,630	1,499,334	47,294,794	60,775,000
Expenses					
Recurrent expenses					
Employee benefits	(3,886,877)	(1,576,533)	(748,650)	(6,212,060)	(9,240,000)
Materials and services	(3,699,498)	(20,135,947)	(655,978)	(24,491,423)	(41,787,000)
Finance costs	(277,343)	-	-	(277,343)	(432,846)
Depreciation	(9,084,700)	-	(597,401)	(9,682,101)	(13,139,000)
	(16,948,418)	(21,712,480)	(2,002,029)	(40,662,927)	(64,598,847)
Capital expenses	(2,437)	0	0	(2,437)	(2,437)
Total expenses	(16,950,855)	(21,712,480)	(2,002,029)	(40,665,364)	(64,601,284)
Net result	(2,330,025)	9,462,150	(502,695)	6,629,430	(3,826,283)
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to net result					
Increase / (decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(2,330,025)	9,462,150	(502,695)	6,629,430	(3,826,283)



Statement of Comprehensive Income
 For the period ended 29 February 2020

	29 February 2020 Actual \$	2019.2020 Adopted Budget \$
Income		
Recurrent Revenue		
Rates and Charges	8,021,740	7,923,000
Fees and Charges	514,814	846,000
Rental Income	443,073	524,000
Interest Received	194,841	413,000
Sales & Recoverable Works Revenue	785,952	12,043,000
Other Recurrent Income	105,748	37,000
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	33,955,186	31,885,000
Total Recurrent Revenue	44,021,354	53,671,000
Capital Revenue		
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	3,273,440	6,944,000
Capital Income	0	160,000
Total Income	47,294,794	60,775,000
Expenses		
Recurrent Expenses		
Administration and Governance	(1,830,558)	(8,401,000)
Community	(1,425,500)	(3,071,000)
Engineering	(5,390,003)	(6,127,000)
Fleet and Plant	2,325,285	1,770,000
Environment	(768,877)	(1,034,000)
DRFA	(21,712,480)	(31,000,000)
Tourism	(827,253)	(1,187,000)
Water and Sewerage	(1,074,096)	(1,977,000)
Finance Costs	(277,343)	(432,846)
Depreciation	(9,682,101)	(13,139,000)
Total Expenses	(40,662,927)	(64,598,846)
Capital Expenses	(2,437)	-
Total Expenses	(40,665,364)	(64,598,846)
Net Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	6,629,430	(3,823,846)



Statement of Financial Position
 as at 29 February 2020

	29 February 2020 Actual \$	2019.2020 Adopted Budget \$
Current Assets		
Cash and Equivalents	16,310,350	11,754,125
Trade and Other Receivables	5,130,672	1,102,196
Inventories	416,379	420,648
Other Financial Assets	478,207	522,488
Investments	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Current Assets	23,335,608	14,799,457
Non-Current Assets		
Receivables	159,534	193,650
Property, Plant and Equipment	355,127,370	341,912,510
Capital Works in Progress	8,843,036	23,418,170
Total Non-Current Assets	364,129,941	365,524,330
TOTAL ASSETS	387,465,548	380,323,787
Current Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	607,097	1,332,112
Interest Bearing Liabilities	509,431	145,911
ATO Refund	330,311	-
Provisions	181,338	326,462
Total Current Liabilities	1,628,176	1,804,485
Non-Current Liabilities		
Interest Bearing Liabilities	7,690,184	7,893,337
Provisions	1,918,196	1,188,722
Other Accounts Payable	400,000	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	10,008,379	9,082,059
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11,636,555	10,886,544
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS	375,828,993	369,437,243
Community Equity		
Asset Revaluation Reserve	279,231,778	268,193,727
Retained Surplus	96,597,215	101,243,516
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY	375,828,993	369,437,243



Cash Flow Statement

For the period ended 29 February 2020

	29 February 2020 Actual \$	2019.2020 Adopted Budget \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Receipts From Customers	8,773,036	20,849,000
Payments to Suppliers and Employees	(36,404,434)	(51,058,000)
	<u>(27,631,398)</u>	<u>(30,209,000)</u>
Interest Received	194,841	413,000
Rental Income	443,073	524,000
Non Capital Grant and Contributions	33,955,186	31,885,000
Borrowing Costs	(277,343)	(401,846)
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	<u>6,684,359</u>	<u>2,211,154</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment	(7,595,254)	(10,571,000)
Proceeds From Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	157,950	160,000
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	3,273,440	6,944,000
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	<u>(4,163,864)</u>	<u>(3,467,000)</u>
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Repayment of Borrowings	(150,769)	(419,131)
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities	<u>(150,769)</u>	<u>(419,131)</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held	2,369,727	(1,674,977)
Cash at Beginning of Reporting Period	14,940,624	14,429,102
Cash at End of Reporting Period	<u>17,310,350</u>	<u>12,754,125</u>



Accounts Summary

	29 February 2020 \$	31 January 2020 \$
General Accounts		
Queensland Treasury Corporation	16,212,584	10,434,302
Westpac Term Deposit	1,000,000	1,000,000
Westpac General Operating Accounts	95,511	97,994
Total balance held in banks	17,308,095	11,532,296
Trust Accounts		
Queensland Treasury Corporation	91,378	91,378
Westpac Bank	31,023	31,873
Total balance held in trust	122,401	123,251
Other Balances		
CSC Reserves	11,070,235	11,070,235
CSC Provisions	2,099,533	2,208,032
Total balance reserves and provisions	13,169,768	13,278,267
QTC Borrowings		
Karumba Sewerage	2,038,807	2,028,579
Normanton Water Upgrade	1,108,657	1,103,215
Raise Glenore Weir	5,052,150	5,036,025
Total balance QTC borrowings	8,199,614	8,167,818
Net Council Position	(4,061,287)	(9,913,787)

Justin Hancock, Director of Corporate Services

	29 February 2020	Original Budget	66.67%
Operating Income			
Admin And Customer Service	\$ 1,067.70	\$ 3,901,000.00	0.03%
Animal Control	\$ 4,994.70	\$ 2,000.00	249.74%
Community Recovery Officer	\$ 118,670.91	\$ -	
Disaster Events	\$ 139,952.60	\$ -	
Disaster Preparedness	\$ 180,549.27	\$ 8,000.00	2256.87%
Emergency Response	\$ 24,403.66	\$ 24,000.00	101.68%
Environmental Health	\$ 1,486.63	\$ 12,000.00	12.39%
Financial Services	\$ 1,705,943.09	\$ 350,000.00	487.41%
Local Laws	\$ 7,570.07	\$ 1,000.00	757.01%
Major Opex	\$ -	\$ 1,218,000.00	0.00%
Rates Management	\$ 4,192,652.98	\$ 3,950,000.00	106.14%
Operating Expenditure			
Admin And Customer Service	\$ 13,715.12	\$ 155,000.00	8.85%
Animal Control	\$ 52,668.92	\$ 109,000.00	48.32%
Community Recovery Officer	\$ 30,601.49	\$ -	
Disaster Events	\$ 15,610.58	\$ 705,000.00	2.21%
Disaster Preparedness	\$ 9,268.75	\$ 8,000.00	115.86%
Emergency Response	\$ 65,538.36	\$ 70,000.00	93.63%
Environmental Health	\$ 640.82	\$ 12,000.00	5.34%
Financial Services	\$ 486,858.37	\$ 1,212,000.00	40.17%
Information Technology	\$ 331,808.96	\$ 619,000.00	53.60%
Local Laws	\$ 52,231.90	\$ 99,000.00	52.76%
Major Opex	\$ 43,465.70	\$ -	
Mosquito Control	\$ 37,846.49	\$ 100,000.00	37.85%
Pest Management Operations	\$ 42,950.51	\$ 50,000.00	85.90%
Rates Management	\$ 34,725.05	\$ 110,000.00	31.57%
Records Management	\$ 26,813.23	\$ 84,000.00	31.92%
Regional Economic Development	\$ 504.62	\$ 20,000.00	2.52%
Weed Control	\$ 17,604.54	\$ 70,000.00	25.15%

Mark Crawley, CEO

	29 February 2020	Original Budget	66.67%
Capital Income			
Governance	\$ 79,090.91	\$ 2,595,000.00	3.05%
Cemeteries	\$ 21,471.47	\$ 35,000.00	61.35%
Operating Expenditure			
Communications	\$ 25,268.94	\$ -	
Elected Members	\$ 341,770.61	\$ 593,000.00	57.63%
Governance	\$ 958,236.10	\$ 905,000.00	105.88%
Cemeteries	\$ 42,855.39	\$ 78,000.00	54.94%

John Martin, Consultant Engineer

	29 February 2020	Original Budget	66.67%
Operating Income			
Drfa (Ndrro)			
NDRRA - Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	\$ 30,194,634.46	\$ 35,000,000.00	86.27%
Operating Expenditure			
Drfa (Ndrro)			
DRFA - CDO January 2020	\$ 3,632.12	\$ -	
NDRRA - Operating Expenses	\$ 7,095.82	\$ -	
NDRRA - QRA Emergent Works February 2019 (closed)	\$ 817,425.05	\$ -	
NDRRA - QRA REPA 2019	\$ 3,603,831.68	\$ 12,000,000.00	30.03%
NDRRA - QRA REPA February 2017 (close)	\$ 55,875.04	\$ -	
NDRRA - QRA REPA March 2018	\$ 17,065,728.74	\$ 11,000,000.00	155.14%
NDRRA - TMR Emergent Works 2019 (closed)	\$ 312,548.58	\$ 9,000,000.00	3.47%
Capital Income			
Drfa (Ndrro)			
NDRRA - Capital Grants and Contributions	\$ 979,996.26	\$ -	

Michael Wanrooy, Director of Engineering

	29 February 2020	Original Budget	66.67%
Operating Income			
Airports	\$ 185,605.44	\$ 300,000.00	61.87%
Building Services	\$ 4,752.72	\$ 30,000.00	15.84%
Fleet & Plant	\$ 133,144.55	\$ 205,000.00	64.95%
Main Roads (Rmpc And Pw)	\$ 726,879.85	\$ 1,928,000.00	37.70%
Pensioner Housing	\$ 42,403.98	\$ 54,000.00	78.53%
Road	\$ 406,518.39	\$ 3,910,000.00	10.40%
Staff Housing	\$ 339,353.92	\$ 360,000.00	
Town Planning	\$ 6,372.73	\$ 153,000.00	
Operating Expenditure			
Airports	\$ 263,199.66	\$ 308,000.00	85.45%
Asset Management	\$ 26,865.87	\$ -	
Building Services	\$ 101,716.80	\$ 127,000.00	80.09%
Depots & Workshop	\$ 766,963.52	\$ 600,000.00	127.83%
Engineering Services	\$ 928,397.63	\$ 1,535,000.00	60.48%
Fleet & Plant	-\$ 1,575,263.08	-\$ 590,000.00	266.99%
Main Roads (Rmpc And Pw)	\$ 1,609,813.70	\$ 1,677,000.00	95.99%
Parks & Gardens	\$ 790,420.20	\$ 756,000.00	104.55%
Pensioner Housing	\$ 169,941.35	\$ 195,000.00	87.15%
Private Works	-\$ 9,373.74	-\$ 1,000.00	937.37%
Public Conveniences	\$ 113,572.07	\$ 147,000.00	77.26%
Quaries	\$ 77,958.50	\$ 30,000.00	259.86%
Regional Planning	\$ 1,238.00	\$ -	
Reserves	\$ 5,938.18	\$ -	
Road	\$ 6,534,469.39	\$ 9,748,000.00	67.03%
Staff Housing	\$ 502,273.94	\$ 720,000.00	69.76%
Town Planning	\$ 105,490.98	\$ 218,000.00	48.39%
Capital Income			
Airports	\$ 19,454.55	\$ 27,000.00	72.05%
Engineering Services	\$ 156,350.00	\$ -	
TIDS	\$ 348,963.20	\$ -	
Road	\$ 32,125.23	\$ -	
Roads 2 Recovery (R2R)	\$ 711,924.00	\$ 700,000.00	101.70%

Verena Olesch, General Manager Tourism

	29 February 2020	Original Budget	66.67%
Operating Income			
Hatchery	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	
Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery Centre	\$ 158,085.70	\$ 303,000.00	52.17%
Tourism Events	\$ 52,880.55	\$ -	
Visitor Information	\$ 1,848.49	\$ 10,000.00	18.48%
Operating Expenditure			
Hatchery	\$ 235,924.38	\$ 279,000.00	84.56%
Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery Centre	\$ 587,899.08	\$ 904,000.00	65.03%
Visitor Information	\$ 210,758.69	\$ 167,000.00	126.20%
Capital Income			
Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery Centre	-\$ 684,000.00	\$ -	

Cherie Schafer, Manager of Economic and Community Development

	29 February 2020	Original Budget	66.67%
Operating Income			
Arts & Culture	\$ 25,398.85	\$ 25,000.00	101.60%
Child Care	\$ 273,318.35	\$ 375,000.00	72.88%
Community Development	\$ 108,678.64	\$ 145,000.00	74.95%
Community Events	\$ 12,574.24	\$ 3,000.00	419.14%
Gym	\$ 21,210.91	\$ 26,000.00	81.58%
Halls	\$ 14,288.18	\$ 6,000.00	238.14%
Libraries	\$ 5,033.64	\$ 2,000.00	251.68%
Recreational Sports Centre	\$ 3,045.45	\$ -	
Rodeo Grounds	\$ 3,012.73	\$ 1,000.00	301.27%
Sports & Recreation	\$ 92,810.26	\$ -	
Swimming Pools	\$ 14,581.68	\$ 24,000.00	60.76%
Youth Services	\$ 3,646.76	\$ -	
Operating Expenditure			
Arts & Culture	\$ 17,890.91	\$ 30,000.00	59.64%
Child Care	\$ 497,145.56	\$ 680,000.00	73.11%
Community Development	\$ 112,795.53	\$ 245,000.00	46.04%
Community Donations	\$ 38,573.80	\$ 105,000.00	36.74%
Community Events	\$ 37,075.35	\$ 53,000.00	69.95%
Cultural & Natural Heritage	\$ 101,644.91	\$ 49,000.00	207.44%
Gym	\$ 27,884.04	\$ 48,000.00	58.09%
Halls	\$ 137,364.58	\$ 198,000.00	69.38%
Libraries	\$ 110,249.05	\$ 229,000.00	48.14%
Recreational Sports Centre	\$ 347,408.32	\$ 499,000.00	69.62%
Rodeo Grounds	\$ 76,804.46	\$ 193,000.00	39.80%
Sports & Recreation	\$ 247,582.39	\$ -	
Swimming Pools	\$ 467,324.72	\$ 670,000.00	69.75%

