



18 MARCH, 2020



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING Wednesday, 18 March 2020

BUSINESS PAPERS

NOTICE OF MEETING

COUNCILLORS:

Chairperson

Mayor Jack Bawden 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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ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING Wednesday, 18 March 2020

BUSINESS PAPERS

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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



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.

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	

MEETINGS SCHEDULE



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

perating		
Description	Budget	Year to Date
RE - Operating		
Description	Budget	Year to Date
Governance – Op Expenses	905,000.00	833,681.36
Governance - Depreciation		131,109.74
Elected Members – Op Expenses	593,000.00	341,952.00
Communications – Op Expenses		25,268.94
Major Op Expenses	2,507,000	43,465.70
Property and Leases - Maintenance		1,818.00
apital		
Description	Budget	Year to Date
Governance – Capital Grants	2,595,909.00	79,090.91
RE – Capital		
Description	Budget	Year to Date
Governance - WIP		73,296.18
	Description RE - Operating Description Governance - Op Expenses Governance - Depreciation Elected Members - Op Expenses Communications - Op Expenses Major Op Expenses Property and Leases - Maintenance apital Description Governance - Capital Grants RE - Capital Description	DescriptionBudgetRE - OperatingBudgetDescriptionBudgetGovernance - Op Expenses905,000.00Governance - DepreciationElected Members - Op ExpensesElected Members - Op Expenses593,000.00Communications - Op Expenses2,507,000Property and Leases - MaintenanceapitalDescriptionBudgetGovernance - Capital Grants2,595,909.00RE - CapitalBudget



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



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. <u>Election 2020</u>

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. <u>Corona Virus COVID-19</u>

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years to develop.

Self-hygiene is the best defence.



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



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



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.



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



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 Ontback by the Sea®

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*.

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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
ТАР	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;

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 <u>isolated or localised</u> (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 to 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

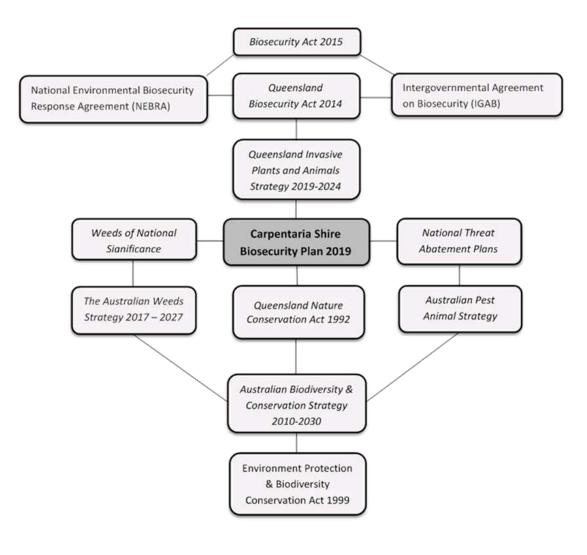
There are various National, State, Regional and Local pest planning frameworks (legislation, strategies, policies, plans and guidelines) which contribute to the management of pests either directly or indirectly as described further in Appendix 2.

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.

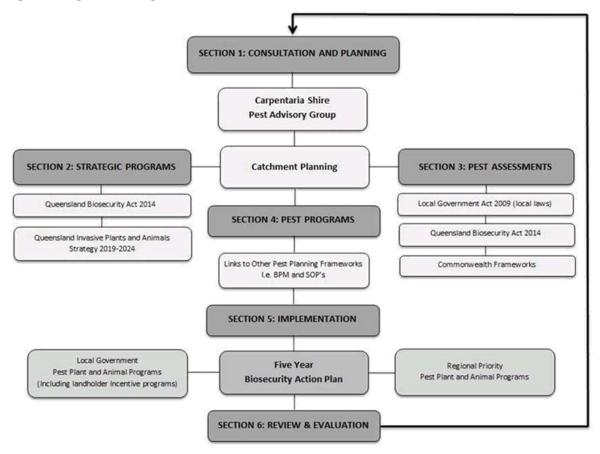


Figure 2: Integrated Planning Framework

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.

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

Table 1: Pest Advisory Group Representatives

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.

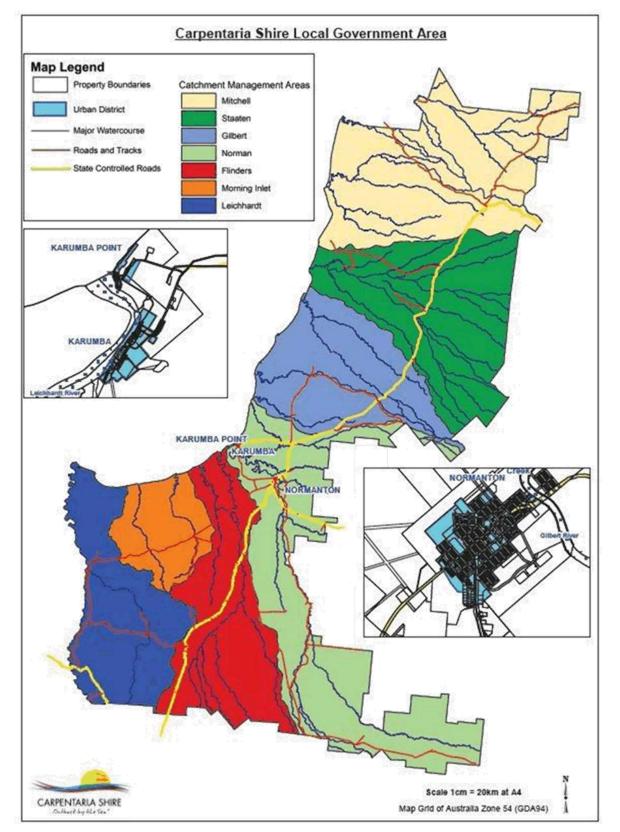


Figure 3: Carpentaria Shire Local Government Area Covered In the Plan

PART B: PEST PROGRAMS

SECTION 2: STRATEGIC PROGRAMS

below in Table 2. 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

how pests can and will be managed in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 2014 and other linking pest planning frameworks. Advisory Group through the initial stages of the stakeholder planning process, with the aim of establishing stakeholder roles, responsibilities and general direction for 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

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

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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.

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# **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

 (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.

<ul> <li>Obligated persons must also minimise the lift</li> <li>Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (Is36)</li> <li>(s48) Local Government must ensure invasiv</li> <li>(s53) Local Government must have a biosect</li> </ul>	Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant a 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.	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.	
Management Obligation	Reasonable	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> <li>See Strategic Program 6: Education and Awareness (Table 8).</li> <li>See Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment (Table 6).</li> </ul>	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of	Establish "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	See Strategic Program 2: Prevention and Preparedness (Table 4).	CSC / All Stakeholders
or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Establish "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.	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.	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.	See Strategic Program 3: Effective Management Systems (Table S).	CSC / 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).	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	<ul> <li>See Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment (Table 6).</li> <li>See Strategic Program 5: Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities (Table 7).</li> </ul>	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.	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

(23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carries or by carrying out an activity, biosecurity event).       Establish "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carries or by carrying out an activity.       Establish "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carries or by carrying out an activity.       • High-risk uncursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas (i.e. roadside, rest areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas (i.e. roadside, rest areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • High-risk uncursion areas, local' roads, property access roads).       • Establish clean down protocol and property and provide disaters for arriving or thigh-risk activities.       • CSC / All Stakeholders         • Use many high-risk uncursions of a	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (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 take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matter s relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) reporting and (S37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)       • Categories 1-7)         • (s48) Local Government must neve invasive biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.       • Consider high-risk pests or constantion in succal Government Area.         • Subscaling advectors of the biosecurity fight high-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. Pacacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.).       • High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. roadside, property access roads).       • CSC / All Stakeholders         • High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. Invasive, biosecurity scess roads).       • High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. roadside, rest areas, tourist site, stock yards, stock routes, stock water       • CSC / All Stakeholders
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<ul> <li>Prevent the deliberate keeping, feeding, sale, dispersal and disposal of restricted and prohibited pests.</li> <li>Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol (for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter) into general operational activities (mustering, maintenance programs etc).</li> <li>Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.</li> <li>Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers).</li> <li>Implement and promote prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol into State and local load maintenance activities to manage risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) from new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter.</li> <li>RMPC - Implement interpretation and reporting protocol at rest areas servicing and other roadside works.</li> <li>NDRA - Implement prevention protocol for contractors including use of IBMD's, funding for rock pad clean down sites and supervisors and key staff commut to clean downs and inspections of "carriers" prior to entering the shift programs to contain 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 boundary.</li> <li>Implement weed and pest animal control programs (baiting / trapping / Shooting) targeting critical habitats (wild dogs and feral pigs) of pest animals with consideration to (home range) property boundaries to minimise minimise</li> </ul>	CSC / Landholders	<ul> <li>Implement catchment based property and site containment measures for <u>all</u> (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Eradication and Containment A, B &amp; C) as listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019.</li> </ul>		consideration.
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Table 5: Strategic Program 3: Effective Management Systems