Lisa Ruyg, Manager of Human Resources

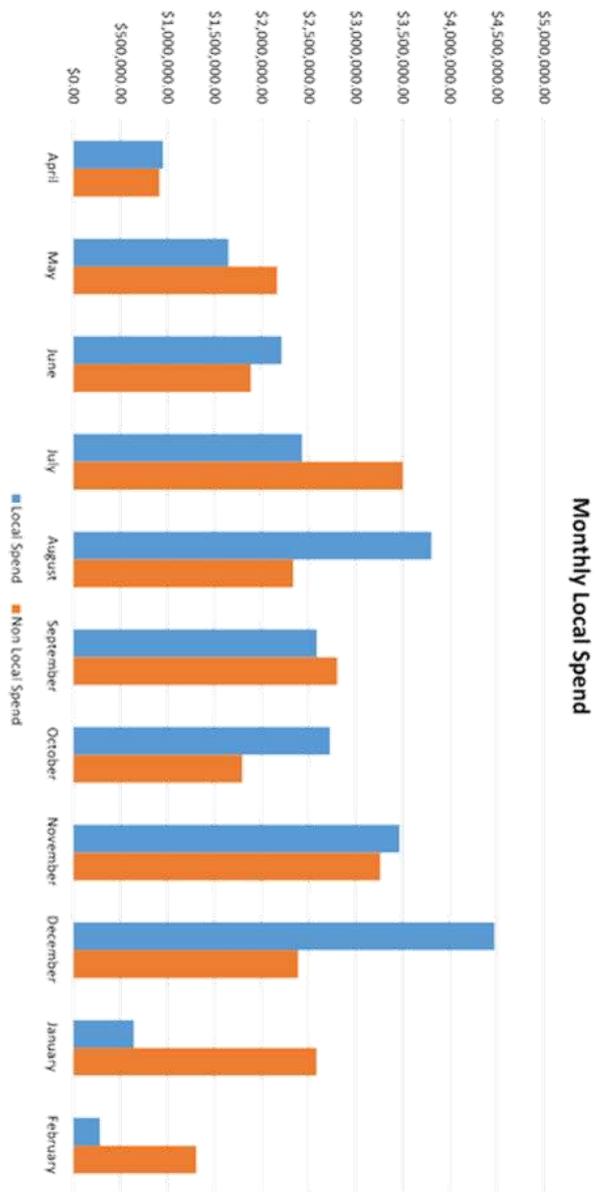
	29 February 2020	Original Budget	66.67%
Operating Income			
Apprenticeships / Traineeship	\$ 30,681.82	\$ -	
Human Resource Operations	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	
Learning & Development	\$ 12,899.67	\$ 14,000.00	92.14%
Workplace Health And Safety	\$ 29,437.19	\$ 30,000.00	98.12%
Operating Expenditure			
Apprenticeships / Traineeship	\$ 9,735.80	\$ 40,000.00	24.34%
Human Resource Operations	\$ 343,511.95	\$ 504,000.00	68.16%
Learning & Development	\$ 65,877.34	\$ 160,000.00	41.17%
Workplace Health And Safety	\$ 381,782.05	\$ 500,000.00	76.36%

Ben Hill, Manager of Water and Sewerage

	29 February 2020	Original Budget	66.67%
Operating Income			
Landfill/ Waste Transfer Operations	\$ 719,079.10	\$ 708,000.00	101.56%
Refuse Collection	\$ 1,577.28	\$ -	
Sewerage	\$ 1,602,299.34	\$ 1,560,000.00	102.71%
Water	\$ 1,655,127.90	\$ 1,893,000.00	87.43%
Operating Expenditure			
Landfill/ Waste Transfer Operations	\$ 367,451.88	\$ 564,000.00	65.15%
Refuse Collection	\$ 212,635.30	\$ 285,000.00	74.61%
Sewerage	\$ 1,042,476.96	\$ 1,582,437.00	65.88%
Water	\$ 1,447,104.28	\$ 2,381,409.00	60.77%
Capital Income			
Landfill/ Waste Transfer Operations	\$ 48,000.00	\$ -	
Sewerage	\$ 220,352.40	\$ -	
Water	\$ 705,106.98	\$ 712,000.00	99.03%

Jade Nacario, Manager of Finance and Administration

	29 February 2020	Original Budget	66.67%
Operating Income			
Stores & Purchasing	\$ 4,491.00	\$ -	
Operating Expenditure			
Admin And Customer Service	\$ 259,044.13	\$ 406,000.00	63.80%
Stores & Purchasing	-\$ 43,131.39	\$ 1,000.00	-4313.14%



Suppliers	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Local Spend	\$955,252.01	\$1,651,938.60	\$2,218,862.40	\$2,435,047.95	\$3,809,729.03	\$2,591,735.32	\$2,732,821.69	\$3,466,267.27	\$4,475,434.01	\$646,479.63	\$284,444.49
Non Local Spend	\$917,875.91	\$2,166,115.25	\$1,890,144.04	\$3,504,271.95	\$2,337,392.87	\$2,806,454.98	\$1,796,909.29	\$3,262,274.17	\$2,392,138.60	\$2,586,440.17	\$1,310,940.07
Total Spend	\$1,873,127.92	\$3,821,053.85	\$4,109,006.44	\$5,939,319.90	\$6,147,121.90	\$5,398,190.30	\$4,532,730.98	\$6,728,541.44	\$6,867,572.61	\$3,234,919.80	\$1,595,384.56
Local Spend Percentage	51%	43%	54%	41%	62%	48%	60%	52%	65%	20%	18%

GL/Job Cost Account	Particulars	TOTAL BALANCE E/I	2019/2020 EXPENSES YTD	TOTAL PROJECT COST	Cap/Exp. C/E	CAPITALISED / EXPENSED	TOTAL PROJECT COST	PERCENTAGE	2019/2020 BUDGET	2020 Capital Funding Through
	LAND (C-81)		0.00	531,444.66	0.00	0.00	531,444.66		0.00	
	Records the purchase of land assets that are not used for revenue generating buildings are accounted for separately. Improvements include retaining walls, ovals, large scale landscaping.									
C11801	Liyave Subdivision Redevelopment	531,444.66	0.00	531,444.66		531,444.66	531,444.66		0	
	BUILDINGS (C-810,000)									
	Records the final assets on the final which have a roof and walls. Examples include public conveniences, club houses.									
C81903	Sin Adman Swachboard	12,451.05	65,189.25	77,640.30	0.00	0.00	77,640.30		375,000.00	
C81906	Sin Adman Swachboard	5,134.42	412.46	5,546.88			5,546.88		0	
WQ2001	WQ2 - Administration Office Upgrades	7,316.63	0.00	7,316.63			7,316.63	43%	1,500,000	WQ2 (150k)
WQ2002	WQ2 - Office - Nonation Water Incubator Plant	0.00	64,776.79	64,776.79			64,776.79	0%	1,500,000	WQ2 (150k)
WQ2003	WQ2 - Office - Kamamba Sewerage Treatment Plant	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0%	75,000	WQ2 (75k)
	PLANT & EQUIPMENT (C-85,000)									
	Nonation Sport Centre Security Cameras	26,926.61	1,139,389.05	1,166,315.66	0.00	1,298,123.48	68,192.20	0.56	2,394,000.00	
	Servez Hub Replacement 2018	6,030.91	0.00	6,030.91			6,030.91		0	
WQ2010	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	20,895.70	0.00	20,895.70			20,895.70	57%	35,000	WQ2 (35k)
WQ2011	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	20,043.24	20,043.24			20,043.24	0%	500,000	WQ2 (500k)
WQ2012	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	856,173.00	856,173.00			856,173.00	0%	950,000	WQ2 (950k)
WQ2013	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0%	220,000	WQ2 (220k)
WQ2014	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	65,141.17	65,141.17			65,141.17	0%	70,000	WQ2 (70k)
WQ2015	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	54,075.25	54,075.25			54,075.25	93%	70,000	WQ2 (70k)
WQ2016	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	66,061.75	66,061.75			66,061.75	94%	70,000	WQ2 (70k)
WQ2017	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0%	120,000	WQ2 (120k)
WQ2018	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	54,075.25	54,075.25			54,075.25	93%	57,000	WQ2 (57k)
WQ2019	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	54,075.25	54,075.25			54,075.25	93%	57,000	WQ2 (57k)
WQ2020	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	53,284.99	53,284.99			53,284.99	93%	57,000	WQ2 (57k)
WQ2021	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	6,087.53	6,087.53			6,087.53	76%	8,000	WQ2 (8k)
WQ2022	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	7,872.64	7,872.64			7,872.64	98%	8,000	WQ2 (8k)
WQ2023	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	7,872.64	7,872.64			7,872.64	98%	8,000	WQ2 (8k)
WQ2024	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	1,188.08	1,188.08			1,188.08		0	
WQ2025	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	18,848.18	18,848.18			18,848.18		0	
WQ2026	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	3,901.82	3,901.82			3,901.82		0	
WQ2027	WQ2 - Nonation Town Hall PA System	0.00	15,105.00	15,105.00			15,105.00		0	
	ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE (C-810,000)									
	ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE (C-810,000)	1,621,785.74	3,805,785.48	5,427,571.22	0.00	905,056.85	4,522,514.37	1	3,872,000.00	
W40192	W40 - Gibson St & Airport	469,522.49	12,400.00	481,922.49			481,922.49		0	
W40193	W40 - Nonation Recreational Walking Trail/Bike Way	313,796.63	-534.50	313,262.13			313,262.13		0	
C81902	AS/TPS - Nonation River Crossing on Dunbath to Kowaryama Rd	38,254.81	1,914,968.77	1,953,223.58			1,953,223.58	96%	2,000,000	W40 (2M)
C81903	AS/TPS - Nonation River Crossing on Dunbath to Kowaryama Rd	173,944.62	12,159.50	186,104.12			186,104.12		0	
C81904	Pathway Construction Program KSA	0.00	204,597.78	204,597.78			204,597.78		0	
C81905	Drainage by Rept KSA	0.00	4,147.15	4,147.15			4,147.15		0	
C81906	Concrete Cameray Construction - Shandry Lagoon	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00			1,500.00		0	
C81907	KSA facelift - Recreational	0.00	27,389.70	27,389.70			27,389.70		0	
C81908	Concrete Cameray Construction	28.10	0.00	28.10			28.10		0	
C81909	Concrete Cameray Construction	27,272.70	1,926.12	29,198.82			29,198.82		0	
C81910	R2R Kamamba St - Woodward St to Brodie St	14,664.16	67,780.78	82,444.94			82,444.94		0	
C81911	R2R Kamamba St - Woodward St to Brodie St	3,286.95	2,081.35	5,368.30			5,368.30		0	
C81912	R2R Kamamba St - Swan St to KamaNamba St	444,762.99	154,514.54	599,277.53			599,277.53		0	
C81913	R2R Kamamba St - Brown St to Cameron St	104,712.79	65,119.83	169,832.62			169,832.62		0	
C81914	R2R Kamamba St - Norman to Burdett Road	0.00	1,424,928.78	1,424,928.78			1,424,928.78	78%	1,820,000	W40 (1.8M), R2R (700k), W40 (80k)
C81915	R2R Kamamba St - Norman to Burdett Road	0.00	2,875.78	2,875.78			2,875.78	6%	52,000	W40 (52k)
	WATER INFRA (C-810,000)									
CW1901	Water Main Investigation (WIP)	9,165.15	0.00	9,165.15	0.00	138,542.96	1,734,027.57	1	1,610,000.00	
CW1902	Water Main Investigation (WIP)	131,758.72	970,519.56	1,102,278.28			1,102,278.28		0	
CW1903	Water Main Investigation (WIP)	37,000.01	0.00	37,000.01			37,000.01		0	
CW1904	Water Main Investigation (WIP)	10,290.00	0.00	10,290.00			10,290.00		0	
CW1905	Water Main Investigation (WIP)	26,727.60	1,830.97	28,558.57			28,558.57		0	
CW1906	Water Main Investigation (WIP)	82,665.64	13,239.77	95,905.41			95,905.41		0	
CW1914	Water Main Investigation (WIP)	0.00	13,990.00	13,990.00			13,990.00		0	

GL/ Job Cost Account	Particulars	TOTAL BALANCE B/E/ EXPENSES YTD	2019/ 2020 EXPENSES YTD	TOTAL PROJECT COST	Cap/Exp. C/E	CAP/ALISED / EXPENSED	TOTAL PROJECT COST	PERCENTAGE	2019/ 2020 BUDGET	2020 Capital Funding Through
CW1915	Water Reservoir Reaming (overflow)	0.00	1,855.59	1,855.59		1,855.59	0.00	0%	0	0
CW1917	San Water Storage Shed	94,138.71	0.00	94,138.71	C	94,138.71	47,587.69	0%	0	0
CW1918	Safety Platform at Canal	417.01	47,170.68	47,587.69	C	47,587.69	116,677.41	0%	0	0
CW1919	Water plant desinfection upgrade (c/1 C/S3004)	103,000.00	11,607.41	116,607.41		116,607.41	183,105.55	89%	200,000	Reserv (200k)
CW1920	Water Plant Filter Rehabilitation Phase 1 (Q1'2)	4,683.71	178,421.84	183,105.55		183,105.55	69,943.80	0%	0	0
CW2001	Water Plant Filter Rehabilitation Phase 2 (Q'2)	0.00	69,943.80	69,943.80		69,943.80	0.00	0%	0	0
CW2002	Recoating of Reservoir	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
CW2003	Defused Aeration Installation	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
CW2004	Chlorine Dosing System Normation - 2018/2019 Redover (B/F C/W1919)	0.00	7,059.55	7,059.55		7,059.55	0.00	0%	0	0
CW2005	Filter Redohment phase 2)	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
CW2006	Water Meter Replacement	0.00	50,514.42	50,514.42		50,514.42	4,500.00	84%	60,000	Reserv (60k)
CW2007	BBRF - raw Water irrigation	0.00	4,500.00	4,500.00		4,500.00	0.00	0%	0	0
	SWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE (-\$10,200)	133,676.02	4,607.20	138,283.22	0.00	138,283.22	0.00	0%	30,000.00	Reserv (2,38k), BRRBF (1,2k)
	Kanunha SIP									
CS1901	Direction dosing upgrade and storage	60,414.02	0.00	60,414.02		60,414.02	0.00	0%	0	0
CS2001	inet Screens	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
	Normation SIP									
CS1906	Electrical Upgrade at N/S/S/S	71,262.00	4,607.20	77,869.20		77,869.20	0.00	0%	0	0
	OTHER STRUCTURES (-\$10,000)	2,404,695.19	964,702.20	3,368,397.39	0.00	1,823,214.31	1,544,663.08	0%	1,975,000.00	W.D.Q (800k), W.D.Q (450k)
W4Q101	Structures are built assets which cannot be satisfied as a funding. Examples include guardrails, swimming pools and heritage assets such as band stands and monuments	122,156.04	628,174.80	750,330.84		750,330.84	0.00	0%	0	0
W4Q104	W4Q - LW Barn Hatches Upgrades	6,610.00	5,720.00	12,330.00		12,330.00	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ1902	WBRC Field	372,555.83	9.41	372,565.24		372,565.24	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ1906	Recreate A/Brock to Critics	30,093.68	9.41	30,103.09		30,103.09	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ1907	4x2 tower Kanunha	4,500.00	0.00	4,500.00		4,500.00	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ1908	Sin LPG Pump Compliance	1,819,413.33	0.00	1,819,413.33	C	1,819,413.33	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ1910	Sin Rodco ground - fence trap Replacement	1,213.92	0.00	1,213.92		1,213.92	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ1914	N/C C - Inall Shade Structure	21,882.16	0.00	21,882.16		21,882.16	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ1918	Greenow Weir (boundary)	4,320.98	0.00	4,320.98	E	4,320.98	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ1919	Sin Cemetery Courtyard	7,580.00	7,580.00	15,160.00		15,160.00	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ1920	Sin Cemetery Storage Ramp	6,799.25	6,799.25	13,598.50		13,598.50	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ2006	Kanunha - Kath Alexander fence	7,400.00	0.00	7,400.00		7,400.00	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ2001	Stormwater Diversion - Normation Landfill	6,000.00	17,915.25	23,915.25		23,915.25	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ2002	Structure Pumping Structure - Normation Landfill	47,975.00	6,000.00	53,975.00		53,975.00	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ2003	Security Camera - Kanunha Transfer Station	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
WQ2004	W4Q - Aburton Block - Normation Water Park	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
WQ2006	W4Q - Aburton Block - Kanunha Boat Ramp	8.17	8.17	16.34		16.34	0.00	0%	0	0
WQ2007	W4Q - Trades Shed - Rehabilitation	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
WQ2008	W4Q - Les Wilson Baranumal Discovery Centre - Feeding Facility Shade	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
WQ2009	W4Q - Normation Showgrounds, Racecourse & Rodco Grounds - Transformer Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ2004	Normation Feed Fence	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ2007	QDHF - Critics Camp Small Cell tower	171,214.56	0.00	171,214.56		171,214.56	0.00	0%	0	0
CQ2009	Barn Hatches Upgrade Phase 2	77,435.01	0.00	77,435.01		77,435.01	0.00	0%	0	0
ES2001	WBRC - Penonson Acid Shade - Feasibility Study	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	0.00	0%	0	0
	HOLINGS (-\$10,200)	0.00	196,300.69	196,300.69	0.00	196,300.69	10,959.49	5%	390,000	W.D.Q (5k), W.D.Q (5k)
W4Q0811	W4Q 19/20 - 18 Woods and St Normation	0.00	10,959.49	10,959.49		10,959.49	0.00	0%	0	0
W4Q0812	W4Q 19/20 - 16 Woods and St Normation	0.00	73,445.92	73,445.92		73,445.92	0.00	0%	0	0
W4Q0814	W4Q 19/20 - 6 Norman St Normation	0.00	193.88	193.88		193.88	0.00	0%	0	0
W4Q0815	W4Q 19/20 - 78 Lambrook St Normation	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
W4Q0816	W4Q 19/20 - 25 Woods and St Normation	0.00	95,992.94	95,992.94		95,992.94	0.00	0%	0	0
W4Q0819	W4Q 19/20 - 2 Norman St Normation	0.00	15,708.57	15,708.57		15,708.57	0.00	0%	0	0
	Other/OPX	0.00	38,862.10	38,862.10	0.00	38,862.10	0.00	0%	2,537,000.00	0
OPX2001	Major Op Ex - The Energy Project	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00		30,000.00	0.00	0%	0	0
OPX2003	Sin to Kha Pipe	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
OPX2004	Develop Energy Management Plan (EMP)	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
OPX2005	Sinot Padlock Replacement	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0%	0	0
OPX2006	Khanman Light Replacement	0.00	1,833.40	1,833.40		1,833.40	0.00	0%	0	0

GI/ Job Cost Account	Particulars	TOTAL BALANCE B/F	2019/ 2020 EXPENSES YTD	TOTAL PROJECT COST	Cap/Exp. C/E	CAP/ALSID / EXPENSED	TOTAL PROJECT COST	PERCENTAGE	2019/ 2020 BUDGET	2020 Capital Funding Through
OPFC32007	Upgrade Closed Housing Infrastructure	0.00	3,583.80	3,583.80			3,583.80	0%	40,000	
OPFC32008	Normanton Pool Pump Building Repair	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0%	5,000	
OPFC32009	Printer 2017 - Community/ Water - Warranty Ended May 2018	0.00	1,712.45	1,712.45			1,712.45	57%	3,000	
OPFC32010	Printer 2018 Renewal - Normanton Childcare - Warranty Ended August 2017 - Move unit to ERCCON Warranty ended Aug 2017	0.00	1,712.45	1,712.45			1,712.45	57%	3,000	
W4QSHH	Staff Housing Electrical Upgrade	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0%	45,000	W4Q45A)
	TOTAL CAPITAL	5,232,795.93	7,716,835.66	13,008,493.69	0.00	4,165,457.60	8,843,036.09		10,246,000	
	TOTAL MAJOR OPERATING	0.00	38,862.10	38,862.10	0.00	0.00	38,862.10		2,552,000	
	TOTAL MAJOR OPERATIONS	5,232,795.93	7,755,697.76	13,047,355.79	0.00	4,165,457.60	8,881,898.19	59%	13,198,000	

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9.3 REPLACEMENT OF GOODS ISSUE BOOKS & REVIEW COUNCIL'S CORPORATE CREDIT CARD POLICY

Attachments:	9.3.1. CORPORATE CREDIT CARD POLICY ↓
Author:	Nicole Jones - Senior Procurement & Purchasing Officer
Date:	11 March 2020
Key Outcome:	7.3 - Strategic management of Council
Key Strategy:	7.3.3 Implement sustainable financial management and effective procurement practices.

Executive Summary:

After consultation with community business owners, Council wishes to explore options to replace the Goods Issue Book (GIB). In doing this, it was identified that Council's Corporate Credit Card Policy be reviewed as Council may need to increase its overall limit for Council's credit facility.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

- adopt the updated Corporate Credit Card Policy as presented or amended at this meeting. With the main update to increases Council's overall limit for Council's credit facility to \$50,000.00; and
- discontinues the use of Goods Issue Books and endorse issuing staff in key roles with corporate credit cards as well as increasing the use of a petty cash system at various Council locations as proposed below.

Corporate Credit Cards			
Current		Proposed	
Card Holder	Limit	Card Holder	Limit
Mayor	\$10,000.00	Mayor	\$5,000.00
CEO	\$10,000.00	CEO	\$10,000.00
DCS	\$7,000.00	DCS	\$5,000.00
MHR	\$5,000.00	DOE	\$5,000.00
GMT	\$5,000.00	MHR	\$5,000.00
		GMT	\$2,000.00
		Works Coordinator	\$2,000.00
		Works Senior Foreman	\$2,000.00
		Town Foreman	\$1,000.00
		KBA Leading Hand	\$1,000.00
		KBA Senior WTPO	\$1,000.00
		NTN Senior WTPO	\$1,000.00
		Electrician	\$1,000.00
		Carpenter	\$1,000.00

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		Plumber	\$1,000.00
		Workshop Foreman	\$1,000.00
Total Credit	\$37,000.00	Total Credit	\$44,000.00

Petty Cash Facility			
Current		Proposed	
Holder	Limit	Holder	Limit
NTN Admin Office	\$300.00	NTN Admin Office	\$300.00
		NTN Depot Office	\$300.00
		NTN Library & VIC	\$300.00
		NTN Sports Centre	\$300.00
		NTN Childcare Centre	\$300.00
		KBA Civic Centre	\$300.00
		KBA Barra Discovery Centre	\$300.00
		KBA Library & VIC	\$300.00
		KBA Pool	\$300.00
Total Cash	\$300.00	Total Cash	\$2,700.00

Background:

Council has provided local businesses with a Goods Issued Book (GIB) where all employees are able to purchase goods up to \$250 without financial delegation and prior authorisation from a supervisor or manager.

When booking goods onto a GIB, employees are required to fill in the GIB while at the store. They are to provide the date, item description, job number, their payroll number and signature.

There are several key issues as to why Council is wanting to replace the GIB. Some of which are:

- Processing is time consuming for both Council and the local supplier. In some instances, it's months before local suppliers receive payment, which can be difficult for small business to carry such liability.
- This process is no longer viable due to more effective and efficient methods being available.
- There is a high rate of staff booking goods to incorrect job numbers, this in turn prolongs payment to supplier and therefore requires adjustment journals to rectify, this can also be time consuming.
- It has been reported in numerous audit reports that this process is in breach of Council's Procurement Policy.

Option consideration and discussion was given to:

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1. Leave current GIB processes in place.
2. Adopt that key staff be issued with corporate credit cards.
3. Purchase orders are generated for the purchase of all goods and services.
4. Stores to stock additional interdental items.
5. Implement the use of manual purchase order books. Manual purchase order books will be issued to responsible officers i.e. foreman & managers, to complete when goods are required to be purchased from a local store.
6. The use of a petty cash system for ease of purchasing incidentals.

Consultation was conducted with community business owners as requested from Council in the February 2020 Council Meeting.

The attached email was sent out to 14 business owners whose business are currently utilising the goods issue books. Out of the 14 emails sent, 4 responses (3 written, 1 verbal) have been received.

Of the 4 received responses, 3 of the community business owners expressed that this change would have a positive impact on their business. 1 business in particular mentioned that during quiet business periods i.e. flood events, they struggled to carry such a financial liability and therefore welcomed this change as it means there is no delay in receiving funds.

The sole response received not in support of this change, was because their business could not accommodate transactions via EFTPOS. In this case Council staff would be required to generate and issue purchase orders when procuring goods and services from this business.

Having done some research into what it would take for a small business to be able to accept card transactions, I found that an investment of \$59.00 for a 'Square Reader for Contactless and Chip Cards' from Officeworks potentially will solve this problem should the business owner be open to it. The reader connects wirelessly to your smartphone or tablet via Bluetooth and is great for businesses including cafes, bars, mobile business owners and more. There's a single low, flat fee of 1.9% per transaction, with no long-term contracts or monthly recurring fees making it a simple way to accept payments.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- ELT Committee.
- Council's procurement policy, local preference policy and Corporate Credit Card Policy were considered when exploring alternate processes.
- 14 Local Business (Carpentaria Fuels, Gallagher Butchering, Gobble N Go, Jack's Carlec & Fuels, Karumba Supermarket, KC's Corner, Murph's Plumbing, Gulf Country Snacks & Supplies, Normanton Stop Shop, Normanton Traders, Point Fuels, Normanton Post Office, Top Servo, Jones Marine).

Legal Implications:

- Application of the "sound contracting principles" under s 104 of the Local Government Act 2009.

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- Local Government Regulation 2012.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- There are no financial implications associated.

Risk Management Implications:

- Risk considerations were given to:
 - Local suppliers may be concerned that Council's spend will decrease.
 - Employees being unhappy with the change of process.
 - Confusion with the change of process.
 - Potentially making purchasing incidentals difficult from local businesses.



CORPORATE CREDIT CARD POLICY

Document Details:

Document Reference Number:

Version Number: 2.0

Responsible Department: Finance

Next Scheduled Review Date: September 2020

Policy Objective: The intent of this policy is to document the procedures and controls applying to the use of corporate credit cards by Council Officers and Elected Members to ensure sound governance of expenditure incurred on behalf of Council.

Version History:

Version	Approval Date	Comment	eDRMS #
2.0	24/10/2018	Changes as per Resolution No. 1018/014	
1.0	10/12/2009	Council resolution 0208/13	14886

Corporate Credit Card Policy

1. POLICY STATEMENT

- 1.1. Credit cards will be issued to the Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer and such Officers as authorised by the Chief Executive Officer (Authorised Cardholders).
- 1.2. Council reserves the right to amend, alter or vary the list of cardholders from time to time.
- 1.3. Absolutely no private usage of the credit card is allowed

2. PRINCIPLES

- 2.1. The use of credit cards must be undertaken with regard to the following principles:
 - Expenditure paid for using corporate cards shall be limited solely to purchases directly related to official Council business;
 - Ensure the principles of good governance, financial accountability, transparency and sound procurement as outlined by Council procurement policy;
 - Credit Cards should only be used in situations where purchase under an account arrangement via Council's purchase order system is not reasonably available.

3. POLICY

Scope

- 3.1. This policy establishes procedures, responsibilities and guidelines for credit card use.
- 3.2. Council Officers and Elected Members issued with credit cards are to comply with these guidelines.
- 3.3. Authorised Cardholders shall use the card only in accordance with this policy and the procedures as detailed in Council's 'Procurement Policy'.
- 3.4. Breaches of this policy and procedure will require investigation into activities and if necessary action taken by the Chief Executive Officer according to outcomes from the investigation.
- 3.5. Any transactions that seem to be unauthorised, excessive and unreasonable will be reported to the Chief Executive Officer.
- 3.6. Cardholders who do not adhere the policy may have their Corporate Card withdrawn.

Issue of Corporate Credit Cards

- 3.7. Corporate credit cards may be issued to Council Officers when it can be demonstrated that the facility is necessary and the most effective means of meeting commitments incurred in the course of official Council business. All corporate credit cards shall be issued with the approval of the Chief Executive Officer.

- 3.8. The identified council positions that may be issued a corporate credit card are:

Card Holder	Limit
Mayor	\$5,000.00
Chief Executive Officer	\$10,000.00
Director Corporate Services	\$5,000.00
Director of Engineering	\$5,000.00
Manager Human Resources	\$5,000.00
General Manager Tourism	\$2,000.00
Works Coordinator	\$2,000.00
Works Senior Foreman	\$2,000.00

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Town Foreman	\$1,000.00
KBA Leading Hand	\$1,000.00
KBA Senior WTPO	\$1,000.00
NTN Senior WTPO	\$1,000.00
Electrician	\$1,000.00
Carpenter	\$1,000.00
Plumber	\$1,000.00
Workshop Foreman	\$1,000.00

Credit Limits

- 3.9. The overall limit for Council's credit facility is set at \$50,000.
- 3.10. The maximum monthly credit limit on any card is set at \$10,000.
- 3.11. Monthly credit limits may be amended by the Chief Executive Officer to maintain Council's overall credit limit as agreed with the facility provider.