<ul> <li>Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.</li> <li>Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>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. Obligates 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.</li> <li>Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (Is36) reporting and (357) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)</li> <li>(48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.</li> <li>(631) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Biosecurity Matter compliance with the Act.</li> </ul>	
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Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (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. Obligater reasonable 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 (IS36) reporting and (337) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • (s48) Local Government must have a 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       Stakeholder	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (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 take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter ([\$36] reporting and (\$37] dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7]         • (\$48] Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.         • (\$53] Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the managed within its Local Government Area.         Reasonable and Practical Actions
Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (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 take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects, to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (ISB) reporting and (S37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)       • (48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area.       Stakeholder         Management Obligation       Reasonable and Practical Actions       Stakeholder	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (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 ((3-6) reporting and (3-7) 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.       • Stakeholder         • (523) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.       • Stakeholder         • Management Obligation       Control on the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.       • Stakeholder
Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (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 provent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligate persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the comeasures to provent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (ISG) peporting 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.         • Stakeholder         • Stakeholder         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (S36 and s37)	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (23) 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 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 (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects, to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (§36) reporting and (\$37) dealing with) and lestricted Matter obligations. (Categories 1-7)         • (\$48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.         • (\$53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (536 and \$37)         • CSC / All Stakehold
Upevelop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (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. Obligations reasons 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 (Is36) reporting and (\$37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • (\$48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • (\$53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • (\$53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter and Practical Actions         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (\$36 and \$37)         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (\$36 and \$37)	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (22) 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 who deals with invasive biosecurity matter 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 inimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter ((\$36) reporting and (\$37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1.7)         • (\$48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area.         • Management Obligation         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (\$36 and \$37)    CSC / All Stakeholder
Upevelop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (523) 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 risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) reporting and (37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (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.         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (S36 and s37)       CSC / All Stakeholder	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (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 take all reasonable and gractical measures to the that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) reporting and (337) 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.       • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)       Stakeholder         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)       CSC / All Stakeholder
Upevelop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (523) 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. Obligations for the likelihood or limit the consequences of threat biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity general Biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (ISG) reporting and (S37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • (s48) Local Government must nexure invasive biosecurity matter is managed with) in blace for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter vith in ts Local Government Area.         • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.       Stakehold in the Act.         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)       Stakehold as isted the Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (s3) 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 (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects, to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) 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 vithin its Local Government Area.       • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (S36 and s37)         • Stakehold       • Target Invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • CSC / All Stakehold
Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier or carrier or carriers 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 (rom causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS6) reporting and (37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • (s43) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area.         • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)       CSC / All Stakeholde         • Target Invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       CSC / All Stakeholde       CSC / All Stakeholde	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier
Uevelop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier or carrier or carriers 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 (rom causing a biosecurity establishment, spread) and any adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (\\$37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • (\$48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act:         • (\$53) Local Government must ensure a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Act.         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Actions         • Target Invasive biosecurity as listed the Biosecurity as a listed the Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).         • Declare all pests listed within the biosecurity and for invasive biosecurity and for fund to a number obligations (\$36 and \$37)       CSC / All Stakeholde	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrie or carrie or carrier or carrier or carrie or carrier o
Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier or carriers 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 from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) reporting and (S37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         (48) local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within is Local Government Area.         Management Obligation <ul> <li>Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (S36 and s37)</li> <li>Target Invasive biosecurity at 2014 (appendix 4).</li> <li>Declare all pests listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-declared) under local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined</li> </ul> <ul> <li>Stakeholde</li> <li>Target all pests listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-declared) under local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined</li> </ul>	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier or carriers 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 effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • (48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.         • (553) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • (48) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (S36 and s37)       Stakeholder         • Target Invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • CSC / All Stakehold       CSC
Upevelop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (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. Obligation calling with the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (Is36) reporting and (\$37) dealing within 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.         • Target Invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Target Invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).         • Declare all pests listed the Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • CSC / All Stakehold and non-declared) under local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or 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. Obligation: Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects. To a biosecurity consideration.         Matter state of 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.         Matter state of persons must also minimise that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         (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.       Stakeholder         • Target Invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Target Invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       CSC / All Stakehold         • Declare all pests listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-decla
Upevelop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier or carrier or carriers 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 (rom causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IG36) reporting and (37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • (s53) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.         • Stakeholder         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)         • Target Invasive biosecurity and pasts listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-declared) under local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined         • Stakeholder	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (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. Obligation: Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) 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.         • (S53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • (S53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • Stakeholder         • a sited the Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).         • Declare all posts listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-declared) under local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined       CSC / All Stakehold
Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (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 matter. 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. Obligations for a carrier of sequences 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)       • Cate for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • (s53) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.       • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)       CSC / All Stakeholder         • 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.       CSC	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier or carrier or minimise that 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 effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • (s23) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • (s43) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter volligations (Categories 1-7)         • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter volligations (Categories 1-7)         • (s53) Local Government Must ensure is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.         • (s53) Local Government Obligation       • Target invasive biosecurity matter is accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37) as listed the Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • CSC / All Stakeholder         • Target invasive biosecurity as the divertity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37) as listed the Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Occlare 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.
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Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (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 (refur, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligations (Categories 1-7)         Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS6) reporting and (S7) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)           (48) Local Government must have a biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area.           Management Obligation            Stakeholder          Management Obligations              Stakehold and practical measures biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)            Stakeholder             Stakehold and non-declared and non-focal laws.	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity Act 2014         • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier 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.         • 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.         Management Obligation       Terget Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • Target Invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Target Invasive Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).         • Deleare all pests listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-declared) under local laws.       CSC / All Stakehold CSC         • Support urban district invasive post plant and animal compliance through is a caroos urban and/or rural districts as defined CSC       CSC
Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier or carrier or inminise that 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 effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (154) reporting and (357) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligation (categories 1-7)         Maters relating to Prohibited Matter (154) reporting and (357) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligation (categories 1-7)         (53) Local Government must neasure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area.         Management Obligation <ul> <li>Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37) as is ted the Biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37) by the PAG.              Sc / All Stakehold (SC / All Stakehold (S</li></ul>	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         Obligated person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a cirrier or carrier or carrier 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. Obligation consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter ((\$36) reporting and (\$37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • (\$48) Local Government must have a biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area.         Management Obligation       Target invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with its Local Government Area.         • Target invasive biosecurity at 2014 (appendix 4).       • Target invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Stakeholder         • Support urban district invasive pest bilant and animal compliance through Local Laws.       CSC       CSC       CSC         • Support urban district invasive pest plant and animal compliance through Local Laws.       CSC       CSC       CSC
Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier or carrier or minimise that biosecurity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation.         Obligate persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (is36) reporting and (37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area.         • Management Obligation       • Target Invasive biosecurity matter of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • Stakeholder       • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)       C2 / All Stakehold Stakehold by the PAG.         • Support urban district invasive pest plant and animal compliance through Local Laws.       CSC       CSC	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (523) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity Act 2014         Obligate persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (rom cusing a biosecurity risk (rom, stablishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter obligation.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) 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.         Management Obligation <b>Stakeholder</b> • (S53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • 1 arget invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (S36 and s37)       CSC / All Stakeholder         • as listed 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.       CSC         • by the PAG.       • Support urban district invasive pest plant and animal compliance through Local Laws.       CSC
Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (2.23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity and or an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity matter. Obligation.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) reporting and (S37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)       • (A48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is management of invasive Biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.       • Verter biosecurity matter is management of invasive Biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • (53) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.       • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Act.       • Stakeholder         • (53) Local Government must have a biosecurity matter in accordance with in its Local Government Area.       • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Act.       • Stakeholder         • (53) Local Government area.       • Target Invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Cate all pests listed the Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Cate all pests listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-de	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier or carrier or 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 risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effect, to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (Is36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)       •         • (s48) Local Government must have a biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area.       •         Management Obligation       •       • 1 arget Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Act:       •         • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity matter is biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.       •       Stakeholder         • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity matter biosecurity matter in accordance with the Act:       •       •       •         • (s53) Local Government threa       •       •       •       •       Stakeholder         • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive biosecurity Matter in accordance wit
Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         Is (223) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity and or manimise that biosecurity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity matter. 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 take all reasonable and (337) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) reporting and (337) dealing within at biosecurity risk (from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. <ul> <li>(48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.</li> <li>(53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter with its Local Government Area.</li> <li>• Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Act.</li> <li>• Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)</li> <li>• Support urban district invasive pest plant and animal compliance through Local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined SC / All Stakehold SC / All Stakehold</li></ul>	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (23) 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 Diligation. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effect, to a biosecurity consideration. Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) reporting and (S37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) (S48) Local Government must have a biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area. (S53) Local Government must have a biosecurity blain place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. (S53) Local Government must have a biosecurity ban in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. (S53) Local Government must have a biosecurity ban in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. (S53) Local Government Area biosecurity atter is accordance with the Act: (S55) Local Government Area. (S55) Local Government of Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Act and the Actions (S56 and S37) (S57 / All Stakehold Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4). (S58) Local Government Area and and non-declared and non-declared and non-declared and non-declared acts surban and rural districts as defined by the PAG. (S57 All Stakehold Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4). (S58 Cordinate boas and biosecurity was and biosecurity was and biosecurity was and biosecurity and animal compliance through Local Laws. (S56 Cordinate boas and strict invasive pest plant and animal compliance through Local Laws. (S57 Cordinate boas and rural districts file. Neem, Calotroop, keeping of CSC (S56 Cordinate boas and strict invasive post plant and animal compliance through Local Laws. (S57 Cordinate boas and
Develop and implement integrated practices for managing and minimising the impacts of invasive plants and animals.         Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         (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 matter. Obligation:         Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or immise that biosecurity risk (rontry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IG36) reporting and (S37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (calegories 1-7)         (s48) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         Management Obligation       Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter obligations (calegories 1-7)         • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with in ts Local Government Area.       Stakeholder         Management Obligation       • Target Invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Stakehold and sortos (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)       CSC / All Stakehold strict invasive pest plant and animal compliance through Local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined by the PAG.       CSC         • Ensure subordinate local laws and biosecurity someples are implemented across urban and rural districts (i.e. Neem, Calotrope, keeping of CSC       CSC	Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014         • (c23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity and re or a carrier or raniamise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.         • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IG36) reporting and (S37) dealing within at local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.         • (s53) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.         • Management Obligation       • Target invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter obligations (s36 and s37) as listed the Biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Target invasive biosecurity Act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Declared and non-declared) under local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined by the PAG.       CSC / All Stakehold CSC / All Stakehold CSC / All Stakehold CSC / All Stakehold Biosecurity State the Biosecurity act 2014 (appendix 4).       • Ensure subordinate local laws and biosecurity sprengies are implemented across urban and rural districts (i.e. Neem, Calotrope, keeping of CSC / All Stakehold CSC / All Stakehold Biosecurity State shows and biosecurity sprengies are implemented across urban and rural districts (i.e. Neem, Calotrope, keeping of CSC / All Stakehold Biosecurity State shows and biosecurity sprengies are implemented across urban and rural districts (
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<ul> <li>The Pest Plant incentive program defines key actions (Table 52) and offers incentives to support implementation of best practice control measures.</li> <li>Registered herbicides for approved application methods.</li> <li>Herbicide applicator to support application of registered herbicides.</li> <li>Council issue invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration.</li> <li>Pest Plant Funding Support:</li> <li>Available to Shire landholders/fandholdings 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.</li> </ul>	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.	<ul> <li>Scalp Bounty Programs:</li> <li>Wild Dogs - Available to Shire landholders/landholdings &lt; 5km from township and or participating in bi annual 1080 programs (x 10 per year</li> <li>© \$50). Shire landholders/landholdings not participating in 1080 programs and or &gt;5km from townships (x 10 per year @ \$20).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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 balts, 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.</li> <li>Feral Cats – Target specific programs require optimum periods for efficiency (seeking of carrion in drought or post fire). Use 125gm balts, 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).</li> </ul>
CSC / All Landholders			

Table 6: Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment

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	Monitoring and Assessment	
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Standardise information on invasive plants and animals to form the basis for effective decision-making.

## Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014

<ul> <li>(s23) A person who deals with inv</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or c</li> </ul>	• (23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a 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.	ecurity Obligation.
<ul> <li>Obligated persons must take all repersons must also minimise the line Matters relating to Prohibited Matters re</li></ul>	easonable and practical measures to p ikelihood or limit the consequences of atter ((s36) reporting and (s37) dealing atter invocive biosocruity matter is man	<ul> <li>Ubligated 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. Ubligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurits (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.</li> <li>Matters relating to Prohibited Matter (IS36) reporting and (S37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)</li> <li>Matters relating to Prohibited matter (IS36) reporting and (S37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7)</li> <li>Idael Local Conformation must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Conformation with the Art</li> </ul>	curity matter, Obligated
(s53) Local Government must hav     Management Obligation	ve a biosecurity plan in place for the m	(\$53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.     Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure	<ul> <li>Monitor education and awareness program (including staff training) to ensure consistency with reasonably ought to know obligations (i.e. pest identification and understanding of GBO).</li> </ul>	CSC / All Stakeholders
carrier or carries out an activity	stakeholders are aware of pests,	<ul> <li>Implement pest data capture program to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density (i.e. pest mapping).</li> </ul>	CSC / All Stakeholders
posing a biosecurity risk has a	Biosecurity Obligations for	<ul> <li>From the independent of the second sec</li></ul>	CSC / NRM
must "reasonably ought to know".	management (i.e. monitoring and available services).	<ul> <li>Support the Biosecurity Queensland Annual Pest Distribution Survey (APDS).</li> </ul>	CSC / NRM
		<ul> <li>Collect pest plant and animal <u>control data</u> adequate for asset management review and evaluation.</li> <li>Collect relevant operational prevention, surveillance and reporting data.</li> </ul>	CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Stakeholders
		<ul> <li>Conduct passive landholder survey and collate data to support review and/or evaluate LGA pests, programs, outcomes and stakeholder constraints.</li> </ul>	CSC
		<ul> <li>Collect stakeholder pest presence and distribution data through inspections and on farm biosecurity plan maps via incentive provement</li> </ul>	CSC
(s48) Local Government must	Establish "reasonable and	Collect landholder incentive program data, collate and store records to monitor implementation of surveillance, prevention,	CSC / PAG
LGA, in compliance with the Act.	practical" measures and available	containment and best practice management programs and outcomes among stakeholders to define compliance with the Act.	ren / All I sandhaldave
(GBO, restricted matter categories	with obligations under the Act.	for transparent review and evaluation of programs and asset management outcomes.	A share the second second second
responsibilities).		<ul> <li>Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor</li> </ul>	CSC
		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.