Limitations

- 3.12. Credit cards shall only be used as follows:
 - For the carrying out of Council authorised business including reasonable travel, accommodation and meal expenses;
 - For the meeting of council liabilities where purchase under an account arrangement via Councils purchase order system is not reasonably available for example where suppliers and service providers only accept payment via credit card;
 - No private expenditure shall be incurred, even if private funds are transferred or repaid immediately to offset the expenditure. Where users need to pay an account (such as an accommodation bill) which includes a private component this private component must be paid privately and not paid with the Council credit card
- 3.13. All payments using a corporate credit card must comply with Council's policies relating to Council's Procurement Policy.

Circumstances in Which Cards May Not Be Used

- 3.14. Corporate cards must only be used for the payment of goods and services associated with Council business. Activities that would not qualify for the use of corporate cards include the following:
 - Any use that is of personal or private nature;
 - Cash advances;
 - Payment of fines, for example a parking fine or a speeding offence which was incurred whilst on Council business;
 - Purchasing of Alcohol; except where such expenditure is incurred in accordance with council's "Entertainment and Hospitality Policy". In these instances, details of the event and participants are to be provided along with support for purchases.
- 3.15. Where inappropriate expenditure occurs, the value of the expenditure shall be recovered from the cardholder. Should there be an accidental transgression the Finance Manager is to be notified and the council reimbursed immediately.
- 3.16. Expenditure incurred on corporate cards that is not supported by documentation and budgetary allocations may result in the expenditure being repaid to Council.

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Corporate Credit Card Policy

Cardholders Responsibilities

- Limit any credit purchase to the level of expenditure authority provided under the delegation held by that person;
- Make payments that are within their card limit, budget and authority to do so;
- Adhere to policy and procedures in relation to Procurement Policy;
- Ensure that a tax receipt for any purchase made is obtained at the time of the purchase;
- The credit card holder shall sign the monthly statement confirming the transactions listed thereon as being made in accord with this policy;
- Forward all tax receipts and monthly card statements to the Manager Finance and Administration on a monthly basis. All paperwork must be returned to Finance within three days of receiving the credit card statement where reasonably possible;
- Ensure sufficient information (description and details of goods and services purchased) is provided to allow verification of expenditure and accuracy of general ledger and job costing expense allocation;
- Comply with the conditions of issue by the Financial Institution with particular regard to maintaining security of the credit card and PIN (personal identification number) at all times; security of the card shall be the responsibility of the cardholder. Cardholders must ensure that personal identification numbers (if applicable) are not written or stored near the card, or disclosed to any other person;
- Ensure the card is not used by any other person other than the cardholder i.e. credit card transactions must only be performed by cardholders to mitigate the risk of inappropriate use.
- Where staff other than the card holder require purchases to be completed via credit card, the relevant member of staff shall complete a "Credit Card Purchase Request Form". The cardholder must perform the transaction.

Lost or Stolen Cards

3.17. The authorised cardholder is to inform the:-

- Westpac Bank (1300 130 961 - 24 hours a day, 7 days a week); and
- Manager of Finance and Administration as soon as they become aware the card issued is lost or stolen.

3.18. If the loss or theft is outside of business hours the credit organisation should be contacted immediately, with the Finance and Administration being notified the next business day.

3.19. The loss or theft of a credit device shall be reported immediately to the Manager of Finance and Administration, who shall notify the credit organisation.

Return of Cards

3.20. The authorised cardholder is to return any cards held with all tax receipts not yet submitted to the Manager of Finance and Administration on termination of employment or when asked to do so by the Chief Executive Officer or Council..

3.21. Upon return of the credit card, the Manager Finance and Administration will destroy the card and arrange with the credit facility provider for the cancellation of the corporate card.

Requirement to Audit the use of Corporate Cards

3.22. An audit of credit card transactions will be conducted in line with Council's Internal Audit Program by the Internal Auditor.

3.23. The Council's internal auditor will conduct periodic checks to ascertain that this policy is being strictly complied with by all authorised employees.

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3.24. Credit card limits applied to each corporate card shall be reviewed annually by the Chief Executive Officer and Finance Manager, usage patterns, internal controls and risk relating to credit card use will be reviewed annually, a summary of the review will be documented and referred to the Chief Executive Officer and any changes as required authorised by the Chief Executive Officer in all cases.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

Compliance, monitoring and review

Manager Finance is the responsible officer for the Policy.

The role includes:

- Maintaining the policy
- Investigating breaches and enforcing compliance
- Implementing communications, education and monitoring strategies.

Reporting

5. DEFINITIONS

To assist in interpretation of this policy and associated standards and procedures, the following definitions shall apply:

Council - means the Carpentaria Shire Council.

Corporate Cards - means all cards held under a Council credit card facility. Currently these are the Credit Cards and BP Fuel Cards

Corporate Credit Card Provider - the financial institution that provides Council's Credit Card facility. Currently this is the Westpac Banking Corporation.

Monthly Credit Limit - the dollar limit of the total value of transactions permitted on an individual cardholder's corporate credit card during the billing cycle.

Private Expenditure - refers to any expense that is not related to the Council's business operations. The purchase of gifts, food and other items in relation to non-business activities are private expenditure.

6. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Government Act 2009• Local Government Regulation 2012
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement Policy• Entertainment and Hospitality Policy
Delegations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•
Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•
Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•

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9.4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Attachments:	9.4.1. Monthly report - Normanton Sports Centre ↓ 9.4.2. Monthly pool report ↓ 9.4.3. Library monthly report ↓
Author:	Cherie Schafer - Manager Economic & Community Development
Date:	11 March 2020
Key Outcome:	2.3 – Supporting and growing our tourism industry
Key Strategy:	2.3.1 Operate the visitor information centres at Normanton and Karumba.

Executive Summary:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various activities and programs that are facilitated within the Community, Cultural Services and Economic Development portfolio of Council.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive the Community Development Report; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

1. MATTERS FOR INFORMATION:

1.1 Actions Outstanding from Previous Meetings

Nil outstanding

1.2 Normanton Sports Centre

- Statistics have been provided on the stats and general information for both the Normanton and Karumba Sports Centres for the month of February (attached).

1.3 Karumba and Normanton Swimming Pool Precinct

- Statistics have been provided on the stats and general information for both the Normanton and Karumba Pools for the month of February (attached).
- Temporary shading has been placed over the Normanton Pool while waiting for the replacement shade to be completed.

1.4 Normanton and Karumba Library Statistics

- Statistics have been provided on the stats and general information for both the Normanton and Karumba Libraries for the month of February (attached).
-

BUSINESS PAPERS

1.5 Interagency meeting

- Minutes from the March Interagency meeting handed to Councillors

1.6 Grants information and Applications

- Consultation with sporting groups that utilise the John Henry oval has been held to discussed where to place the new Infrastructure that has been approved through the Sport and Recreation Infrastructure funding. Minutes handed to Councillors.

Previous Grant Outcomes:

- Community Gambling Funds – Normanton Horse Sports Lights - Declined
- Community Gambling Funds – Normanton Races - Approved
- Community Gambling Funds – Carpentaria Shire Council - Approved
- FRRR Haywire Youth Innovation funding - Approved
- RADF 2019/2020 Funding – Approved
- Thriving Communities – Approved
- Community Gambling Fund – Junior Rugby League - Approved
- Community Gambling Fund – Karumba rec Club - Approved
- Gulf Trust Fund – Junior Rugby League – Approved
- Community Gambling Fund – Normanton Stingers – Approved
- Community Gambling Fund – Normanton Childcare parent Committee – Declined
- Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Funding – Approved up to \$1 Million

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Chief Executive Officer – Mark Crawley
- Director Corporate Services – Justin Hancock

Legal Implications:

- Nil

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Within budget.

Risk Management Implications:

- Risks are relatively low - supports Council's aim of engaging with the community as well as providing key activities and facilities.



Normanton Sports Centre

MONTHLY REPORT – FEBRUARY 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

February has seen our daily attendance numbers start off nicely and sadly decrease towards the end of the month. We are setting up 3 activities every day but finding it hard with this heat to keep the game going. The pool, is still getting a nice work out but with the shade being damaged early this year the temperature has increased, and swimmers are complaining that even this is too hot to cool off in.

In February we held Play Group every Monday between 8.45 and 10.45am at the Normanton Water Park where we see 8 mums and there 13 children come down and do different activities every week. On Tuesday we held a nice friendly basketball competition seeing over 15 children to joining in. On Friday 28th February we held our Clean Up Australia Day, starting off at Gulf Christian College and Normanton State School and walking around town keeping our little town spotless. Each person who participated received a free swim and a sausage sizzle for their time and effort. *(please see photo's below)*

ATTENDANCES

Total Attendances for the Month: Approx. 478

Total Attendances for Last Month: Approx. 770

Total Attendances for Centre Programs Weekdays: Approx. Total 478 with an average of 24 people per day

Total Attendances for Centre Programs Weekends: The Centre is currently closed over weekends.

Total Attendances for Partnership Programs: 18 adults and 121 children for Flipside Circus

CALENDAR – Upcoming Events

Every Monday morning from 8.45pm held between the water park and sports center and depending on weather the Normanton Library Play Group for those mums who will be unable to attend the Thursday morning Play Group starting up on Monday 5th March. April 7th and 8th, Deadly Choices are running a 3x3 basketball competition.

PHOTOS FROM EVENTS





Normanton and Karumba Pool Monthly Report – February 2020

Normanton

Statistics

Patrons	January 2020	February 2020
Adults	155	124
Children	536	304
Water Park	326+	100
Total Attendance	1017	528

Normanton opening hours are:

Monday, Wednesday and Friday 2.30pm to 6pm

Tuesday and Thursday 2.30pm to 4.30pm

Saturday and Sunday 1.00pm to 6.00pm

Special Events

Normanton Swimming Club are training twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays and are expected to continue until end of school term.

Normanton State School and Gulf Christian College doing swimming lessons Monday to Friday.

Water aerobics is going strong at 6pm Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights with Amanda Scott.

General Update

During the month of February, the water park operated effectively. Unfortunately, we have had to close the pool due to chlorine overdosing as the fail safe was switched off, I have called the Normanton Water Boys in to reinstate it, but still having dosing issues. The average pool temperature this month was 34°C and the water park temperature was 32°C, thank goodness for the overcast days dropping both the pool and water park temperature by 2-3°.

Over the next day or so, the Normanton Town Crew will be down to put up 3 x large (9mx6m) SES tarps, to help keep the pool temperature down.

The good news is with this warmer weather, the pool and water park are getting heavily used and being enjoyed by all.

Karumba

Statistics

Patrons	January 2020	February 2020
Adults	133	135
Children	234	89
Water Park	36	23
Total Attendance	403	247

Karumba opening hours

Monday to Sunday 10am-6pm

Saturday & Sunday 1pm - 6pm

Public Holidays 1.00pm-6.00pm

Special events

Clean Up Australia Day was a great turnout, was a great way to cool off with a swim.

General update

Pool temp has been at 30 degrees most of the month. The waterpark has been sitting on 35 degrees.

With no shade on the Normanton Pool we have had a few Normanton residence come in enjoying the pool.

The plant room is running effectively and Waianga has fixed the issue with the sunken valve pit at the back of the plant room which will now stop the overflow of water running out the back.

Statistics - Carpentaria Library Services	Normanton			Karumba		
	Feb-19	Feb-19	Feb-20	Feb-18	Feb-19	Feb-20
Monthly Walk-Ins	126	138	67	135	182	145
Number of library loans	96	121	89	114	69	87
Number of people utilising the internet	16	48	32	5	13	7
Number of new members	4	6	2	4	1	1
Total Hours Public Internet Usage	10	24.5	9	2.5	13	4.5
Total hours open to the public	80	80	60	80	80	80

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9.5 COMMUNITY DONATIONS AND SUPPORT

Attachments:	NIL
Author:	Cherie Schafer - Manager Economic & Community Development
Date:	13 March 2020

Key Outcome:	2.2 – Council supports our community organisations
Key Strategy:	2.2.2 Council provides support for local community organisations.

Executive Summary:

Council receives numerous requests for donations throughout the year. The applications listed in the recommendation are applications that have been received outside of the grant funding round.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council approves the following requests for donation and support:

1. Normanton Gun Club – approve \$500 cash for the annual shoot.
2. Normanton Athletics Club – approve the request to use the oval for training days.
3. Normanton Swim Club – approved request to hold swim trials 13th March 2020.
4. Normanton Bowls Club – approve request to chop down and take three trees to the Normanton land fill.
5. Riverside Christian College – approve request to use rodeo grounds, toilets, showers and kitchen facilities.

Background:

Council advertised its second round of the 2019/2020 Community Donations and Support funding program for events held between January and July 2020. The below applications have been received outside of the funding round.

1. Normanton Gun Club – requests \$600 cash for annual shoot (recommend approving \$500 cash as per previous years)
 2. Normanton Athletics Club – requests to use the oval every Wednesday for training except for school holidays until the end of September. (Estimated value \$6670 recommended for approval)
-

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3. Normanton Swim Club – requests use of the pool for swim trials 13th March 2020
Estimated Value \$200 (approved by Council's CEO and MECD officer)
4. Normanton Bowls Club – requests council to chop down three trees and take to Normanton Land Fill. (Estimated cost \$2000 – recommended for approval)
5. Riverside Christian College – requests use of the rodeo grounds, toilets, showers and kitchen from 29 June to 6 July 2020 for Youth development Program. (Estimated cost \$2000 recommended for approving as per previous years)

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Mark Crawley - Chief Executive Officer
- Justin Hancock - Director Corporate Services
- External Stakeholders (applicants)

Legal Implications:

- Nil

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Within budget.

Risk Management Implications:

- Risks are within normal operational parameters.

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9.6 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND GUIDELINES

Attachments: 9.6.1. Community Engagement Policy - POL_E_CSC_001 [↓](#)
9.6.2. Community Engagement Guidelines [↓](#)

Author: Cherie Schafer - Manager Economic & Community Development

Date: 12 March 2020

Key Outcome: 7.1 - A Shire governed in consultation and partnership with the community

Key Strategy: 7.1.1 Ensure leadership and decision making is transparent, accountable and represents the current and future interests of the region's communities.

Executive Summary:

All Councillors and staff are required to discharge their duties in accordance with the local government principles defined in the *Local Government Act 2009*. One of these principles is the “*democratic representation, social inclusion and meaningful community engagement*”.

Community engagement is defined as “a way to improve communities by identifying and addressing local ideas, concerns and opportunities by involving the public in certain processes that affect them and their community”.

Council acknowledges the diverse communities within its local government area, each with its own perspective, knowledge and priorities. It also recognises that there is not one right way to engage or one method of engagement that is, by default, better than any other.

The Community Engagement Policy and Guidelines presented to Council establishes the framework for effective community consultation and the procedures Council will follow to achieve enhanced community participation in the local government decision making process.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council adopts the Community Engagement Policy and the Community Engagement Guidelines.

Background:

Community engagement is the process of sharing information and consulting members of the community about their views.

Incorporated in the Community Engagement Policy and Guidelines, are the differing levels of the Public Participation Spectrum framed by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2). These levels of public participation assist Council in developing the most appropriate strategies when engaging with the community.

These levels of public participation are detailed in the following table.

Level	Definition
-------	------------

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Inform	To provide information to increase understanding of Council decisions, activities and issues and to increase access to services.
Consult	To obtain public feedback on proposals, usually putting forward options, alternatives which will be considered in arriving at a decision.
Involve	To work with the community throughout a process, incorporating ideas and concerns into the decision making and where they will be directly reflected in the final decision.
Collaborate	To partner with the community on each aspect of the decision making process seeking direct advice & ideas to formulate the decision.
Empower	To place the final decision-making in the hands of the community, implementing what is decided.

Community engagement activities undertaken by Council endorse the core principles of integrity, inclusion, deliberation and influence.

Accordingly, there are many benefits to be derived by Council through adopting the attached policy and guidelines and having these practices compliment normal business operations and some of these benefits include:

- A stronger democracy
- Greater accountability and transparency
- A stronger and more connected community
- More inclusive decisions and services
- Greater community ownership of decisions made on its behalf
- More effective and relevant decision making

Consultation (Internal/External):

- This policy has been reviewed and endorsed by Senior Management prior to presentation to Council for adoption.

Legal Implications:

- With Council having effective and inclusive community engagement processes integrated within its business operations, ensures that it is complying with its statutory obligations contained in the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Community engagement is embedded into Council's operational practices, therefore any costs incurred will be covered within annual budget.

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Risk Management Implications:

- Having effective community engagement processes and practices to inform Council's decision-making process actually assists in mitigating risks as the community can have a real sense of ownership of the decisions made on its behalf



Community Engagement Policy

Policy Details

Policy Category	Council Policy
Date Adopted	18 March 2020
Endorsed by	Chief Executive Officer
Approval Authority	Council
Effective Date	19 January 2012
Policy Version Number	2
Policy Owner	Manager Economic and Community Development
Contact Officer	Cherie Schafer
Review Date	April 2024

Supporting documentation

Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government Act 2009 Local Government Regulation 2012 Planning Act 2016
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Engagement Guidelines
Delegations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Plan 2017 - 2022 International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)

Version History:

Version	Adopted	Comment	eDRMS #
1	19/01/2012	Council Resolution 0112/027	
2	1/03/2020	Council Resolution	



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Intent

Section 4 of the *Local Government Act 2009* details the local government principles and one of these principles is "democratic representation, social inclusion and meaningful community engagement;". Accordingly this policy establishes guidelines to be followed when conducting community engagement activities, to align with Council's required standards and the expectations of the community.

Scope

This Policy applies to elected members of Council, all employees and any consultants engaged by Council.

Policy Statement

Community engagement is defined as "a way to improve communities by identifying and addressing local ideas, concerns and opportunities by involving the public in certain processes that affect them and their community".

Council acknowledges the diverse communities within its local government area, each with its own perspective, knowledge and priorities. It also recognises that there is not one right way to engage or one method of engagement that is, by default, better than any other.

Therefore it is Council intention to apply a wide variety of community engagement methodologies appropriate to the level of engagement, the complexity of the topic/project under discussion, and the desired outcome of any specific engagement.

However it should be noted that community engagement does not replace but rather informs the decision-making functions of Council and the responsibility for the final decision solely rests with Council.

Community Engagement Principles

Council endorses the following community engagement principles from the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2):

Principle	Definition
Integrity	when there is openness and honesty about the scope and purpose of the engagement.
Inclusion	when there is an opportunity for a diverse range of values and perspectives to be freely and fairly expressed and heard.
Deliberation	when there is sufficient and credible information for dialogue, choice and decisions, and when there is space to weigh options, develop common understanding and to appreciate respective roles and responsibilities.
Influence	when people have input in deciding how they participate, when policies and services reflect their involvement and when their impact is apparent.



In addition to processes for the non-indigenous community, Council is committed to providing processes that are appropriate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, in order for them to participate in and contribute to community engagement in a meaningful way.

Public Participation

Public Participation Spectrum is a tool developed by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2). It represents differing levels of participation across a continuum. The Spectrum moves from informing the public, which involves the lowest level of public participation, through to consultation, engagement and empowering, which requires the greatest degree of community participation, trust and delegation.

The further along the Spectrum, the process involves a greater commitment to the relationship between Council and participants from the community. Each of the levels is legitimate, depending on goals, time frames, resources and levels of interest in the decision to be made.

Community Engagement

Community Engagement for the purposes of this policy is applied in accordance with the differing levels of the Public Participation Spectrum framed by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2).

The term is interchangeable with public participation for the purpose of this policy and covers the following activities:-

Level	Definition
Inform	To provide information to increase understanding of Council decisions, activities and issues and to increase access to services.
Consult	To obtain public feedback on proposals, usually putting forward options, alternatives which will be considered in arriving at a decision.
Involve	To work with the community throughout a process, incorporating ideas and concerns into the decision making and where they will be directly reflected in the final decision.
Collaborate	To partner with the community on each aspect of the decision making process seeking direct advice & ideas to formulate the decision.
Empower	To place the final decision-making in the hands of the community, implementing what is decided.

Community Engagement Triggers

Whilst Council can engage with the community on any matter at any time, the following instances describe when community engagement must be undertaken:

- It is a requirement under legislation. There are a number of legislative requirements and standards that apply to Local Government and its decision making.
- It is a requirement under a funding agreement. Engagement may be an obligation attached to the receipt of Government funding;



The following situations describe when community engagement should be undertaken however this is not an exhaustive list:

- Council resolves to undertake community engagement on a matter or issue before determining an appropriate course of action.
- A council operated community service, facility, community focused policy or event is to be introduced, changed or discontinued, which may impact on the community.
- Introduction of a new development, service or program that may affect community members.
- There may be a potential impact on surrounding neighbours
- Council wants to monitor customer satisfaction with Council services and/or facilities
- There is a level of controversy or sensitivity about a certain matter or issue

Council will apply the relevant community engagement level appropriate to the issue, project or activity under consideration dependent upon its significance and complexity in accordance with the desired outcomes and objectives of the matter before Council.

Community Engagement Performance

When undertaking community engagement activities Council will, at the outset:

- establish the nature of the engagement;
- the objectives of the engagement;
- the time frame;
- the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved;
- the limitations and scope of the public participation.

Consultation with the community will occur in sufficient time to utilise the results in informing the decision making processes and early enough to help identify issues at the beginning of the process when major strategies, policies and decisions are involved.

The communications to the community will be clear about the timeframe and stage at which community and specific stakeholders' input will be required.

Community engagement tools employed will target community diversity and ensure that communities are demographically represented, socially included and meaningfully engaged in decisions that affect them.

Council will inform all stakeholders of the outcome of significant community engagement exercises in a timely and open manner.

Following each community engagement activity, a review of the performance will be undertaken to measure the effectiveness and any opportunities for improvement.

Whilst it is not possible to consult with the community on every issue, Council would like to ensure that the community is as well informed as it can be on major issues, plans and projects, and has opportunities through community consultation to enhance Council's decision-making.

Benefits of Effective Community Engagement

Council is committed to "Working for Our Community" and through effective community engagement there are many benefits to be derived which include:

- A stronger democracy



- Greater accountability and transparency
- A stronger and more connected community
- More inclusive decisions and services
- Greater community ownership of decisions made on its behalf
- More effective and relevant decision making

Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
Community Engagement	Is the process of sharing information and consulting members of the community about their views.
Consultation	Gaining community input, feedback or alternatives on Council matters.

Adopted by Council "Date" by Resolution "Number"

Mark Crawley
Chief Executive Officer



Community Engagement Policy Guidelines

Policy Details

Policy Category	Council Policy Guidelines
Date Adopted	18 March 2020
Endorsed by	Chief Executive Officer
Approval Authority	Council
Effective Date	19 January 2012
Policy Version Number	2
Policy Owner	Manager Economic and Community Development
Contact Officer	Cherie Schafer
Review Date	April 2024

Supporting documentation

Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government Act 2009 Local Government Regulation 2012 Planning Act 2016
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Engagement Policy
Delegations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Supporting Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Plan 2017 - 2022 International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Community Engagement in Queensland Local Government, A Guide Engaging Queenslanders, Community Engagement in the Business of Government, Queensland Government Department of Communities

Version History:

Version	Adopted	Comment	eDRMS #
1	19/01/2012	Council Resolution 0112/029	
2	18/03/2020	Council Resolution	



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Introduction

These guidelines apply to all aspects of Council's operations and community engagement activities and are to be implemented in conjunction with Council's Community Engagement Policy which is consistent with the local government principles (*Local Government Act 2009*).

The local government principles are—

- (a) transparent and effective processes, and decision-making in the public interest; and
- (b) sustainable development and management of assets and infrastructure, and delivery of effective services; and
- (c) democratic representation, social inclusion and meaningful community engagement; and
- (d) good governance of, and by, local government; and
- (e) ethical and legal behaviour of councillors and local government employees.

A genuine, consistent and committed approach to community engagement by all Council staff, councillors and contractors engaged by Council will lead to improved decision-making and improved outcomes for the Carpentaria community.

What is Community Engagement?

Community engagement is any process that involves the public in problem solving or decision making and uses that public input to make decisions.¹

When is Community Engagement Required?

A local government must consult with the community when:

- it is required by legislation;
- an issue may have potential impacts on the health, safety or well-being of any community member.

A local government should consult with the community when:

- any proposed changes will impact on current users/customers of a Council service or facility;
- any proposed changes will affect the rights or entitlements of community members, including minority groups;
- there is potential impact on surrounding neighbours;
- the Council wants to identify community issues, needs and priorities;
- the Council wants to monitor customer satisfaction with Council's services and facilities;
- there is a level of controversy or sensitivity about a particular issue; or
- there is conflict among community members about an issue.

In all instances, the level and type of engagement undertaken should be appropriate to the topic or issue²

¹ International Association of Public Participation Australasia (IAP2)

² Community Engagement in Queensland Local Government, A Guide.



Who is Responsible for Community Engagement?

Community engagement is the responsibility of all staff, elected Councillors and consultants appointed by Council.

Council will decide the high level strategic issues on which it will engage with the community. These issues will be linked to an identified corporate plan priority or a significant emerging regional issue.

Councillors have responsibility for engaging with their local communities. Council staff has responsibility for engaging the community in their day to day business activities and on agreed projects and activities. In doing so, staff will consult with the Councillors in order to establish the engagement techniques that will be used.

Community Engagement Planning, Implementation and Review

Community engagement activities undertaken by Carpentaria Shire Council endorse the core principles of integrity, inclusion, deliberation and influence. Council staff must consider the following matters during the planning, implementation and review phases of community engagement:

1. Identify the program or service issue.
 - What is the issue?
 - Are there any anticipated risks or challenges?
 - Have any decisions already been made?
 - What are the genuinely non-negotiable issues?
2. Define the engagement objectives.
 - What are the objectives of an engagement process?
 - What are the limitations and constraints in the engagement process?
 - Is consensus decision making a goal?
3. Identify the engagement participants.
 - Who are the stakeholders (program/service users, providers, regulators etc)?
 - Who should be involved in the engagement process?
 - Do specific population groups need to be targeted (e.g. the elderly, youth, people with disabilities, Indigenous Australians or people from a non-English speaking background)?
 - What is the process for effective consultation with key stakeholders internally and across government?
4. Identify the decision making and approval process.
 - Who are the decision makers?
 - What are the relevant agency decision making processes?
 - What are the key decision making milestones?
 - How will decision makers be kept informed about the process?



5. Decide on the level of engagement (refer to the attached IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum)
 - What level of engagement – information, consultation or active participation – is appropriate to the program/service issue?
 - What level of engagement is appropriate for the participants?
6. Choose the engagement methods and techniques
 - What methods should be used in the engagement process?
 - Are the chosen methods appropriate to the objectives and the participants?
 - Have non-traditional methods been considered?
 - What information is required by engagement participants?
 - What mechanisms are appropriate for conveying information to participants (e.g. pamphlets, letters, PowerPoint presentations, media stories or advertisements etc.)?
 - Is the information relevant, comprehensive and appropriate?
7. Quality control
 - Do those leading the engagement process have effective engagement skills?
 - Would using a skilled facilitator assist in the process?
 - What strategies are to be used to manage expectations or conflict?
8. Maximise the ability of stakeholders to participate
 - What are the possible barriers to participation and the means to overcome them?
 - What are the most appropriate methods to invite participation?
 - Have special interest groups been considered?
 - Has support and advice been obtained from community leaders or organisations on relevant protocols for consulting with community members?
9. Formulate the timetable
 - Is the engagement process a one-off activity, or is it ongoing?
 - Is the timetable realistic?
 - Is the engagement timed to feed into decision making processes?
10. Estimate the resources
 - What resources and staff are required?
 - Is there a need for staff training?
 - Is there a need for external personnel (e.g. a facilitator or mediator)?
 - Is there a need to hire a venue, organise catering etc.?
11. Outcomes and implementation
 - Are the engagement outcomes clearly defined?
 - How will decisions be reached through engagement feed into agency decision making processes?



12. Feedback to participants

- How will engagement participants be provided feedback throughout the process?
- How will they be provided feedback on the final decision and how they contributed to that decision?
- How will the outcomes of the engagement process be conveyed to agency senior management, Councillors and other decision makers?