CSC / PAG

# STRATEGIC PROGRAM 5: COMMITMENT, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Obligated periodic number that all reaconable and periodical measures to person must also must be all reaconable and periodical measures to person must also must be allocations of the Atter of Bigeriodic Nater of State Nater of Bigeriodic Nater of State Nater of Bigeriodic Nater of State Nater	Strategic Program 5: Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities Gain commitment from all land managers, industries, commur Stakeholder Responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> • (523) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or can	mitment, Roles and I land managers, indu ies under the <i>Biosecu</i> invasive biosecurity matte	<ul> <li>Strategic Program 5: Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities</li> <li>Gain commitment from all land managers, industries, communities and governments to a coordinated approach to managing invasive plants and animals.</li> <li>Stakeholder Responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i></li> <li>(223) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier 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.</li> </ul>
All obligated stakeholders must anglement of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.     Reasonable and Practical Actions     Incentive programs appendix 8 (or other agreed actions), to address obligations under the A     In obligated stakeholders must adopt the biosecurity plan in obligations education and awareness programes area control programs).     All obligated stakeholders must target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpe with reasonable and practical actions", it of the address obligations.     Council to develop and implement a 5 year action plan to facilitate Local Government comm control programs).     Council to develop and implement a 5 year action plan to facilitate Local Government comm to align obligated smust participate in local incentive programs (or commit to similar actions) are actions and awareness throug stakeholders must stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" actions throug trackeholder compliance across the LGA.     All andholders must participate in local incentive programs (or commit to similar actions) and catchment group planning with neight obligated commitments and or cargeting "Significant" pests in the actionment area.     Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate sponsorship for landhold in contrave programs (or commit to similar actions) and catchment group planning with neight noight econgliance across the LGA.     Monitor adoption of landholder incentive programs (or commit to similar actions) are active significant" pests in the actiment area.     Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate sponsorship for landhold in review and evaluate commitments and or targeting "Significant" pests in the activities (section swhere necessary. (i.e. particularly those managing "significant" high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, Restricted Matter categories (1-7) or Pohibited Matter is inspect residentin grouperties without an agreement in place, where pests listed as	A person who deals with ated persons must take a nns must also minimise th ars relating to Prohibited Local Government must t	invasive biosecurity matte II reasonable and practical e likelihood or limit the co Matter ((s36) reporting ar ensure invasive biosecurith	or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ough neasures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from de equences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consi (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) natter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.
<ul> <li>All obligated stakeholders must implement "reasonable and practical actions" listed within 5 incentive programs appendix 8 (or other agreed actions), to address obligations under the A</li> <li>All obligated stakeholders must atarget all invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpe with eactiment based management objectives (Section 4).</li> <li>All obligated stakeholders must target all invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpe with eactiment based management objectives (Section 4. Pest Programs).</li> <li>Council to develop and implement a 5 year action plan to facilitate Local Government comm control programs).</li> <li>Council to develop and implement a 5 year action plan to facilitate Local Government comm to align obligated commitments and attract funding for the catchment area.</li> <li>Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate group planning with neigh measagement objective programs (or commit to similar actions) and catchment area.</li> <li>Seek out and source external funding or the catchment group planning with neigh measagement advolve a function adoption of andholder incentive programs to evaluate compliance across the LGA.</li> <li>Seek out and source external funding or the catchment group planning with neigh measagement on adoption of andholder incentive programs to evaluate compliance acros the Call concel and stakeholder survery, pest mays, control program surves and evaluate commitments and or targeting "Significant" pests in the catchment and to contract program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support pow stakeholder survery, pest mays, control program (under the Act.</li> <li>Implement a survellance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support pow stakeholder sectors where required.</li> <li>Implement a survellance progenties without an agreement in place, where pests listed as a "Significant" high risk activities in construction materia or inspect rosidential properties under subordinate local laws and bi</li></ul>	(sos) Local Government must r Management Obligation	nave a biosecurity plan in	Reasonable and Practical Actions
<ul> <li>All obligated stakeholders must adopt the biosecurity plan of wareness programs of control and wareness programs of the biosecurity plan in coljectives (Section 4).</li> <li>All obligated stakeholders must target all invasive pests listed within the Biosecurity plan in coljectives (Section 4).</li> <li>All obligated stakeholders must target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carper with catchment based management objectives (Section 4: Pest Programs).</li> <li>Council to develop and implement a 5 year action plan to facilitate Local Government comm control programs).</li> <li>Council to develop and implement as and attract funding for the catchment area.</li> <li>Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate sponsorship for landhold incentive programs (or commit to similar actions) and to align obligated commitments and / or targeting "Significant" pests in the catchment area.</li> <li>Seek out and source external funding opportunities and actachment group planning with neigh management commitments and / or targeting "Significant" pests in the catchment area.</li> <li>Seek out and source external funding opportunities and action plan to facilitate compliance across the LGA.</li> <li>Monitor both Council and stakeholder data (stakeholder surveys, pest mays, control program for compliance across the LGA.</li> <li>Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support pow stakeholder sectors where necessary. (i.e. particularly those managing "significant" high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, Restricted Matter categories (1-7) or Prohibited Matter compliance across the Biosecurity synegis urban districts.</li> <li>Inspect Toornal to stake source subtin in place, where pests listed as a "significant" in place, where pests listed as a "significant" in place, areas or undertaking high-risk activities (i.e. and contractors operational activities to monitor adoption of graves or undertaking</li></ul>			
ust Establish "reasonable and thin practical" measures and h the available services to er support compliance with obligations under the Act.			All obligated stakeholders must implement reasonable and practical actions insted within a incentive programs appendix 8 (or other agreed actions), to address obligations under the A All obligated stakeholders must adopt the biosecurity plans education and awareness progra ensure consistency with reasonably ought to know obligations. All obligated stakeholders must target all invasive pests listed within the Biosecurity plan in objectives (Section 4).
stakeh thin practical" measures and hthe available services to obligations under the Act obligations under the Act incent facilita stakeh stakeh			
ust Establish "reasonable and seek or ang incent thin practical" measures and manage support compliance with obligations under the Act review Counce facilitate implees the stakehead activite stakehead the stakehe			All landholder compliance across the LGA.     All landholders must participate in local incentive programs (or commit to similar actions) and catchment group pl
h the available services to manager er support compliance with Monit obligations under the Act. review - Councer facilita stakeh activit		Establish "reasonable and practical" measures and	
<ul> <li>Counc facilita</li> <li>Impler stakeh activiti</li> </ul>	h the er	available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	
<ul> <li>Inspect local nurseries, markets and public gardens for sale of Restricted biosecurity matter.</li> <li>Inspect transport companies and small businesses (stock feed, construction materials, earthworks etc.).</li> <li>Inspect residential properties without an agreement in place, where pests listed as a "Significant" risk are present (volume) inspect residential properties under subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies for dingoes, feral plut urban districts.</li> <li>Inspect Council staff and contractors operational activities to monitor adoption of prevention, surveillanc containment measures within high-risk areas or undertaking high-risk activities (i.e. conduct contractor in and containment of new incursions at work sites or camps).</li> </ul>	matter responsibilities),		
all sufficiences and subscripts to the set of the subscripts of the subscripts with the subscripts to the subscripts of			<ul> <li>Inspect transport companies and small businesses (stock feed, construction materials, earthworks etc.).</li> <li>Inspect properties without an agreement in place, where pests listed as a "Significant" risk are present (w unspect residential properties under subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies for dingoes, feral pi unban districts.</li> <li>Inspect Council staff and contractors operational activities to monitor adoption of prevention, surveillanc containment measures within high-risk areas or undertaking high-risk activities (i.e. conduct contractor ir and containment of new incursions at work sites or camps).</li> </ul>

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CSC CSC	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.	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.	(s53) A Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for IBM in its LGA.
CSC / PAG	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
CSC / PAG	<ul> <li>PAG is to conduct an annual review and evaluation of catchment based commitment to roles and responsibilities within incentive</li> </ul>		
CSC / NRM	overnment and industry representatives to support projects and research, receive pest updates and disseminate local		

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## **STRATEGIC PROGRAM 6: AWARENESS AND EDUCATION**

Table 8: Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education

### Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education

#### Management Obligation Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014 risk has a General Biosecurity activity posing a biosecurity carrier or carries out an Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a Increase the number of stakeholders who understand their role in, and best practice of, the management of invasive plants and animals Obligation and must s23) All persons who deal with "reasonably ought to know" (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act Matters relating to Prohibited Matter ((\$36) reporting and (\$37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) 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 (\$23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carrier 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 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. carrying out an activity. minimise the likelihood of prevention measures to and available services). best practice management protocol, practices and management (i.e. defined spread by carriers or by Create awareness of monitoring, containment surveillance, reporting, actions for prevention, **Biosecurity Obligations for** impacts and General aware of pests, their risks ensure stakeholders are practical" measures to "reasonable and practical Establish "reasonable and Create and maintain a catchment based, pest advisory group for the LGA stakeholders. Promote awareness of prevention, surveillance and monitoring considerations for high risk carriers through education programs (high-risk Promote data collection, mapping and monitoring among all stakeholders Promote relevant education, training, licensing and accreditation available through regional training programs, forums, workshops and Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol Promote support for local projects and disseminate research and pest updates Promote pest identification and mapping support services. Disseminate educational materials such as; Regional and local clean down sites Promote awareness of operational prevention measures through education programs to prevent or minimise spread by high-risk carriers and Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration: activities. High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity) High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing) High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers) High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.) pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers) extension field days (pest identification, GBO, herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.). Disseminate educational materials via; practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads) Catchment based pest list. Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet reserves etc.) Target library, info centre, public notice boards, roadside signage, tourism apps, websites, newsletters, toolbox talks, during landholde Promote prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice protocol and practices including available services Pest fact sheets, posters, field guides, best practice research, including SOP's and COP's linking to animal welfare legislation and best Locally declared invasive biosecurity matter Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations 1080 programs, email lists, offices, rec rooms, property signage, social media platforms or by other means as necessary. incentive programs and best practice delivery methodology. practice control measures etc. Reasonable and Practical Actions CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / All Stakeholders SS CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders Stakeholder

CSC / All Stakeholders

CSC / All Landholders

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

Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	
<ul> <li>Promote availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan electronically and in hard copy at Councils public office.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Promote awareness or available programs, support services and success through education programs.</li> <li>Promote and maintain the Pest Advisory Group.</li> <li>Promote councils 5 year Biosecurity (weed and pest animal) programs.</li> <li>Promote access to relevant education material, training, accreditation and licencing among staff and stakeholders available through regional training programs, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, GBO, best practice use of herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.).</li> <li>Promote and support the release of state government biological controls (i.e. Parkinsonia, Rubber vine, Rabbits etc.).</li> <li>Promote pest identification and mapping services to support early detection and monitoring.</li> <li>Promote pest identification and practices among stakeholders, staff and contractors.</li> <li>Promote lean down protocol and practices among stakeholders, staff and contractors.</li> <li>Promote clean down protocol and practices pest programs (Section 2) and landholder incentive programs (weeds and pest animals) to facilitate compliance with the Act. ite. 1080 programs, scalp bounty, herbicides, applicators, purchase of bulk chemicals etc.</li> <li>Promote funding opportunities for carchment groups implementing incentive programs and / or targeting "significant" pests.</li> <li>Promote week similar to 1080 programs.</li> <li>Promote week system linked to incentive programs for outstanding achievements in the LGA.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Promote awareness of catchment based management objectives and best practice measures through education programs.</li> <li>Promote landholder (pest plant and pest animal) incentive programs and actions.</li> <li>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 ha).</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Pest list, fact sheets, research, risk assessments and best practice management guides.</li> <li>Promote awareness of available training and licencing through education programs.</li> <li>Workshops, field days, forums which showcasse best practice management herbicides and pesticide applications</li> </ul>	urity plans. vities nd local thresholds)	<ul> <li>Removal of high-risk pests along high-risk access roads and holding paddocks.</li> <li>Stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock.</li> <li>Best practice fodder containment (tarps) and feeding (designated area) measures.</li> <li>Restricted and prohibited matter spread prevention and reporting responsibilities.</li> <li>Synergies between local laws, biosecurity obligations and risks (ie pigs in town, keeping of dingoes, responsible cat ownership).</li> </ul>
SC	CSC / PAG CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / PAG CSC / PAG CSC / PAG	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / BQ / NRM	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / All Landholders CSC / DTMR CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Landholders	CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ CSC

#### SECTION 3: PEST ASSESSMENTS

likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect) to a biosecurity consideration biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread and any adverse effects). When dealing with invasive biosecurity matter risk an obligated stakeholder must minimise the 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

determine reasonable and practical (achievable and feasible) levels of management appropriate to the risk (any and significant adverse effect) in compliance with the Act 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

significant) risk and adverse effects in compliance with the General Biosecurity Obligation 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 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

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

effective management of invasive biosecurity matter risk and adverse effects across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act and linking overarching or current adverse effects to a biosecurity consideration. The pest assessment also includes "Reasonable and Practical" threshold management objectives for the frameworks 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