13. Evaluate the engagement process.

- Has an engagement evaluation process been developed?
- How will a successful engagement process be defined and measured?
- How will the results of engagement be shared across Council, other relevant agencies and across government?
- How will the lessons feed into planning for future engagement strategies?³

Adopted by Council "Date" by Resolution "Number"

Mark Crawley
Chief Executive Officer

³ Engaging Queenslanders, Community Engagement in the Business of Government, Queensland Government Department of Communities.



1. IAP2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SPECTRUM



IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum
 Developed by the International Association for Public Participation

International Association for Public Participation Australasia

INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT

INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
Public Participation Goal:	Public Participation Goal:	Public Participation Goal:	Public Participation Goal:	Public Participation Goal:
To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problems, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
Promise to the Public:	Promise to the Public:	Promise to the Public:	Promise to the Public:	Promise to the Public:
We will keep You informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for direct advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.
Example Techniques to Consider:	Example Techniques to Consider:	Example Techniques to Consider:	Example Techniques to Consider:	Example Techniques to Consider:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fact sheets ● Web Sites ● Open houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public comment ● Focus groups ● Surveys ● Public meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshops ● Deliberate polling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Citizen Advisory ● Committees ● Consensus building ● Participatory decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Citizen juries ● Ballots ● Delegated decisions

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9.7 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - DISASTER RECOVERY REPORT

Attachments:	NIL
Author:	Crystal Ploenges - Community Development Officer
Date:	12 March 2020
Key Outcome:	2.3 - A safe, sustainable and resilient community
Key Strategy:	2.3.5 Develop and implement effective community information and education programs in collaboration with key community stakeholders.

Executive Summary:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various activities and programs that are facilitated by the Community Disaster Recovery Officer.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive the Community Development Disaster Recovery Report; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

1. MATTERS FOR INFORMATION:

1.1 Actions Outstanding from Previous Meetings

Nil

1.2 Carpentaria Health, Wellbeing & Community Safety Expo

The Community Development Officer has sought approval from the Director of Corporate Services for Council to facilitate a Health, Wellbeing & Community Safety Expo in collaboration with various healthcare/safety agencies within the Shire as well as external consultation with disaster preparedness and response agencies. The purpose of the expo will be to enhance community education on healthcare services available to them throughout the year as well as build upon disaster resilience and education.

The Community Development Officer will lead the development and execution of the Expo; however, it will be recommended that various agencies will be empowered in each aspect of the decision-making process to ensure the development of a well-informed program.

Contact has been made with local agencies to gather interest and to date feedback has been positive with many commenting about the need for this event due to current confusion within Community about services. The Community Development Officer has also consulted with Queensland Fire & Emergency Services and the Get Ready Queensland Program for representation and educational presentations on the day.

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1.3 Carpentaria Disaster Recovery Assessments

The Carpentaria Disaster Recovery Assessments have begun with Local Businesses, Schools and Community Groups happily participating in the assessments. Feedback from the Recovery Assessments to date has been very constructive and will be tabled with Council once re-occurring trends have been identified.

Information collected within the Recovery Assessments will inform the Community Recovery Officer on community needs and will ensure community-led recovery.

1.4 Carpentaria Children's Book – Disaster Resilience

The Community Development Officer has proposed the creation of a therapeutic children's book to be written by children of the hire with the assistance of an editor from the Queensland Writers Centre as part of their "Telling Our Stories to the World" program.

The proposed book will allow our younger generations to share their experiences with the world about the 2019 monsoonal flooding event and flooding events in general that occur within our Shire and how our children view and live through these events.

It is proposed that the books be available within our schools and sold at our Visitor Information Centre's. Funds made from the book can then be donated to recovery causes within our Shire.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Chief Executive Officer – Mark Crawley
- Director Corporate Services – Justin Hancock

Legal Implications:

- Nil.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- Within budget.

Risk Management Implications:

- Risks are relatively low – supports Council's aim of engaging with the community as well as providing key activities and facilities.

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10 REPORTS FROM DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING - ROADS & SERVICES

10.1 DOE REPORT

Attachments: NIL

Author: Michael Wanrooy - Director of Engineering

Date: 13 March 2020

Key Outcome: 5.1 - Integrated and timely provision and management of sustainable infrastructure and assets

Key Strategy: 5.1.3 Plan and implement urban improvement works which enhance local character and identify, conserve and improve the region's streetscapes and provide iconic parkland.

Executive Summary:

This report provides information and updates to Council on various activities and programs that are facilitated within the Director Engineering's portfolio.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. receive the Director of Engineering Report; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

1. Actions Arising from Previous Meetings

Reference	Action	Status
A1117-08	Construct a 1.8 metre plastic coated cyclone mesh fence around Kath Alexander Park. ➤ Work is nearly completed. Waiting for side gates to arrive and install.	In Progress
A0318-18	Liaise with TMR to obtain approval to install a pedestrian crossing on Landsborough Street in the vicinity of the Stop Shop ➤ I was unofficially told by a TMR employee that they are planning the Main Street upgrade in Normanton for next year. I will discuss the crossing as part of the project.	In Progress
1/11/2018	Relocate and extend tie-downs to northern side of a aircraft parking area. ➤ Materials for tie-downs delivered to stores. Put into works program. New boundary between RPT and light aircraft apron finalised on new line marking plans.	In Progress
1/11/2018	Investigate and prepare a report including scope of works and estimate of costs to reinstate the grid on the Old Croydon Road for Councils consideration.	Not Started

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Reference	Action	Status
	➤	
April 19	Assess the possibility of closing this road area and creating a playground/park in this area.	Not Started
Sept 19	<p>Cr Bawden requested that the Director of Engineering arrange for an audit to be undertaken on all Council Buildings and Footpaths, with a strategy to be implemented to introduce disability access to these assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An audit has been completed. An estimate shall be prepared for June 2020 budget. Refer Attachment A – Normanton Sidewalk Accessibility ➤ An audit will be undertaken for Karumba footpaths within the next few weeks. 	In Progress
	<p>Look at the line marking at Karumba business district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arranging line marking quotes. Plans received from Erscons. 	In Progress

2. Miscellaneous Projects

- 2.1. Colin Charger and Council crew are undertaking emergent works on the Normanton Burketown road. They should be completed by 13th March. They will then move to the Leichhardt to Augustus Road to undertake emergent works.
- 2.2. Hatchery Shed –The walkway between the Hatchery and the Barramundi Discovery Centre is well underway, the walkway slab is complete, and columns installed. The electrical work is 90% completed. Plumbing works are well advanced.
- 2.3. Wayne Miller's crew have nearly completed installing the fence around the Kath Alexander Park in Karumba. They are waiting for the side gates to complete the works. There were some issues as parts of the fencing materials for this project has gone missing and had to be replaced. It is suspected materials were taken to complete the carpark fencing at the Barramundi Discovery Centre. They are currently back in Normanton starting the N150 pavers project.
- 2.4. Terry Casey's RMPC crew are hand mowing and spraying herbicide on State Controlled Roads.
- 2.5. Shelton Turner's Crew - They are slashing between Normanton and Cloncurry, undertaking hand mowing around depot and town, they are also slashing at Karumba using the Council's tractor and slasher. The area is still saturated in sections.
- 2.6. Gibson Charger's Crew – Slashing between Normanton and Croydon.

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- 2.7. Greg Brooks – Slashing between Karumba and Brannigan’s Creek. A lot of the areas are still too wet. Moved to the Cloncurry boundary to start slashing from the Burke and Wills hotel end towards Normanton.

3. Update on Flood Damage Works

- 3.1. Council is preparing 6 camps for flood damage works to accommodate local contractors.

4. Trades Report

- 4.1. 36 Woodward – 100% complete
- 4.2. 38 Woodward Street: 70% complete undertaking maintenance repairs.
- 4.3. 23 Woodward Street – 70% completed, currently installing kitchen. Painting of internal walls being arrange
- 4.4. 2 Norman Street - 90% completed. Arranging blinds and finalising electrical works.
- 4.5. Trades Shed – installed electrical conduits – Shed on order.

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Photo: Work being done on 2 Norman Street – completed kitchen.

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Photo: Work being done on 23 Woodward Street – installing kitchen.

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Photo: Installing electrical conduits for the Trades Shed.

5. New Projects/Grant Applications

5.1. Nil

6. Reports

6.1. Nil

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10.2 NDRRA/QDRF REPORT

Attachments:	10.2.1. Appendix A - QRA18 Expenditure Summary ↓
	10.2.2. Appendix B - QRA18 Completion ↓
	10.2.3. Appendix C - QRA19 Expenditure Summary ↓
	10.2.4. Appendix D - QRA19 Completion ↓
	10.2.5. Appendix E - Betterment Projects ↓
	10.2.6. Appendix F - TMR19 89B REPA Submitted ↓
	10.2.7. Appendix G - TMR19 89B REPA Approved ↓
	10.2.8. Appendix H - TMR19 89B Quantity comparison ↓

Author: John Martin - Consultant Engineering

Date: 11 March 2020

Key Outcome: 5.2 - A safe and sustainable road network

Key Strategy: 5.2.1 Plan and deliver a safe, sustainable and efficient road network.

Executive Summary:

QRA18 REPA is currently 97% complete with only minor roads remaining to be constructed prior to the June 30, 2020 deadline.

QRA19 REPA submissions (1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 approved, 5 approved in principle) have a total estimated RV in excess of \$60million.

QRA20 has been activated for CDO, EW and REPA.

QRA have approved seven (7) betterment projects with a further seven (7) under consideration.

TMR19 REPA contract has been issued at less than 4% of Council's assessment.

TMR19 Betterment contract for 89B (\$5.5million) has been awarded to Council for construction in 2020.

The 2020 Plant Hire Tender has been assessed and all tenderers have been notified in writing of their outcome.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. accepts the NDRRA/QDRF Report as presented; and
2. that those matters not covered by resolution be noted.

Background:

2018 QRA Restoration

1. The QRA18 Program (\$13.8million construction value) is approximately 97% complete and has a forecast final construction cost of \$19.6million. Refer Appendix A and B.
2. Recent benchmarking (based on the 2018 construction season) confirmed the actual construction costs are approximately 40% higher than the RV rates. Updated

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benchmarking rates have been approved for the QRA19 program of works and the variance for the QRA18 project will be finalised during the close out process.

3. QRA18 construction work has ceased for the wet season. The remaining roads to be constructed prior to June 30, 2020 are Karumba Pipeline, Normanton Gun Club, Ten Mile, Warrenvale Access, Wernadinga Access, Glenore Pump Station Access, Rutland Plains Access and Sawtell Access for a total construction RV of approximately \$600K.
4. Construction will recommence as soon as possible in 2020 once roads dry out sufficiently and prior to the June 30 deadline.

2019 QRA Event

1. Due to significant rainfall and flooding from the North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough (25 January to 14 February), Carpentaria Shire has been “activated” for Counter Disaster Operations (CDO), Emergency Work (EW), Restoration of Essential Public Assets (REPA) and Category D betterment funding.
2. QRA19 REPA is expected to be in excess of \$60million, distributed as follows:
 - Submission 1 (Principal Roads) RV \$23 million. Approved and 30% prepayment paid to Council.
 - Submission 2 (Dunbar to Kowanyama Road) – Project RV \$7.3million. Approved and 30% prepayment paid to Council.
 - Submission 3 (Secondary Roads) – Project RV \$12.1million. Approved and 30% prepayment paid to Council.
 - Submission 4 (Southern Roads) – Project RV \$13.6million. Approved and 30% prepayment awaiting.
 - Submission 5 (Northern Roads) – Project RV approx. \$10.1million. Compliance and VFM approved, awaiting final outcome and prepayment.
 - Submission 6 (Town Streets, Flood gauges, MR Crossing) – Project RV approx. \$0.85 million. Approved and 30% prepayment awaiting.
3. Works have ceased for the wet season with construction on Iffley Road reaching approximately 52% completion (refer Appendix C and D).
4. Construction will recommence as soon as possible in 2020 once roads dry out sufficiently.

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5. QRA has approved the following seven betterment projects:
- Normanton to Burketown pavement improvements and sealing CH37.458 – 43.185 – Project RV \$3.1million, Construction value \$2.5million.
 - Normanton to Burketown Pavement improvements and sealing CH53.218 – 55.742 – Project RV \$0.96million, Construction value \$0.76million.
 - Burke and Wills Monument Road pavement improvements (\$138,000).
 - Little Bynoe North Approach works (\$346,000 - 50% complete).
 - Critters Camp Communication (\$150,150 – 100% complete).
 - Monsoon Trough Flood Impact Study (\$60,000).
 - Desludging of the Normanton Sewerage Lagoon (\$734,508).
6. Seven (7) additional QRA Betterment projects have been submitted to QRA and are awaiting an outcome – refer Appendix E.

2020 QRA Event

1. Due to significant rainfall and flooding from the Queensland Monsoonal Flooding event (23 January to 3 February 2020), Carpentaria Shire has been “activated” for Counter Disaster Operations (CDO), Emergency Works (EW) and Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets (REPA).
2. Damage assessments are underway with approximately half of the Shire roads assessed. Far northern roads are not yet accessible and will be assessed when water levels recede.
3. Emergency work has commenced on Normanton to Burketown Road with additional crews to start emergency work progressively throughout March.
4. CDO claim (\$3,600) for search and rescue operations has been submitted to QRA for reimbursement.

2019 TMR

1. TMR19 Emergency Works have been approved in full and payment of approx. \$3.7million received by Council.
2. TMR19 REPA has been assessed by TMR and the revised scope is currently being reviewed by Council Officers. Council applied for 247km of treatment on 89B with

BUSINESS PAPERS

7.7km approved by TMR. Appendix F, G and H compare the quantity of approved treatment on 89B to adjacent Shire roads.

3. TMR 19 Betterment tender (\$5.5million) has been approved for construction in 2020.

2020 Plant Hire Tenders

1. The Request for Tender was released on Friday 22 November 2019 and tender submissions closed on 10th of January 2020.
2. All tenders have been assessed and deemed either conforming, non-conforming or minor non-conforming. Letters have been sent to all tenderers with minor non-conforming tenderers given the opportunity to supply additional supporting information to become conforming.

Consultation (Internal/External):

- Chief Executive Officer – Mark Crawley
- Director of Engineering – Michael Wanrooy
- ERSCON Consulting Engineers – John Martin and Nick Lennon

Legal Implications:

- Nil.

Financial and Resource Implications:

- QRA17 Trigger Point contribution - \$33,443
- QRA17 10% Council contribution to day labour - \$170,443.56
- QRA18 Trigger Point contribution - \$29,085
- QRA18 10% Council contribution to day labour - \$176,982.87
- QRA19 Trigger Point contribution - \$32,408
- QRA19 10% Council contribution to day labour - \$21,994.64

Risk Management Implications:

- Low – QRA18 – Impacts to the construction programme from other Council projects and absenteeism.
- Low – QRA19 – Large scope of work to be completed prior to the June 30, 2021 deadline. Additional resources can be engaged to ensure deadline is met.

CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL
SUMMARY OF QRA18 EXPENDITURE

CURRENT
Project Completed

29/02/2020
96.5%

Forecast Project Expenditure to RV Ratio

1.67



Submission 1 - CSC.50.18					
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Glencoe to Miranda Downs Road	\$ 2,050,012.00	\$ 3,252,631.48	100%	1.59	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
TOTAL	\$ 2,050,012.00	\$ 3,252,631.48			

*Expected expenditure ratio is the ratio of final expenditure divided by the recommended value. (i.e. 1.5 is 50% over budget, 0.8 is 20% under budget)

Submission 2 - CSC.56.18					
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Inkerman Road	\$ 710,886.00	\$ 725,668.86	100%	1.02	
Dinah Island Access	\$ 610,025.00	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Porpuraaw Road	\$ 119,540.00	\$ 237.51	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 1,440,451.00	\$ 725,906.37			

Submission 3 - CSC.58.18					
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Clarville Road	\$ 685,291.00	\$ 688,145.56	100%	1.00	
Glencore Access (Surveyors)	\$ 19,435.00	\$ 35,359.74	100%	1.82	Ratio not representative due to small scope of work.
Broadwater to Ilflay Road	\$ 1,212,620.00	\$ 1,941,125.34	100%	1.60	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Wondoola Access	\$ 121,803.00	\$ 89,215.07	100%	0.73	Overlapping costs with Wondoola Bypass.
Wondoola Bypass Road	\$ 280,235.00	\$ 329,749.51	100%	1.18	Overlapping Costs with Wondoola Access.
Ilflay Road	\$ 395,235.00	\$ 780,106.62	100%	1.97	Approved rates for construction too low. Inconsistent works increased costs due to multiple establishments/disestablishments. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
TOTAL	\$ 2,714,619.00	\$ 3,863,701.84			

Submission 4 - CSC.54.18					
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Augustus Downs Access	\$ 8,599.00	\$ 4,258.27	100%	0.50	Ratio not representative due to small scope of work.
Cowan Downs Access	\$ 132,798.00	\$ 92,598.61	100%	0.70	Mobilisation costs shared with adjacent Donors Hill Access.
Donors Hill Access	\$ 85,624.00	\$ 156,638.11	100%	1.83	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Donors Hill to Augustus Downs Road	\$ 354,839.00	\$ 809,943.35	100%	2.28	Constructed simultaneously with 2017 works with overlapping costs booked to this job. Issues with water access. Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Lorraine Access	\$ 46,397.00	\$ 65,140.36	100%	1.40	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Nardoo to Leichardt Road	\$ 17,953.00	\$ 31,187.92	100%	1.74	Ratio not representative due to small scope of work.
Neumayer Valley Access	\$ 69,445.00	\$ 96,739.05	100%	1.39	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Inverleigh Access	\$ 13,694.00	\$ 11,022.00	100%	0.80	Overlapping costs with Normanton to Burketown Road.
Kelwood Access	\$ 201,164.00	\$ 165,312.15	100%	0.82	Cost savings from proximity to Normanton.
McAllister Road	\$ 472,115.00	\$ 1,130,949.28	100%	2.40	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Karumba Pipeline Service Access	\$ 84,974.00	\$ 50,612.52	0%	1.00	
Normanton Gun Club Access	\$ 33,061.00	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Ten Mile Road	\$ 491,052.00	\$ 452,830.33	41%	2.27	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Warrenvale Access	\$ 15,685.00	\$ 804.39	0%	1.00	
Wernadinga Access	\$ 10,707.00	\$ 297.39	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 2,038,107.00	\$ 3,068,333.73			

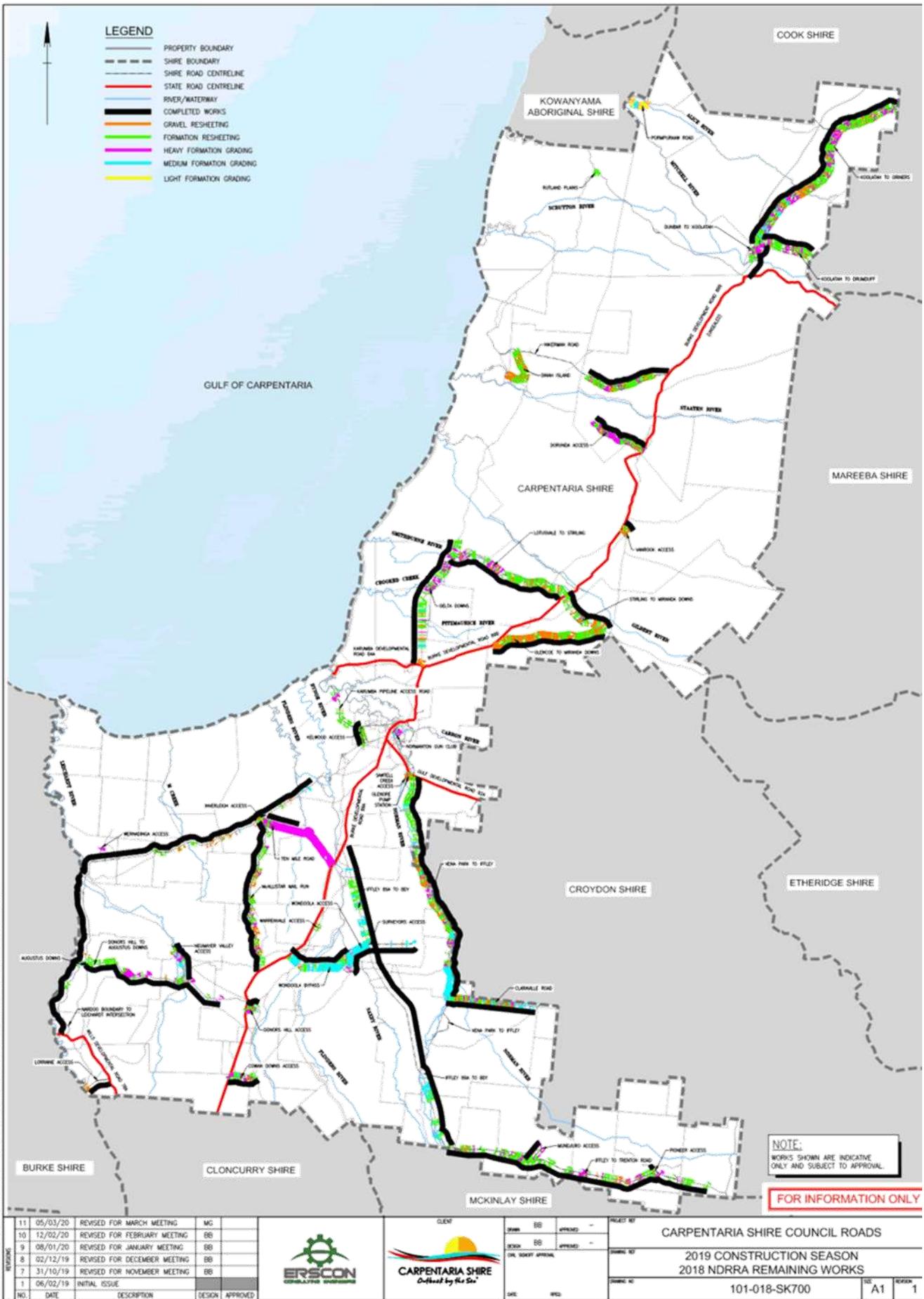
Submission 5 - CSC.52.18					
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Dorunda Access	\$ 584,653.00	\$ 840,471.55	100%	1.44	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Vanrook Access	\$ 122,744.00	\$ 179,263.68	100%	1.46	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
TOTAL	\$ 707,397.00	\$ 1,019,735.23			

Submission 6 - CSC.55.18					
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Normanton to Burketown Road	\$ 600,885.00	\$ 1,923,614.69	100%	3.20	QRA19 works incorrectly booked to QRA18 and currently being assessed prior to transfer. Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
TOTAL	\$ 600,885.00	\$ 1,923,614.69			

Submission 8 - CSC.59.18					
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Iffley to Trenton Road	\$ 604,195.00	\$ 845,612.10	100%	1.40	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Mundjuro Access	\$ 35,479.00	\$ 24,991.46	100%	0.70	Mobilisation and camp costs shared with adjacent Iffley - Trenton Road.
Pioneer Access	\$ 16,622.00	\$ 14,480.74	100%	0.87	Mobilisation and camp costs shared with adjacent Iffley - Trenton Road.
TOTAL	\$ 656,296.00	\$ 885,084.30			

Submission 9 - CSC.62.19					
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Koolatah to Dixie Road	\$ 1,627,301.00	\$ 2,331,552.54	100%	1.43	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Dunbar to Koolatah Road	\$ 110,343.00	\$ 155,466.34	100%	1.41	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Koolatah to Drumduff Road	\$ 310,953.00	\$ 491,823.88	100%	1.58	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Stirling to Miranda Downs Road	\$ 240,727.00	\$ 502,077.56	100%	2.09	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Delta Downs Road	\$ 571,992.00	\$ 1,124,300.68	100%	1.97	Long gravel haul from Lilyvale Pt. Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Lotusvale to Stirling Road	\$ 777,306.00	\$ 1,308,669.47	100%	1.68	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Rutland Plains Access	\$ 2,737.00	\$ -	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 3,641,359.00	\$ 5,913,890.47			

Submission 10 - CSC.60.18					
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Glenore Weir Road	\$ 11,372.00	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Sawtell Creek Access	\$ 6,640.00	\$ -	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 18,012.00	\$ -			



CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL
 SUMMARY OF QRA19 EXPENDITURE



CURRENT **29/02/2020**
Project Completed **12.3%**
Forecast Project Expenditure to RV Ratio **0.96**

Submission 1 - CSC.0004.1819E.REC					
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Iffley Road	\$ 7,965,253.97	\$ 3,683,047.54	52%	0.90	Expected re-establishment costs at the start of 2020 construction season is expected to align expenditure closer to Recommended Value.
Normanton to Burketown Road	\$ 8,345,264.72	\$ -	9%	0.00	Costs incorrectly booked to 2018 Normanton to Burketown Job. Costs to be transferred to this job for work completed.
Donors Hill to Augustus Downs Road	\$ 1,235,778.13	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Dunbar Koolatah Road	\$ 40,500.00	\$ 26,974.62	53%	1.21	Costs incurred to order flood camera parts, camera not yet installed.
TOTAL	\$ 17,586,796.82	\$ 3,710,022.16			

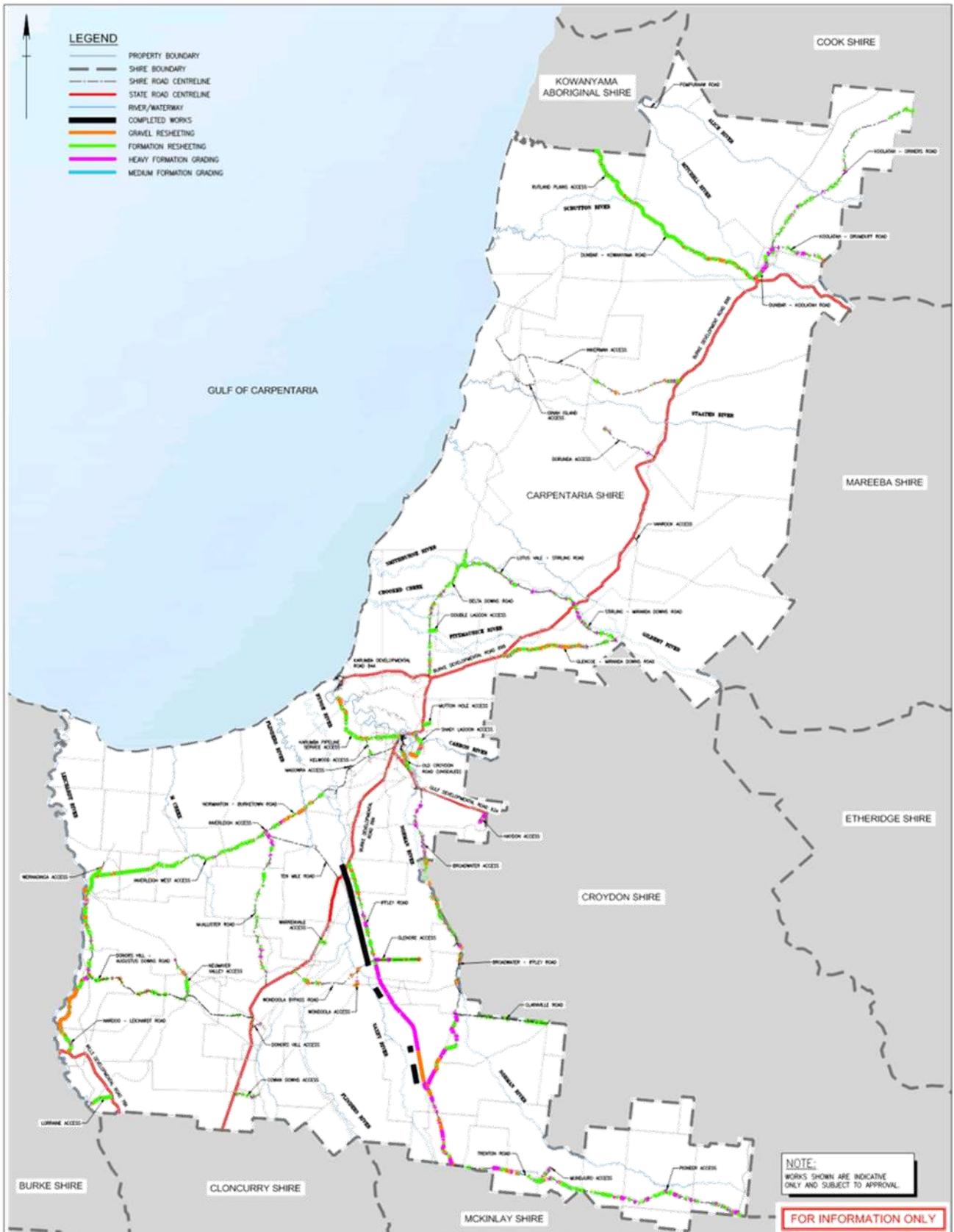
*Expected expenditure ratio is the ratio of final expenditure divided by the recommended value. (i.e. 1.5 is 50% over budget, 0.8 is 20% under budget)