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

Carpentaria
Shire Biosecurity
/ Plan 2019

INVASIVE PEST ANIMALS ASSESSMENT	ANIMALS AS	SESSME	T										
Table 9: Invasive Pest Animal Assessment	Animal Assessment												
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)	ide to Pest Assessn	ients)											
6	Geographical Assessment	ent				Risk Ass	Risk Assessment			State and I	State and National Significance	nificance	Threshold
				Like	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration	ry, establist Biosecurity	iment, sprec Consideratio	2 ¢		Diagonarity			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage	Current Spread and Impacts	Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Dingo	Staaten	Widespread	Common	Low	Low	Significant	Low	Low	Medium	Restricted	3,4,5,6	High	Containment C
(Canis lupus dingo)	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3,4,5,6	High	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment A
	Mitchell	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	Hìgh	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
	Staaten	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Cat	Gilbert	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
other than a domestic cat	Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Flinders	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Leichardt	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Medium	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Significant	High	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Staaten	Widespread	Common	Significant	Significant	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
(Sus scrofa)	Norman	Widespread	Common	Significant	Significant	High	Medium	High	Medium	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Significant	Significant	High	Medium	High	Medium	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	Significant	Significant	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Significant	Significant	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C

European Rabbit (Oryctologus cuniculus)	European fox (Vulpes vulpes)			(Bubalus bubalis)	Water buffalo		(Monomorium destructor	Singapore Ant					other than a domestic dog	Wild Dog				Invasive Biosecurity Matter		Geu	(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)	Table 9: Invasive Pest Animal Assessment continued
Not Present	Not Present		All Other Catchments	Leichardt	Morning Inlet	Flinders	All Other Catchments	Urban Districts		Leichardt	Morning Inlet	Flinders	Norman	Gilbert	Staaten	Mitchell	Urban Districts	Catchment		<b>Geographical Assessment</b>	ide to Pest Assessn	Animal Assessment
Not Present	Not Present		Not Present	Localised	Localised	Localised	Not Present	Widespread		Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	Localised	Distribution		ent	nents)	t continued
Not Present	Not Present		Not Present	Occasional	Occasional	Occasional	Not Present	Common		Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Common	Density				
High	Significant		High	High	High	High	High	High	No	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Like			
High	Low	Invasive	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	t Listed und	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Aquatic Habitats	ly risk of en impact to c			
High	Medium	Invasive Pest Animal Alert List	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	ler the Blose	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Medium	Agriculture & Industry	try, establis Biosecurity	Risk As		
Low	Low	i Alert List	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Significant	Significant	Not Listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration	<b>Risk Assessment</b>		
Medium	Low		Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	014	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Culture & Heritage	ion			
Not Present	Not Present		Low	Low	Low	Low	Not Present	High		High	High	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Current Spread and Impacts				
Restricted	Restricted		Not Declared	Not Declared	Not Declared	Not Declared	Not Declared	Not Declared		Restricted	Restricted	Restricted	Restricted	Restricted	Restricted	Restricted	Restricted	Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Biosecurity	State and		
3,4,5,6	3,4,5,6		NA	NA	NA	NA	NN	NA		3,4,6	3,4,6	3,4,6	3,4,6	3,4,6	3,4,6	3,4,6	3,4,6	Restricted Matter Category		State and National Significance		
Significant	Significant		Low	Low	Low	Łow	Low	Low		Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	High	National Significance		mificance		
Prevention	Prevention		Containment A	Containment A	Containment A	Containment A	Prevention	Containment C		Containment C	Containment C	Containment C	Containment C	Containment C	Containment C	Containment C	Containment A	Management Objective		Threshold		

Carpentaria	
a Shire	
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INVASIVE PEST PLANTS ASSESSMENT	PLANTS ASSE	SSMEN											
Table 10: Invasive Pest Plant Assessment	Plant Assessment												
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)	de to Pest Assessm	ients)										-	
Ge	Geographical Assessment	ent				Risk As	Risk Assessment			State and I	State and National Significance	nificance	Threshold
				Like	ely risk of en l impact to c	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration	hment, spre Considerat	i od		Discountry			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage	Current Spread and Impacts	Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment A
Athel pine (Tamarix aphylla)	Norman	Localised	Common	Significant	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	Restricted	са	Significant	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	ţ	High	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Localised	Common	Significant	Low	High	High	Medium	High	Restricted	ş	High	Containment A
	Gilbert	Localised	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	9	High	Containment A
Belly-ache bush	Norman	Localised	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	ω	Significant	Containment A
(Jatropha gossypiifalia)	Flinders	Localised	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	<del>с</del> а	Significant	Containment A
	Morning Inlet	Localised	Abundant	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	ω	Significant	Containment B
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	ω	High	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Significant	Restricted	ω	Low	Containment C
	Mitchell	Widespread	Occasional	Hìgh	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	з	Low	Containment C
	Staaten	Localised	Abundant	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	ω	Medium	Containment B
Chinee apple (Ziziphus mauritiana)	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	υ	Low	Containment C
	Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Restricted	ω	Low	Containment C
	Flinders	Localised	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Restricted	з	Low	Containment C
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	ω	Low	Prevention

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(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)	de to Pest Assessn	nents)										5	
Ueo Deo	Geographical Assessment	ent				NISK AS	KISK ASSessment			State and	state and National Significance	THICANCE	Inreshold
				Like	ely risk of en l impact to c	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration	hment, spre Considerati	on		Riccocurity			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	iodiversity & arian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	griculture & Industry	ealth, Safety, Recreation & ocial Amenity	Ulture & Heritage	Current Spread and Impacts	Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
	Norman	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Significant	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	ω	Significant	Containment B
Hymenachne (Hymenachne amplexicaulis)	Leichardt	Localised	Common	Significant	Significant	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	ы	Significant	Containment B
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	з	High	Prevention
Mesquite	Leichardt	Localised	Common	High	Low	Significant	High	Low	Medium	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
(Prosopis pallida)	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	ω	Medium	Containment C
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
	Staaten	Localised	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	з	Significant	Containment B
Parkinsonia	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	S3	Medium	Containment C
(Parkinsonia acuteata)	Norman	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	ş	High	Containment C
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	з	High	Containment C
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	ε¢.	High	Containment C
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	ω	High	Containment C
	Gilbert	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Significant	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	ξ	Significant	Eradication
	Norman	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Low	Significant	Low	Low	Medium	Restricted	ω	Significant	Eradication
Prickly acacia	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	Significant	Restricted	з	Significant	Containment B
(Vachellia nilotica)	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	ŝ	Significant	Containment B
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	Significant	Restricted	ω	Significant	Containment B
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	ω	Significant	Prevention

Use Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments cont         Geographical Assessments         Invasive Biosecurity Matter       Catchment       Districts         Invasive Biosecurity Matter       Urban Districts       Wide         Rubber vine       Gilbert       Urban Districts       Wide         Rubber vine       Gilbert       Wide         Graph colspan="2">Finders       Wide	Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued         See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments         Invasive Biosecurity Matter       Distribution         Invasive Biosecurity Matter       Catchment       Distribution         Invasive Biosecurity Matter       Urban Districts       Widespread         Rubber vine       Urban Districts       Widespread         Rubber vine       Gilbert       Widespread         (Cryptostegia grandificeral       Widespread         Flinders       Widespread	nents) Distribution Distribution Widespread Localised Widespread Widespread	Density Common Common Common Abundant Common	Like and Like Align High High High High	impact to c Aquatic Low Low Medium Medium	Risk As Biosecurity Biosecurity Biosecurity Biosecurity Biosecurity Biosecurity High High High High	Risk Assessment       Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread       and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration       umm     Low       Habitats       Low       High       Low       Medium       High       Low       Social Amenity       Medium       High       Low       Social Amenity       Medium       High       Low       Social Amenity       Medium	ificant m m m m	Current Spread and Impacts Low High High Significant Medium	State and Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status Restricted Restricted Restricted Restricted	State and National Significance       osecurity (2014 and ocal law ocal law category     Nationa (Nationa Significan Category       status     Category     Significan Significan       estricted     3     Mediun       estricted     3     Significan       estricted     3     Mediun       estricted     3     High       estricted     3     High	nificance National Significance Medium Medium Significant High
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandiflora)	Gilbert Norman	Widespread Widespread	Abundant Common	High High	Medium	Medium High	Medium Low	Medium	Significant Medium	Restricted	ωw	
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Low	Significant	Significant	Restricted	3	
	Morning Inlet	Widespread	Common	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	
	Leichardt	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	
	Flinders	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	з	
Sicklepod (Senna obtusifolia)	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	
faccos factors and according	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	
	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	Medium	Restricted	3	
	Mitchell	Widespread	Common	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	Significant	Restricted	3	
Water hyacinth	Staaten	Localised	Occasional	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	ω.	
(Eichhornia crassipes)	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	Significant	Restricted	3	
	Norman	Localised	Common	Low	Significant	High	Medium	High	Significant	Restricted	3	
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Significant	High	Medium	Hìgh	Not Present	Restricted	3	
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Restricted	s	
Yellow oleander	Gilbert	Localised	Common	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Restricted	ω	
(Thevetia peruviana)	Norman	Localised	Common	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Restricted	ω	
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Not Present	Restricted	з	

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Table 10: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued	ant Assessments of	ontinued											
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)	to Pest Assessme	nts)											
Geo	Geographical Assessment	nt				Risk As	Risk Assessment	Ħ		State and National Significance	ational Sig	nificance	Threshold
				Likely and in	risk of ent apact to a	ry, establis Biosecurity	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration	ead tion		Biosecurity			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats Aquatic Habitats Agriculture & Industry Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity Culture &	Culture & Heritage	Current Spread and Impacts	Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
				Not Liste	d under th	e Biosecuri	Not Listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014	-					
	Urban Districts	Localised	Common	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment B
Barleria	Norman	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A
(Barteria lupulina)	Flinders	Localised	Common	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment B
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
	Mitchell	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
	Staaten	Localised	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Medium	Containment B
Calotrope	Gilbert	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Low	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
(Calotropis procera & giganteo)	Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Medium	Containment C
	Flinders	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Low	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Medium	Containment C
	Mornington Inlet	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Medium	Containment C
	Leichardt	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Low	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Medium	Containment C
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Senna alata	Norman	Localised	Common	High	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment 8
farmer and an and	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention
Leucaena	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	low	Low	High	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA NA	Low	Containment A
(Leucaena ieucocephaia) Incl all other spp & cultivars	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	ίow	Medium	High	Medium	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Neem tree	Gilbert	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
(Azadirachta indica)	Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention
Siratro weed	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A
(Macroptilium atropurpureum)	Norman	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	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)	ant Assessmen to Pest Assess	ts continued ments)											
Geog	Geographical Assessment	nent				Risk As	Risk Assessment			State and	National S	State and National Significance	Threshold
				Likely ri	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration	f entry, establishment, spread to a Biosecurity Consideration	t, spread an ideration	d impact		0			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage	Current Spread and Impacts	Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
					Invasive Pe	Invasive Pest Plant Alert List	rt List						
Gamba grass (Andropogon gayanus)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Not Present	Restricted	ω	High	Prevention
Giant rats tail grass (Sporobolus pyramidalis & S. natalensis)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Significant	Low	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	ω.	Low	Prevention
Parthenium (Porthenium hysterophorus)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Significant	High	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	<del>دي</del> ا	High	Prevention
Salvinia (Salvinia molesta)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Not Present	Restricted	ψ	Significant	Prevention
Siam Weed (Chromolaena odorata)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Low	High	Medium	Hìgh	Not Present	Restricted	ω	High	Prevention
Thatch grass (Hyparrhenia rufa)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Low	High	Medium	High	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	Low	Prevention

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#### **SECTION 4: PEST PROGRAMS**

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

Pest Programs aim to clearly define agreed, "reasonable and practical" stakeholder actions to meet catchment based stakeholder obligations under the Biosecurity Act "Significance" 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

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

INVASIVE PEST ANIMAL PROGRAMS	L PROGRAMS	
PREVENTION		
Table 11: Prevention		
Management Objective Prevention - Take all reasonable an	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	area.
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
	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).	All Stakeholders
(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".	ation and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and te compliance with general biosecurity obligations. agram 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and r obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets, posters, SOP's and COP's for animal welfare etc, via websites, during 1080 programs, email, notice edia or by other communication platforms as necessary).	All Stakeholders
	<ul> <li>Implement pest data capture program to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density (i.e. pest mapping).</li> <li>Support staff training (i.e. Pest identification, clean down practices etc.).</li> </ul>	All Landholders All Stakeholders
(\$23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity biosecurity event	<ul> <li>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</li> <li>Prevent the deliberate keeping, feeding, sale, dispersal and disposal of restricted and prohibited pests.</li> <li>Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying</li> <li>Out high-risk activities.</li> <li>Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.).</li> <li>Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage.</li> </ul>	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders
	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.  Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road for any servere processors servere).	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood	Report and or contain suspected prohibited matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.      Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.      //	All Stakeholders All Landholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	n-declared) invasive pest incursions.	All Landholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<ul> <li>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</li> <li>Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Prevention).</li> <li>Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Prevention).</li> <li>Implement catchment based management objective (Prevention) for invasive pest <u>animals</u> in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.).</li> </ul>	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with		All Stakeholders CSC
the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<ul> <li>Imperiative a veniance program (uncer the biosecurity new local caws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance annound sectors</li> <li>(likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary.</li> <li>Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing</li> </ul>	CSC /PAG

improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act.

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
	Urban Districts	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	National Wild Dog Action Plan: Increase awareness, understanding of Queensland legislation surrounding dingo conservation and management.
	Mitchell	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	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
	Gilbert	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	Conservation Act 2014 which provides protection in such areas as national parks. Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016: Conserve dingo populations in
Dingo (Canis lupus dingo)	Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	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
	Flinders	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	understanding of available science on dingo genetic identification techniques and population ecology.
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	<b>QP&amp;WS</b> Policy: QP&WS have a good neighbour policy in place to manage dingo dispersal into agricultural areas.
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,6	High	High	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
	Mitchell	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	
	Staaten	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a
	Gilbert	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or
Singapore Ant Monomorium destructor	Norman	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	minimise the biosecurity risk.
	Flinders	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally
	Morning Inlet	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	declared pest.
	Leichardt	Not Present	Not Present	NA	High	Low	
				Invi	<b>Invasive Pest Animal Alert List</b>	Alert List	
European fox	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	3456	High	Significant	National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Prevent foxes accupying new areas in Australia and eradicate foxes from areas of high conservation value.
(Vulpes vulpes)			and the second second second	مدار در اور اور موال		and the second second	Local laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
European Rabbit	Not Decempt	Not Drocont	Not Drocont	3466	5	Cantillant	National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Eradicate new incursions outlying the core area of national distribution (i.e. Carpentaria Shire).
(Oryctolagus cuniculus)						(	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.

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	cance Strategic Actions	y National Significance	Biosecurity Risk	Declaration Status	Density	Distribution	Catchment	Pest
NA	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act. NA	services to	s and available	ractica!" measure	ssonable and p	Implement "rea NA	ust ensure IBM is compliance with atter categories ponsibilities).	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).
NA	Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. NA	easures to p	ctice control m	ractical" best pra	sonable and p	Implement "rea NA	adverse effects losecurity	(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.
NA	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. NA	ıg or minimi	s for preventin	ractical" measure	ssonable and p	Implement "rea NA	the likelihood by natural icts (biosecurity sideration.	(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.
NA	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. NA	e and report	on, surveillanc	ractical" preventi pests.	sonable and p	Implement "reasonable and practic potentially new or prohibited pests NA	activity	(biosecurity event).
NA	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. NA	o minimise t	on measures t	ractical" preventi	ssonable and p	Implement "rea NA	the likelihood of ament) by	(\$23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by
NA	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). NA	keholders a prevention, ;	is to ensure sta nd actions for p	ractical" measure tocol, practices ar	ssonable and p .e. defined pro es).	Implement "reasor management (i.e. c available services) NA	with Invasive er or carries out urity risk has a tion and must /".	(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".
Stakeholder	Reasonable and Practical Actions	asonable	Re				ligation	Management Obligation
ndividual	Management Objective 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.	return a d hin a desij	hment and hability, wit	revent establis	asures to praed	nd practical me reproductive c	ctive reasonable ar population's	Management Objective Eradication - Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent establishment and return a designated and species, including the population's reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area
								Table 12: Eradication
								ERADICATION

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CONTRIBUILIET (A)		
Table 13: Containment (A)		
Management Objective	Management Objective	distribution
density and reproductive abili		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with	<ul> <li>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).</li> <li>Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to</li> </ul>	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders
invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General	facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. (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 fact sheets, posters, SOP's and COP's for animal welfare etc. via email, during 1080 programs, notice boards, social media or by other	
Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<ul> <li>Map invasive pest animals to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density.</li> </ul>	All Landholders
	<ul> <li>Collect invasive plant animal impact and control data adequate for an asset management review and evaluation.</li> <li>Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, pesticides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.).</li> </ul>	All Landholders All Stakeholders
	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	All Stakeholders
	<ul> <li>Prevent the deliberate keeping, teeding, sale, dispersal and disposal of restricted and prohibited pests.</li> <li>Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out hieb-risk activities.</li> </ul>	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders
(\$23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying	<ul> <li>Use invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire.</li> <li>Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites.</li> <li>Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.).</li> <li>Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Implement: reasonable and practical: prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelinood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</li> <li>Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc.).</li> </ul>	All Stakeholders
そう 御奈か 第一 シューティー たいしょう しんかい おという 大学 リ	Report and or contain suspected prohibited matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.	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> <li>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</li> <li>Implement (Containment A) property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	All Landholders All Landholders All Landholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<ul> <li>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</li> <li>Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment A).</li> <li>Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment A).</li> <li>Implement catchment based management objective (Containment A - Intensive Management) 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.).</li> <li>Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding.</li> </ul>	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Landholders
(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> <li>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</li> <li>Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment A) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA.</li> <li>Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance with the Act 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 (58 and s371).</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	All Stakeholders CSC CSC CSC / PAG

<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016: Reduce wild dog impacts in peri- urban and rural residential management zones. Develop improved control practices.</li> <li>Local Lows: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</li> </ul>	High	High	Restricted 3,4,6	Common	Localised	Urban District	Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog
Local Lows: A person must not introduce, propagate, preed or provide narbour to a locally declared pest.	Low	High	Not Declared	Occasional	Localised	Leichardt	
minimise the biosecurity risk.	Low	High	Not Declared	Occasional	Localised	Morning Inlet	Water buffalo (Bubalus bubalis)
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	Low	High	Not Declared	Occasional	Localised	Flinders	
*Priority action: Remove feral pigs (disease risk) from urban districts.							
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.							
<b>Qld Feral Pig Strategy:</b> Develop and implement awareness programs to encourage adoption of effective feral pig management. Be aware / report potential disease in feral pigs.	High	High	Restricted 3,4,6	Occasional	Localised	Urban District	Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)
National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Raise awareness of the risk of human and animal diseases and transmission associated with feral pigs.							
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.							
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.	Low	High	Restricted 3,4,6	Common	Widespread	Urban District	Feral Cat ( <i>Felis catus</i> ), other than a domestic cat

Pest

Catchment

Distribution

Density

Declaration Status

Biosecurity Risk

Significance National

Strategic Actions

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	improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act.	
CSC / PAG	 restricted matter categories (1-7) or prohibited matter obligations (s56 and s37)). Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing 	prohibited matter responsibilities).
CSC	 Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance with the Act 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, 	compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and
All Stakenoiders CSC	 Implement: "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act. Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment B) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. 	(s48) Local Government must ensure
	 Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with heighbours to form catchinent groups, align commitments and attract running. 	
All transholdors	pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.).	
All Stakeholders	Implement catchment based management objective (Containment B - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction) for invasive pest animals in accordance with	biosecurity consideration
All Stakeholders	Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment B).	(\$23) Prevent or minimise adverse
All Stakeholders	Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment B - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction).	
All Stakeholders	Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	
		to a biosecurity consideration.
	animals with consideration to (home range) property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries.	risk) by natural processes and
All Landholders	 Implement pest animal control programs (baiting / trapping / Shooting) targeting critical habitats (wild dogs and feral pigs) and critical focal points (wild dogs) of pest 	likelihood of spread (biosecurity
All Landholders	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	(s23) Prevent or minimise the
All Stakeholders	 Report and or contain suspected prohibited matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	
	programs etc.).	
All Stakeholders	Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance)	
	new or prohibited pests.	
All Stakeholders	implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially	out an activity (biosecurity event).
		establishment) by carriers or carrying
	Conduct inspections of high risk carries (i.e. Contractors machinery vehicles, livestock fodder, visitors, hunters etc.)	likelihood of spread (entry and
	 Description provide and utilities for a constraint of carriers entering or exting the property or shire. Promote and utilities forsil and fractional fean down sites. 	(s23) Prevent or minimise the
	high-risk activities.	
All Stakeholders	implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out	
All Stakeholders		
All Stakeholders	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	
All Stakeholders	 Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, pesticides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). 	
All Landholders	 Collect invasive plant animal impact and control data adequate for an asset management review and evaluation. 	reasonably ought to know .
All Landholders	 Map invasive pest animals to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. 	Biosecurity Obligation and must
	abligations, pest fact sheets, posters, SOP's and COP's for animal welfare etc. via email, 1080 programs, notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).	biosecurity risk has a General
	reamer comparise with general environmentation of the Reample disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) foct sheet. Restricted and Prohibited Matter (GBO) foct sheet. Restricted and Prohibited Matter	or carries out an activity posing a
All Stakeholders	 Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with appears bioconstructure blastices 	Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier
	(i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).	有一种的"小小",有什么,一个小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小
All Stakeholders	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management	
Stakeholder	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Management Obligation
	processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations).	processes) from a contained
natural	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	contain a widespread popula
nunities and	Containment (B) Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction - Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and	Containment (B) Outlier Mai
		Management Objective
		Table 14: Containment (B)
		CONTAINMENT (R)

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

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Table 15: Containment (C)		
Management Objective Containment (C) Asset Protection	Management Objective 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.	operty level.
Management Obligation	Management Obligation Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
4	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).	All Stakeholders
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General	• 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. (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 fact sheets, posters, SOP's and COP's far animal welfore etc. via email, during 1080 programs, notice boards, social media or by	All Stakeholders
Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	 other communication platforms as necessary). Map invasive pest animals to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. 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, pesticides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). 	All Landholders All Landholders All Stakeholders
(\$23) Prevent or minimise the (\$23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. 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. 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. 	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders
	 new or prohibited pests. 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. 	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.	 Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. 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. 	All Landholders All Landholders
(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 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 objective (Containment C). Implement catchment based management objective (Containment C – Asset Protection and Impact Reduction) for invasive pests in accordance with pest animals welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products 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 All Landholders
(s48) Local Government must ensure 18M is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	ie stakeholder ieholder il laws, inprovements	All Stakeholders CSC CSC CSC / PAG

	Norman	(Sus scrofa) Gilbert	Feral Pig Staaten	Mitchell	Leichardt	Morning Inlet	Flinders	Feral Cat (Felis catus), other than a Norman	Gilbert	Staaten	Mitchell			(Canis lupus dingo)			- catolinant
	Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	t Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	Widespread	Widespread			Widespread			, Distribution
	Common	Common	Common	Common	Occasional	Occasional	Occasional	Occasional	Occasional	Occasional	Occasional			Common			
3,4,6	Restricted	Restricted 3,4,6	Restricted 3,4,6	Restricted 3,4,6	Restricted 3,4,6	Restricted 3,4,6	Restricted 3,4,6	Restricted 3,4,6	Restricted 3,4,6	Restricted 3,4,6	Restricted 3,4,6			3,4,5,6			Status
	Significant	High	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	High	High	High			Significant			Risk
	Significant	High	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	High	Significant	High			High			Significance
*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on threatening processes	*Brineity Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on threatening processes	(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)	*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values	National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Manage feral pigs impacting key assets. Raise awareness and motivation to strengthen commitment to act on feral pig problems.	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	cinianigereo, voine avie spip i or nie varionany signinkant, souchern our eggregation, and State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.	*Priority Action: implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values	listed under the feral pig TAP such as the Beach Stone-curlew (Esacus magnirostris) populations identified across coastal catchment areas.	management. *Priority Action: implement control programs to reduce impacts on threatening processes	control options. Improve effectiveness of existing control options. Develop or maintain alternative strategies for threatened species recovery. Increase public support for feral cat	National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Reduce impacts to critical habitats (under the EPBC Act 1999) of Endangered, Vulnerable and Endemic spp by supporting integrated	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	QP&WS <i>Policy</i> : QP&WS have a good neighbour policy in place to manage dingo dispersal into agricultural areas.	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 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	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.	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 dingos and monitor and continuously improve management.	