Submission 2 - CSC.0010.1819E.REC					
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Dunbar to Kowanyama Road	\$ 5,772,450.47	\$ -	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 5,772,450.47	\$ -			

Submission 3 - CSC.0009.1819E.REC					
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Koolatah to Diele Road	\$ 1,017,829.19	\$ 5,331.29	0%	1.00	
Trenton Road	\$ 1,087,067.71	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Nardoo to Leichardt Road	\$ 5,457,880.01	\$ -	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 9,562,776.91	\$ 5,331.29			

Submission 4 CSC.0015.1819E.REC					
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Delta Downs Road	\$ 1,234,193.09	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Dorunda Access	\$ 61,616.91	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Double Lagoon Access	\$ 151,260.02	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Dunbar to Koolatah	\$ 621,349.80	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Glencoe to Miranda Downs	\$ 2,336,152.96	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Inkerman Access	\$ 575,844.83	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Koolatah to Drumduff	\$ 400,021.44	\$ 997.67	0%	1.00	
Lotusvale to Stirling	\$ 886,520.02	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Mutton Hole Access	\$ 197,093.65	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Rutland Plains Access	\$ 62,784.92	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Shady Lagoon Access	\$ 706,726.20	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Stirling to Miranda Downs	\$ 714,067.74	\$ -	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 7,949,231.58	\$ 997.67			

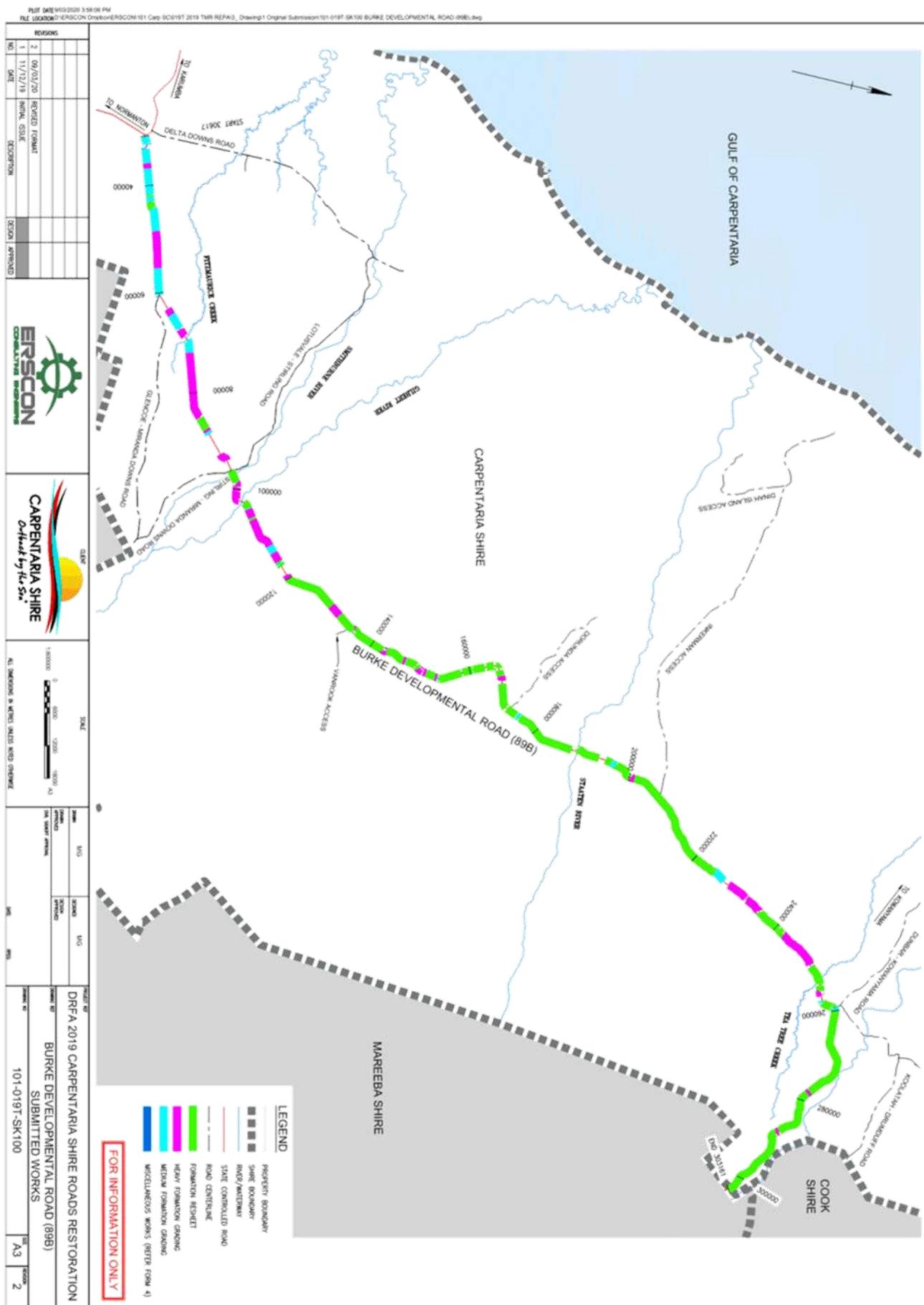
Submission 5 CSC.0019.1819E.REC					
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley	\$ 3,317,286.59	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Broadwater Access	\$ 7,458.24	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Clarville	\$ 631,331.54	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Cowan Downs Access	\$ 192,966.61	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Donors Hill Access	\$ 72,667.33	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Glencoe Access	\$ 909,509.81	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Haydon Access	\$ 195,907.01	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Inverleigh Access	\$ 5,671.11	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Inverleigh Access (Secondary)	\$ 6,592.06	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Inverleigh West Access	\$ 26,659.05	\$ -	0%	1.00	
KBA Pipeline Service Access	\$ 1,631,989.21	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Kelwood Access	\$ 63,632.75	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Lorraine Access	\$ 603,515.79	\$ -	0%	1.00	
McAllister	\$ 917,701.37	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Mundjuro Access	\$ 249,585.23	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Neumayer Valley Access	\$ 346,224.08	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Old Croydon (Unsealed)	\$ 407,664.35	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Pioneer Access	\$ 43,036.66	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Warrenvale Access	\$ 155,485.20	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Wernadinga Access	\$ 358,899.18	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Wondoola Access	\$ 224,681.17	\$ -	0%	1.00	
Wondoola Bypass	\$ 364,937.20	\$ -	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 10,733,401.54	\$ -			

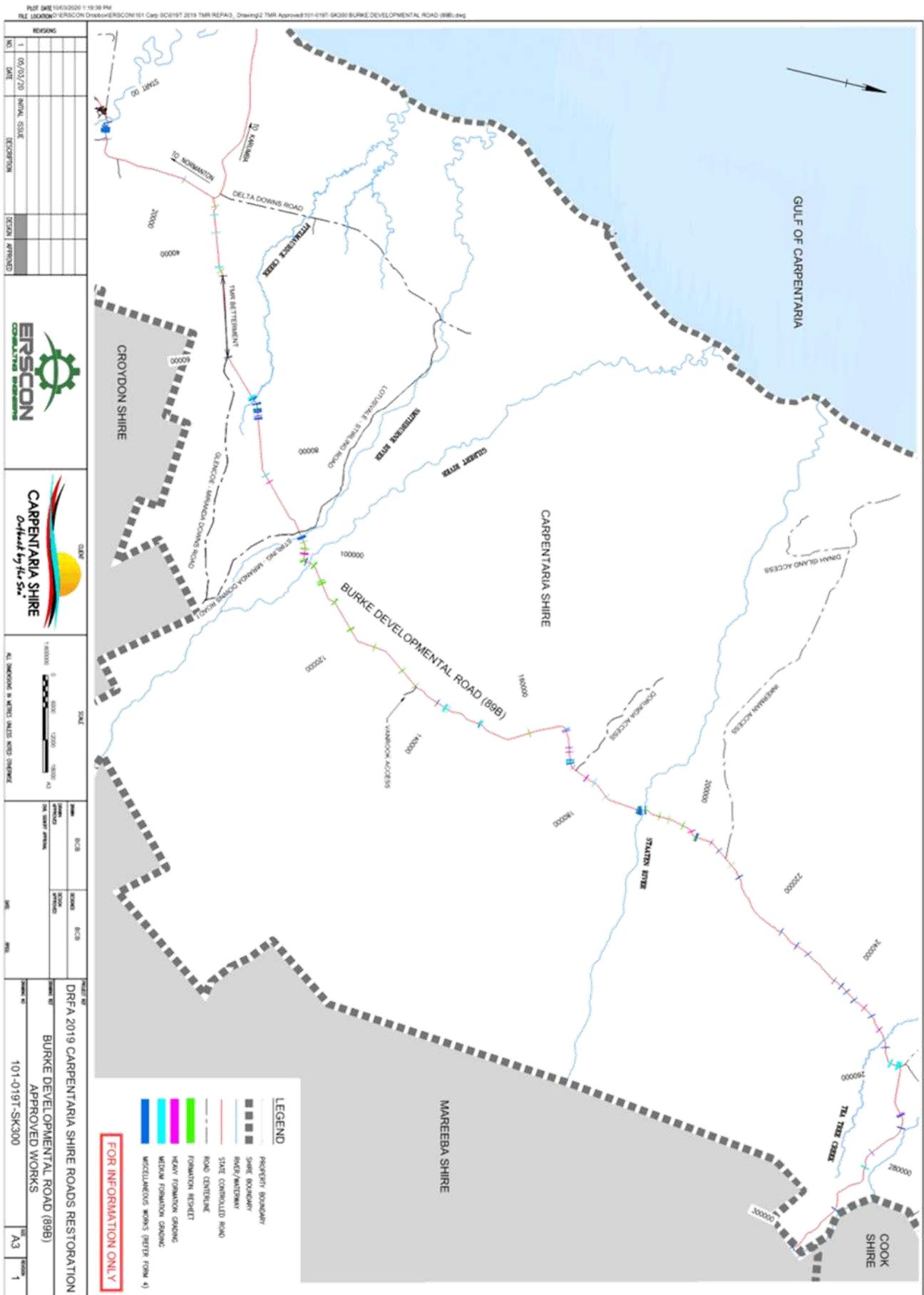


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Betterment Projects Under Assessment

Project no.	Asset	Category	Start CH	End CH	Length	Associated REPA Funding	Betterment Funding	Aplicant Contribution	Estimated TOTAL Project Cost
CSC-EOI-0454	Glenore Weir Scouring	Water					\$ 60,000.00	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00
CSC-EOI-0455	Glenore Weir Pumps	Water					\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00
CSC-EOI-0492	Dunbar-Kowanyama	Betterment	2.342	6.431	4.089	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 650,000.00	\$ -	\$ 890,000.00
CSC-EOI-0493	Dunbar-Kowanyama	Betterment	9.336	11.642	2.306	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 380,000.00	\$ -	\$ 550,000.00
CSC-EOI-0494	Dunbar-Kowanyama	Betterment	12.585	14.069	1.484	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 270,000.00	\$ -	\$ 360,000.00
CSC-EOI-0495	Dunbar-Kowanyama	Betterment	17.76	20.775	3.015	\$ 210,000.00	\$ 480,000.00	\$ -	\$ 690,000.00
CSC-EOI-0496	Dunbar-Kowanyama	Betterment	28.964	31.555	2.591	\$ 145,000.00	\$ 420,000.00	\$ -	\$ 565,000.00





Northern Roads - Length of Treatment Approved

Road	89B		Glencoe-Miranda Downs		Dorunda Access		Stirling-Miranda Downs		Vanrook Access		Inkerman Access		Lotusvale to Stirling		Delta Downs Road	
	2018	2019	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19
Road Length (km)	303	303	47.73	47.73	25.18	25.18	23.45	23.45	2.83	2.83	36.42	36.42	51.25	51.25	55.95	55.95
Gravel Resheet Approved (km)	0	1.76	28.18	16.8	2.16	0	3.16	0.21	1.63	0	5.38	2.55	4.77	0	3.56	1.56
Formation Resheet Approved (km)	0	0	18.81	16.17	9.65	0.43	4.03	9.46	1.17	0	16.7	5.38	20.41	14.26	12.91	19.24
Heavy Formation Grade Approved (km)	0	2.77	0	4.23	12.05	0.48	0.65	5.71	0	0	4.42	1.98	4.03	6.71	5.89	2.01
Medium Formation Grade Approved (km)	0	3.15	0	0.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.62	0
% of Road Approved with Treatment	0.00%	2.53%	98.45%	79.24%	94.76%	3.61%	33.43%	65.59%	98.94%	0.00%	72.76%	27.21%	57.00%	40.92%	42.86%	40.77%
% of Road Approved with Treatment 2018 & 2019	2.53%		177.69%		98.37%		99.02%		98.94%		99.97%		97.91%		83.63%	

BUSINESS PAPERS

10.3 BUILDING AND PLANNING REPORT

Attachments:	NIL
Author:	Elizabeth Browning - Engineering Records Operator
Date:	12 March 2020
Key Outcome:	4.1 - Sustainable urban and rural development
Key Strategy:	4.1.1 Ensure development accords with Carpentaria Shire Council's planning scheme, planning instruments, codes and legislation.

The report is to advise Council of relevant planning and building activities within the Shire for the month of February 2020.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council note and accept the content of the Building and Planning Report as presented.

Background:

Planning Applications Received

DA No.	Applicant	Address	Application Type	Status
I/1816	Carpentaria Shire Council	Site 1: Lilyvale – Lot 76 CP908325	MCU for Extractive Industry – other change	Confirmation Notice issued & Public Notification pending

Planning Applications Approved

DA No.	Applicant	Address	Application Type	Status
Nil				

Building Applications Received

DA No.	Applicant	Address	Application Type	Value
I/2002	William John O'Neill	70 Philp Street Normanton QLD 4890	Demolition of Dwelling	>11000

Building Permits Issued

DA No.	Applicant	Address	Application Type	Value
Nil				

Applications pending waiting on further information (Applicants advised)

BUSINESS PAPERS

DA No.	Applicant	Address	Application Type	Date Received
Nil				

Consultation (internal/external)

- N/A

Legal implications

- N/A

Policy Implications

- N/A

Financial and Resource Implications

- N/A

Risk Management Implications

- Low – risks are within normal operational parameters

BUSINESS PAPERS

- 11 GENERAL BUSINESS**
- 12 CLOSURE OF MEETING**