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

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PREVENTION

Management Objective Prevention - Take all reasonable an	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	area.
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
	c, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for nitoring, containment, best practice management and	All Stakeholders
	cation and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and the compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and architecture to the fact for the start for the start of the protocol boards on the other computation of the start for the</i>	All Stakeholders
(s23) All persons who deal with invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a	Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets etc, via notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary). Promote awareness of prevention, surveillance and monitoring considerations for high risk carriers through education programs associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. Placacial Parthonium CRT. Gamba Sickle nod Prohibited Matter etc.) 	All Stakeholders
General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	 High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. investock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). 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, public gardens, markets, nurseries, the transport of fodder, cattle or 	
	 High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). 	
	pest distribution and density (i.e. pest mapping).	All Landholders All Stakeholders
	the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. we pests and reproductive material.	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders
	rs (high-risk carriers).	All Stakeholders
	 Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. 	All Stakeholders
(<73) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of	 Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. 	
spread (entry and establishment) by	 Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). 	
(biosecurity event).	 Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Contain fudder risk during transport frame) and fooding (designated area) 	
	 Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. 	
	g measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of	All Stakeholders
	e and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road	All Stakeholders
	ted Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.	All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions.	All Landholders All Landholders

		Support	ußu		INDE PERSENT	NOT PRESENT	Morning inner	
		Significant	High		Not Present	Not Present	Flinders	
r to a locally	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide narbour to a locally declared best.	High	Medium		Not Present	Not Present	Norman	faces and subserver at
		Medium	Low	2 Sectored	Not Present	Not Present	Gilbert	(Prosonis nallida)
arran alter were oncom	eradicate new infestations.	Significant	Low	Doctointon	Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	NA0002-140
nise spread and	WoNS: Protect clean areas, promote early detection of new infectations, minimise spread and	Medium	Low		Not Present	Not Present	Mitchell	
		Medium	Medium		Not Present	Not Present	Urban Districts	
	NEWSPICE PROV	Significant	Significant		Not Present	Not Present	Morning Inlet	
r to a locally	 Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, preed or provide narbour to a locally indeclared next 	Significant	Significant		Not Present	Not Present	Flinders	
		High	High	ω	Not Present	Not Present	Gilbert	(Hymenachne amplexicaulis)
all and a second	production containment practices.	Significant	Low	Restricted	Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	Hymenachne
pacts and	Provide the spread of hymenachine is prevented and adverse impacts reduced (prevention), eradication, containment and asset protection). Improve knowledge of risk, impacts and	Medium	Low		Not Present	Not Present	Mitchell	
Incontinu	MANC. The second of themeneology is receivented and advoces immeter reduced .	Medium	Low		Not Present	Not Present	Urban Districts	
r to a locally	Local Lows: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	Low	High	Restricted 3	Not Present	Not Present	Leichardt	Chinee apple (Ziziphus mauritiana)
r to a locally	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	Significant	High		Not Present	Not Present	Leichardt	
	infestations are discovered.	Significant	High	Restricted 3	Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	Belly-ache bush (Jatropha gossypiifolia)
in early detection rams when new	WoNS: New infestations are prevented from establishing. Develop and maintain early detection measures to protect clean areas. Implement eradication (or containment) programs when new	Medium	High		Not Present	Not Present	Mitchell	
		High	Medium		Not Present	Not Present	Leichardt	
		High	Medium		Not Present	Not Present	Morning Inlet	
r to a locally	Locol Lows: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared nest	High	High	ω	Not Present	Not Present	Flinders	(Tamarix aphylla)
	wond: Frotect clean areas and prevent spread into itearby waterways.	Medium	High	Restricted	Not Present	Not Present	Gilbert	Athel pine
	n tha birth Denstone who we were were and pressionet service and later and sufficient services.	High	Low		Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	
		Medium	Low		Not Present	Not Present	Mitchell	
	Strategic Actions	National Significance	Declaration Biosecurity Status Risk	Declaration Status	Density	Distribution	Catchment	Pest
CSC / PAG	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.	ocal Laws} to sup ess of Council pro	osecurity Act or L here necessary. He the effectiven ar the Act.	n (under the Bi risk activities, w nitor and evaluation ompliance und	eillance progran rrying out high i il review to mor d stakeholder o	Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effective improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act.	• •	managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).
All Stakeholders	 Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Prevention) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate etablohader compliance across the ICA 	ices to support c id practical" (Pre	nd available serv of "reasonable an	al" measures a plementation	ible and practic t stakeholder in	plement "reasonable and practical" me Council to support stakeholder impleme	• 5	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is
All Landholders	is, align commitments and attract funding.	on with neighbor	ams in collaborati	ncentive progra	d Government i	Participate in Loca	•	
All Stakeholders	Implement catchment management objective (Prevention) for all invasive pest <u>plants</u> in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management All Stakeholders (resistered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.).	invasive pest <u>pla</u> e. cost benefit. et	implement catchment management objective (Prevention) for all invasive pest <u>plants</u> (repistered herbicides approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.).	ent objective (P methods and a	nent managem	mplement catchr registered herbic		consideration.
All Stakeholders	accordance with catchment management objective	Shire Biosecurity	n the Carpentaria	gnificant" withi	sts listed as "Si	Target invasive pe		(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects
All Stakeholders All Stakeholders	ny and significant) adverse effects.	ement objective	 mplement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (a Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Prevention) 	ce with catchm	sts in accordan	plement "reasona Farget invasive pe	• 1	
and the second s								

Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the	Low	High	Declared	Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	(Azadirachta indica)
Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General	Low	High	Not	Not Present	Not Present	Mitchell	Neem tree
declared pest.	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Leichardt	
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Morning Inlet	
set in grazed stands, diminish the risk of live seed dispersal and control escaped plants from grazed stands.	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Flinders	Incl all other spp & cultivars
Industry Code of Practice: Avoid planting Leucaena near potential weed risk zones, minimise seed	Low	High	Declared	Not Present	Not Present	Norman	(Leucaena leucocephala)
biosecurity risk.	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Gilbert	Leucaena
Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	
Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Mitchell	
declared pest.	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Leichardt	
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Morning Inlet	
	Low	High	Declared	Not Present	Not Present	Flinders	(Seuto alara)
biosecurity risk.	Low	High	Not	Not Present	Not Present	Gilbert	Ganna alatal
Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	Vallaw Candlas
Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Mitchell	
declared pest.	Low	Medium		Not Present	Not Present	Leichardt	
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally	Low	Medium	Declared	Not Present	Not Present	Morning Inlet	(Barleria lupulina)
biosecurity risk.	Low	Medium	Not	Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	Barleria
Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General	Low	Medium		Not Present	Not Present	Mitchell	
	Low	Medium		Not Present	Not Present	Leichardt	
	Low	Medium	1	Not Present	Not Present	Morning Inlet	ferrers and more serviced
Local Local Section 11 - Contract Provide Section 2018 - Contract Provide Relation Contract P	Low	Medium	3	Not Present	Not Present	Flinders	Theustin nerminnel
food thus: A norrow which not introduce excenses to bread or arraids barbour to a locally	Low	Medium	Doctointon	Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	Voltow alaandar
	Low	Medium		Not Present	Not Present	Mitchell	
A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	Significant	Significant		Not Present	Not Present	Leichardt	
истинка, познолен ана сонтаниен.	Significant	Significant	Restricted 3	Not Present	Not Present	Morning inlet	Water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes)
WoNS: New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are	Significant	Significant		Not Present	Not Present	Flinders	
	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Leichardt	
	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Morning Inlet	
declared pest.	Low	High	w	Not Present	Not Present	Norman	(Senna obtusifolia)
Local Lows: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally	Low	High	Restricted	Not Present	Not Present	Gilbert	Sicklepod
	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	
	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Urban Districts	
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	Significant	Significant		Not Present	Not Present	Staaten	
production threat (water sources) and minimise short and long distance travel of seed stock (cattle)	Significant	High	Restricted 3	Not Present	Not Present	Mitchell	Prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotica)
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	High	Medium		Not Present	Not Present	Urban Districts	

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Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.							(allow means and all
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.	Low	Significant	Not Declared	Not Present Not Declared	Not Present	Not Present	Thatch grass
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	High	Significant	Restricted 3	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Siam Weed (Chromolaena odorata)
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.		- Generation of the second sec	ω				(Salvinia molesta)
WoNS: Monitor waterways and promote invasion pathways (fishponds, dams, boats) to enable early detection of new infestations. Prevent new infestations from establishing.	Significant	Significant	Restricted	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Salvinia
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.			ω				hysterophorus)
WoNS: Establish procedures for early detection. Prevent spread by high risk vectors and prevent new infestations from establishing.	High	Significant	Restricted	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Parthenium
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	Low	Significant	Restricted 3	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Giant rats tail grass (Sporobolus pyramidolis & S. natalensis)
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.							
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	High	Significant	Restricted 3	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Gamba grass (Andropogon gayanus)
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.							
	Invasive Pest Plant Alert List	Invasive Pest I					
	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Leichardt	
	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Morning Inlet	
declared pest.	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Flinders	
Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Norman	
biosecurity risk.	Low	High		Not Present	Not Present	Gilbert	

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TRADICATION		
ENADICATION		
Table 17: Eradication		
Management Objective		
Eradication - Take all reasonable an	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	lividual
species, including the population's I	species, including the population's reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area.	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive	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).	All Stakeholders
Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out	s, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and	All Stakeholders
General Biosecurity Obligation and must	actions to facilitate compliance with general procedury originations. New Strategic Process is Auronees and Education Table & Formalis discominate educational materials such as Risservictus Art IGRA) fort sheet Restricted and	
"reasonably ought to know".	Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets etc, via notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).	
		All Landholders
		All Stakeholders
	 Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. 	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders
	rs (high-risk carriers).	All Stakeholders
	Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.).	
	 High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). 	
	 Originitias incursion areas (ver. roadside slashing, read construction, earth works, souch routes, such recting areas, such work points, camp reserves etc.). Originitias activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, public gardens, markets, nurseries, the transport of fodder, cattle or constructionated thios). 	
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of		All Stakeholders
spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity	והם ווסטרוונץ) מססטטומנכט אזגוו טורוביס מווט עמדעוונן	
(biosecurity event).	 Use invasive biosecurity indicer rygene becarations for carries entering or exiting the property of shife. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. 	
	 Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inconstruct of biob-site services in Contractory mobilized unbiology instance foodax visitory business at 1 	
	 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. 	
	g measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of	All Stakeholders
	illance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road	All Stakeholders
	Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.	All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural	 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 (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Carpentaria Shire 	All Landholders All Landholders All Landholders
processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	cs of	

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the Nationally	*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally							Vachellin nilotica)
e isolated and iat (water sources)	WoNS: 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).	Significant	High	Restricted 3	Occasional	Localised	Gilbert	
	Strategic Actions	National Significance	Declaration Biosecurity Status Risk	Declaration Status	Density	Catchment Distribution	Catchment	Pest
CSC / PAG	 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. 	tiveness of Council	valuate the effec under the Act.	o monitor and e der compliance	Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the eff improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act.	Conduct an improvement		
CSC	 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. 	t or Local Laws) to ary.	he Biosecurity Ac es, where necess	ogram (under ti high risk activitie	Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary.		in compliance wir matter categorie scoonsibilities).	managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).
CSC	 Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Eradication) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. 	ole and practical" (tion of "reasonal	der implementa xss the LGA.	Council to support stakeholder impleme stakeholder compliance across the LGA		must ensure IBM	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is
All Stakeholders	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	e services to suppo	res and available	ractical" measu	easonable and pi	Implement "re		
All Landholders	 Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 	(registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours :	nd applications, rograms in collat	oved methods a tent incentive p	herbicides, appri in Local Governm	Participate i		
All Stakeholders	 Implement catchment management objective (Eradication) for all invasive pest plants in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management All Stakeholders 	for all invasive pest	ve (Eradication)	gement objectiv	nj. catchment mana	 Implement ca 	biosecurity	(any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.
All Stakeholders	• Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective	ntaria Shire Biosecu	within the Carper	ts "Significant" v	sive pests listed a	 Target invas 	e adverse effects	(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects
All Stakeholders All Stakeholders	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Eradication). 	 mplement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (ar Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Eradication) 	ractice control m tchment based m	ractical" best pr irdance with cat	easonable and p sive pests in acco	 Target invas 		

Pest	Catchment	Catchment Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Declaration Biosecurity National Status Risk Significanc	National Significance	Strategic Actions
	Gilbert	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	High	Significant	WoNS: 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).
Prickly acacía (Vachellia nilotica)				Restricted			*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".
	Norman	Localised	Occasional	3	Significant	Significant	Locol Lows: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.

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Security	
Security P	
Security PI	
Security Pla	
Security Pla	
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security Plan 2	
security Plan 2	
Security Plan 20	
Security Plan 20	
Security Plan 201	
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Security Plan 20	
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Table 18: Containment (A) Management Objective

Management Reasonable and Practical measures to ensure the intervention of practice and actions for prevention, surveillance, whore prevention, surveillance and intervents and formation and intervent and intervent and intervention and intervent and intervention and intervent and intervention and intervention and intervent and intervent and intervention and intervent and intervent and intervent and intervention and intervents and factors for prevention, surveillance, whore prevention, surveillance and intervents and factors for prevents and intervents and factors for prevents and intervents and factors in a victors in a victor frequent at an exterior. All Stakeholders (2) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of prevent and intervents and factors and victors and victor frequent. All Stakeholders (2) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of prevent and intervent (i.e. Pacard), Contras, for anti-prevention, and and management (i.e. Pacard). All Stakeholders (2) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of the victor and victors and victor frequent. All Stakeholders (2) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of the victor and victors and victors and victors frequent and intervent	density and reproducive about y or o	THE CONTRACTION TO CONTRACT WITH THE BITH OF DEVELOPING TO CONTRACT TO CONTRACT.	
Implement "reasonable and practices in activity is takeholders are aware of persist, impacts and General Bioscurity Obligations for or carries out establish an education and awareness program tagging employees, contractors, visitors et. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and activots to bacteric compliance with general locacitiny obligations. establish an education and awareness on of Education. Toble 8. Example: disseminate educational materiols such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) forst seet, Restricted and Prohibed Atter compliance with general locacitiny. Toble 8. Example: disseminate educational materiols such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) forst seet, Restricted and Prohibed Atter to biograins, part of the stress et v. vio noice baceds, social media or by other communication platforms on recessory). • Ang imosive pert paints to define pest prevence and monitor pest distribution and densits. • Establish clean domonitoring for high risk carriers as social and practices, best practice management etc.) • High-risk pathway file, state roads, local roads, property access roads]. • High-risk pathway file, state roads, local roads, property access roads]. • High-risk pathway file, state roads, local roads, property access roads]. • High-risk pathway file, state roads, local roads, property access roads. • High-risk pathway file, state roads, local roads, property access roads]. • High-risk pathway file, state roads, local roads, property access roads]. • High-risk pathway file, state roads, local roads, property access roads]. • High-risk pathway file, state	Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
 Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees. contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and numerials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fort sheet. Restricted and Provide Matter obligations, pest adret biosecurity Act (GBO) fort sheet. Restricted and Provide Matter obligations, pest adret biosecurity Act (GBO) fort sheet. Restricted and Provide Matter obligations, pest adret biosecurity Act (GBO) fort sheet. Restricted and Provide Nature obligations. Maj maxie pest plants to define pest presence and monter by carriers on definition and density. Maj maxie pest plants to define pest presence and monter back should be pest distribution and density. Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Condide preventions, surveilance and montering dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Condide preventions, surveilance and montering dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Condide preventions, surveilance and montering dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Condide preventions areas (i.e. Pascia), parthenium, GRT, Carriera suscolated with high-risk activities and Rice advectors or arries (i.e. lowestock, folder, machiney, whiles, fourists, hunters, or other carriers). Conduct integ). Inglement prevention protocol into operational activities of high-risk activity. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Ormaninated thing). Conduct into operational activities on activity or arises, substance entry, establishment, spread and liabilityl associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activity. Conduct index prevention protocol into operational activities, investein, thereas, including protocil, for deray and the site access bos	(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive	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).	All Stakeholders
Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pets and reproductive material. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). High-risk pets or contaminants (i.e. P acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pets or contaminants (i.e. P acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pets or contaminants (i.e. P acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pets or contaminants (i.e. Pacacia, parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pets or contaminants (i.e. Pacacia, parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pets or contaminants (i.e. Pacacia, parthenium, Vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). High-risk pets of contaminants (i.e. Pacacia, parthenium, Vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). High-risk petitors of high-risk carter or post high-risk activity! Interplement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying or ingrisk activites. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Implement frequents for during transport (tarys) and tecding (designated area). Conduct inspections of high-ris	Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	ol, practices and (sheet, Restricted and vcessary).	All Stakeholders All Landholders All Stakeholders
 Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal or finasxie pets and reproductive material. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitos (high-risk carriers). Consider prevention, surveillance and monitoring for high risk carriers associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. High-risk pets or contaminants (i.e. <i>Praccia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.</i>). High-risk pets or contaminants (i.e. <i>Praccia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.</i>). High-risk pets or contaminants (i.e. <i>Praccia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.</i>). High-risk activities (i.e. <i>Investock, fodder, mathnery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers</i>). High-risk activities (i.e. <i>Investock, fodder, mathnery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers</i>). Inplement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. Out high-risk activities. Implement prevention and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.).			All Stakeholders
	ood of	If "prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Isement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). and monitoring for high risk carriers associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. Is (i.e. P. acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourism, public gardens, markets, nurseries, the transport of fodder, cattle or roads, local road construction, earth works, tourism, public gardens, markets, nurseries, the transport of fodder, cattle or roads or post high-risk activity). to operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying ter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. d regional clean down sites. risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). g high-risk coads or areas posing risk by carriers. ansport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). riods for potentially contaminated stock. for potentially contaminated stock . for prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of e and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road cohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders

stations are troyed and	WoNS: Established infestations are under strategic management. New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are delimited, destroyed and contained.	Significant	Significant	Restricted 3	Occasional	Localised	Urban Districts	Water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes)
oour to a locally	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	Low	Significant	Restricted 3	Occasional	Localised	Flinders	Sicklepod (Senna obtusifolia)
your to a locally	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.							
alues of the	*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".	Significant	High	Restricted 3	Common	Localised	Leichardt	Mesquite (Prosopis pallida & Prosopis spp hybrid)
radicate outlier	WoNS: Promote early detection of new infestations, minimise spread and eradicate outlier infestations. Promote adoption of best practice management.							
our to a locally	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	Significant	Significant		Common	Localised	Flinders	
-	Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".	Significant	Significant	ω	Common	Localised	Norman	(Jatropha gossypiifolia)
lues of the	when new infestations are discovered. *Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the	High	High	Restricted	Common	Localised	Gilbert	Belly-ache bush
ntain early sinment) programs	WoNS: New infestations are prevented from establishing. Develop and maintain early detection measures to protect clean areas. Implement eradication (or containment) programs	High	Significant		Common	Localised	Urban Districts	
your to a locally	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	Significant	Significant		Common	Localised	Norman	i and a design of a
alues of the	*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".	Medium	High	Restricted	Occasional	Localised	Urban Districts	Athel pine
	WoNS: Protect clean areas and prevent spread into nearby waterways.							
	Strategic Actions	National Significance	Declaration Biosecurity Status Risk	Declaration Status	Density	Distribution	Catchment	Pest
CSC / PAG	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.	s of Council progr	the effectivenes the Act.	tor and evaluate mpliance under	review to mon stakeholder co	Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the eff improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act.		and prohibited matter responsibilities).
CSC	Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likol carrier) carrying out high risk artistics, where necessary	cal Laws) to suppor	ecurity Act or Loc	(under the Bios of activities wh	lance program	subscriptionater companying costs one costs of the cost of the program (under the Biosecurity Act or filted in zarroine out high risk activities where necessary filted in zarroine out high risk activities where necessary filted in the cost of the	vith .	managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories
All Stakeholders CSC	 Connoise the second seco	es to support com practical" (Contai	"reasonable and	I" measures an plementation of	le and practica takeholder im	ement "reasonab ouncil to support s		(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is
All Landholders	Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding.	n with neighbours	in collaboration	centive program	Government in	articipate in Local	• • •	
All Stakeholders	 Implement catchment management objective (Containment A - Intensive Management) for all invasive pest <u>plants</u> in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.) 	ensive Manageme	ntainment A - Int	nt objective (Co	ent manageme anagement fre	nplement catchme		consideration.
All Stakeholders	 Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective Containment Al. 	hire Biosecurity pl	the Carpentaria S	nificant" within	s listed as "Sig	Target invasive pest (Containment A).	fects	(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity
All Stakeholders All Stakeholders	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment A - Intensive Management). 	nent objective (Co	control measure it based manager	If best practice with catchmer	le and practica s in accordance	ement "reasonab arget invasive pest	• Ta	
and have and have a second a second					1	and the second second		

to a locally	Local Lows: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest							atropurpureum)
has a General or minimise	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.	Low	High	Not Declared	Occasional	Localised	Urban Districts	Siratro weed (Macroptilium
to a locally	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.							
ies, minimise aped plants	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.	Low	High	Not Declared	Occasional	Localised	Urban Districts	Leucaena (Leucaena leucocephala) Incl all other spp & cultivars
has a General or minimise	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.							
to a locally	Local Lows: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest							from serve information
has a General or minimise	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.	Low	High	Not Declared	Occasional	Localised	Norman	Barleria
eclared pest.	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	Significant	Significant		Common	Localised	Norman	
of the	*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".							

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(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.
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	anganananan serenanan seri anggi sigarahan s	Significant	Significant		Common	Widespread	Leichardt	
of the Nationally	*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Ageregation"	Significant	Significant	ω	Common	Widespread	ringuers	(Vachellia nilotica)
	sources) and minimise short and long distance travel of seed stock (cattle).	Cimificant	Cimiliant	Restricted	Common	Midaanaad	Elindore	Prickly acacia
d outlier infestations. h risk seed threat (water	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	Significant	Significant		Common	Widespread	Norman	
to a locally declared pest.	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.							
of the State significant	*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.	Significant	High	Restricted 3	Abundant	tocalised	Staaten	Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)
Introduce biological	WoNS: Protect clean areas, eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Introduce biological control agents.							
to a locally declared pest.	Local Lows: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.	- Grant and a			~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	the second second	A NAMES OF A DESCRIPTION OF A	
of the Nationally	<ul> <li>Priority Action: implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation".</li> </ul>	Significant	Significant	ω	Common	Incalicord	1 sichardt	(Hymenachne amplexicaulis)
ntainment and asset actices.	WoNS: Prevent spread and reduce adverse impacts (prevention, eradication, containment and asset protection), Improve knowledge of risk, impacts and production containment practices.	Significant	Significant	Restricted	Occasional	Localised	Norman	Hymenachne
to a locally declared pest.	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.							freedoring commission
of State significant	*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.	Medium	High	Restricted	Abundant	Localised	Staaten	Chinee apple
a locally declared pest.	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.							
of the Nationally	*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation" and State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.	Significant	Significant	ŝ	Abundant	Localised	Morning Inlet	(Jatropha gossypiifalia)
ment management ns when new	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.			Restricted				Rellv-ache hush
	Strategic Actions	National Significance	Declaration Biosecurity Status Risk	Declaration Status	Density	Distribution	Catchment	Pest
CSC / PAG	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.	iveness of Coun	der the Act.	r compliance u	and stakeholde	<ul> <li>Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effective improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act.</li> </ul>	oonsibilitties).	and prohibited matter responsibilities).
CSC	superior compliance across the cost. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likok carrier) carrying out high rick activities, where necessary	or Local Laws) t	Biosecurity Act	ram (under the	rveillance prog	<ul> <li>Implement a surveillance program (und likely carriers) carrying out high rick act</li> </ul>	compliance with atter categories	managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories
All Stakeholders CSC	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act. • Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment B) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate estabolize compositions across the ICA	e and practical	hs and available on of "reasonab	rimplementation that is the tight	ont stakeholder	<ul> <li>Council to support of the second secon</li></ul>		(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is
All Landholders	<ul> <li>Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding.</li> </ul>	oration with ne	nagement (regis ngrams in collab	est practice ma nt incentive pro	scal Governme	Participate in L		
ith All Stakeholders	<ul> <li>Implement catchment management objective (Containment B - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction) for all invasive pest plants in accordance with</li> </ul>	B - Outlier Mar	(Containment	ment objective	b). hment manage	<ul> <li>Implement catch</li> </ul>	losecurity	(any and significant) to a prosecurity consideration.
All Stakeholders All Stakeholders	<ul> <li>Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment B - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction).</li> <li>Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment B).</li> </ul>	anagement obje taria Shire Bios	thin the Carpen	"Significant" wi	pests in accord pests listed as	Target invasive     Target invasive	fects	(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects

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

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CONTAINMENT (C)		
Table 20: Containment (C)		
Management Objective Containment (C) Asset Protection a	Management Objective 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	property
level. Minimise spread risk (by carri considerations).	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).	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(<23) All persons who deal with Invasive	c, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for nitoring, containment, best practice management and	All Stakeholders
Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out	ation and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and	All Stakeholders
an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	actions to racillate compliance with general pussecurity onligations. (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 etc, via notice boards, social media or by other communication plotforms as necessary).	
	best practice management etc.).	All Landholders All Stakeholders
		All Stakeholders
		All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	s, stock yards, invinces, or ourier, carriers, ss, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, sarth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). k activity). age spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying age spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying irriers entering or exiting the property or shire.	All Stakeholders
	<ul> <li>Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage.</li> <li>Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.).</li> <li>Remove high-risk pasts along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers.</li> <li>Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area).</li> <li>Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock.</li> </ul>	
	of	All Stakeholders
	<ul> <li>miprement preservor, sorveniance and reporting provision new, reserves or risinance matching interacting reading maintenance programs etc.).</li> <li>Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.</li> </ul>	All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	e pest plants listed within the Carpentaria Shire g minimum 10m either side of the bed and banks of	All Landholders All Landholders
(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.       Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.         • Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment C – Asset Protection and Impact Reduction).       Implement "reasonable as "Significant" within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment C).	All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders

		Low	Significant		Common	Widespread	Flinders	
arbour to a locally	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared next	Low	Significant		Occasional	Widespread	Norman	gigantea)
	minimise the biosecurity risk.	Low	Significant	Not Declared	Common	Widespread	Gilbert	(Calotropis procera &
res to prevent or	General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or	Low	Significant		Occasional	Widespread	Mitchell	Calotrone
know has a	Rincorunity Art 2014: All norcons who deal with and reaconably number to	Low	Significant		Occasional	Widespread	Urban Districts	
arbour to a locally	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest	High	High		Common	Widespread	Morning Inlet	
"Wild Rivers" areas.	<ul> <li>Priority Action: implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation" and State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.</li> </ul>	High	Significant		Common	Widespread	Flinders	
		High	High	Restricted	Common	Widespread	Norman	(Cryptostegia grandiflorg)
tiage areas (i.e. Burke	<ul> <li>Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on Hertiage areas (i.e. Burke &amp; Wills Camp 119).</li> </ul>	Medium	High		Abundant	Widespread	Gilbert	
		Medium	High		Common	Widespread	Mitchell	
the containment	WoNS: implement active containment programs for populations outside the containment line	Medium	High		Common	Widespread	Urban Districts	
		High	High		Common	Widespread	Leichardt	
	declared pest.	High	High		Common	Widespread	Morning Inlet	
arbour to a locally		High	High		Common	Widespread	Flinders	
Wild Rivers" areas.	*Priority Action: Implement control programs to reduce impacts on core values of the Nationally significant "Southern Gulf Aggregation" and State significant "Wild Rivers" areas.	High	High	Restricted	Occasional	Widespread	Norman	Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)
	pionogical control agents.	Medium	High		Common	Widespread	Gilbert	
tations. Introduce	WoNS: Protect clean areas, eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations. Introduce	Medium	High		Common	Widespread	Mitchell	
		Medium	High		Occasional	Widespread	Urban Districts	
		Low	High		Common	Localised	Flinders	
	declared pest	Low	High		Common	Widespread	Norman	ferences construction (
arbour to a locally	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally	Low	High	Restricted	Common	Widespread	Gilbert	Chinee apple
		Low	High		Occasional	Widespread	Mitchell	
		Low	High		Common	Widespread	Urban Districts	
	Strategic Actions	National Significance	Biosecurity Risk	Declaration Status	Density	Distribution	Catchment	Pest
CSC / PAG	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.	of Council program	he effectiveness e Act.	tor and evaluate t mpliance under th	l review to moni d stakeholder co	Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the eff improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act.		and bromblest marter responsionnes).
CSC	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.	Laws) to support	urity Act or Local e necessary.	(under the Biosec sk activities, when	aillance program Trying out high ri	Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary.	•	managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories
All Stakeholders CSC	<ul> <li>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</li> <li>Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment C) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA.</li> </ul>	s to support comp ractical ^{ee} (Containn	available service easonable and p	If measures and plementation of "r LGA.	able and practica stakeholder impliance across the	plement "reasonable and practical" m Council to support stakeholder implement stakeholder compliance across the LGA	• 5	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is
All Landholders	Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding.	with neighbours to	in collaboration	centive programs	al Government in	Participate in Loc		
All Stakeholders	<ul> <li>Implement catchment management objective (Containment C – Asset Protection and Impact Reduction) for all invasive pest plants in accordance with legislated All Stakeholders requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.).</li> </ul>	approved method	ainment C - Asse ered herbicides,	nt objective (Cont anagement (regist	nent manageme best practice m	implement catcher requirements and	•	

Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest	low	High		Common	Widespread	Norman	
minimise the biosecurity risk.	Low	Significant	Not Declared	Occasional	Widespread	Gilbert	Neem tree (Azadirachta indica)
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	Low	High		Common	Widespread	Urban Districts	
	Low	Significant		Common	Widespread	Leichardt	
	Medium	Significant		Common	Widespread	Morning Inlet	

### SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

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

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

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

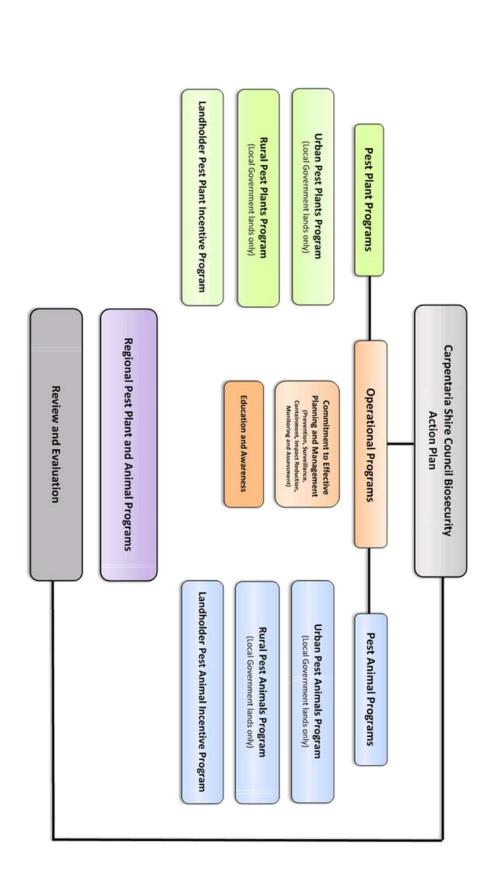
Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Programs and is inclusive of operational programs, on ground control programs and landholder incentive programs as illustrated below in Figure 4 Carpentaria Shire Council The Carpentaria Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan will spread biosecurity investment and investment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

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

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)





## 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

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

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

actions which meet obligations (under the Act and linking frameworks) in a manner which achieves the greatest outcome from biosecurity investments 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

action plans programs and evaluate the effectiveness of its actions. 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

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

		Re	Review		
Operational Programs	No. of Actions	No. of Actions	No. of Actions	No. of Performance	Evaluation
	Incomplete	Partially Complete	Complete	Indicators Complete	
<b>Commitment to Effective Planning and Management</b>					What actions were effective?
(Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction,					What actions were not effective?
Monitoring and Assessment – (tem 1)					What changes can be made?
					What actions were effective?
Liter 31					What actions were not effective?
(1001) 4)					What changes can be made?

### **INVASIVE PEST PLANTS - CONTROL PROGRAMS**

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

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

		Review	Wé		
Invasive Pest Animals Control Programs	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	Evaluation
Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts					What actions were effective?
(Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential					What actions were not effective?
Local Law Compliance) - (Items 13 - 14)					What changes can be made?
					What actions were effective?
(Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves) - (Item 15)					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

				Review	¥					
Control Programs	No. of Urban Residential Incentive Agreements Signed	No. of Urban Residentia Incentive Agreements Implemented (Removed Neem)	Residential greements ented f Neem)	e al	No. of Rural Incentive Agreements Implemented	ncentive nts nted	Total LGA Under Agreement (ha & %)	Total Cost of Incentive Provided	st of rovided	Evaluation
		Partially Fully	Fully	naußic	Partially Fully	Fully		Urban	Rural	
										What actions were effective?
Residential Pest Plants Incentive Program: Urban Districts										What actions were not effective?
fuen vol					-		2)			What changes can be made?
										What actions were effective?
Landholder Pest Plants Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Item 17)										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

			Landholder Pest Animals Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Items 18 - 19)						Control Programs	
			No. of Scalps from non- baiters				Round	1"	No. of Landholders participating and No. not participating in 1080 programs	
			s from non- ers				Round	2 nd	dholders Ig and No. ting in 1080 ams	Revie
			No. of Scalps from biannual baiters				Round	1"	Bait used (Pig and Dog) (kg)	Review (per catchment area)
			ps from baiters				Round	2 nd	sed   Dog) )	hment an
			No. of Scalps from Landholder <5km from townships				Round	1"	% area of the Shire treated	ea)
			ps from Skm from hips				Round	2 nd	he Shire ed	
What changes can be made?	What actions were not effective?	What actions were effective?	Evaluation	What changes can be made?	What actions were not effective?	What actions were effective?			Evaluation	

### **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 <u>not</u> 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

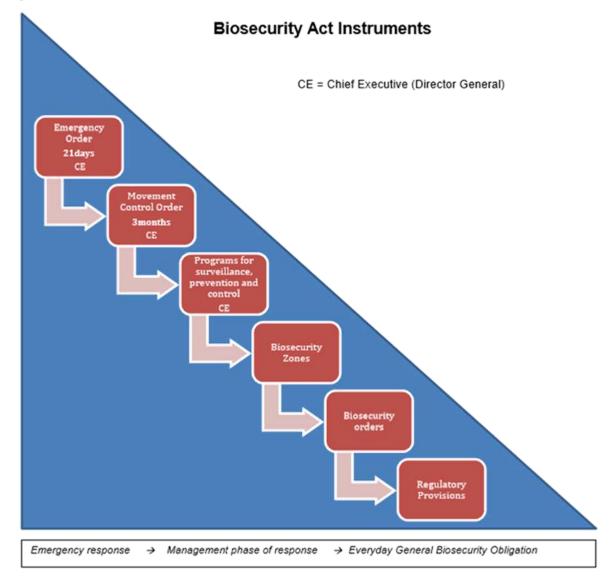
Report suspected Prohibited Matter

### 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
	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities)	The EPBC Act 1999 provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places— defined in the EPBC Act 1999 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. The EPBC Act 1999 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. The Environment Minister may decide whether to establish a threat abatement plan for a threatening process. See threat abatement plans.
Legislation	The <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> (replaced the <i>Quarantine</i> <i>Act 1908)</i> (Department of Agriculture and Water Resources)	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. 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.
	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 (Australian Pesticides and Medicine Authority, APVMA)	The AVCC Act 1994 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. 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.
	Biological Control Act 1984	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.

### Table 27: Commonwealth Government frameworks continued

	Pest Frameworks	Responsibilities
	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.
Strategies	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.
St	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</i> <i>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

ubic 2	28: Queensland Governmer Pest Frameworks	Responsibilities
	Biosecurity Act 2014	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.
	Environmental Protection Act 1994	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.
	Nature Conservation Act 1992	The NC Act 1992 is consistent with commonwealth legislation (i.e. EP Act 1994) 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 Nature Conservation Act 2014, the dingo is defined as both 'wildlife' and 'native wildlife' and is a natural resource within certain protected areas (e.g. national parks).
Legislation	Health Act 1937 and Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996	The Health Act 1937 provides guiding legislation and protocols. The Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996 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.
Leg	Agricultural Chemicals Distribution and Control Act 1966 and Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Regulation 1998	The ACD&C Act and Regulation 1998 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.
	Animal Care and Protection Act 2001	The AC&PC Act 2001 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.
	Vegetation Management Act 1999	The VM Act 1999 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.
	Forestry Act 1959	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.

	Pest Frameworks	Responsibilities
Legislation	Water Act 2000	The Water Act 2000 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 Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld). The Water Act 2000 declares the land comprising the bed and banks of a non-tidal boundary watercourse or lake to be the property of the State. 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.
Legis	Transport Infrastructure Act 1994	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.
	Land Title Act 1994 (Qld)	The Land Title Act 1994 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	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). 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.
	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.
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.
Plans, Policy and Guidelines	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</i> <i>Regulation 1998, Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996</i> and the <i>Animal Care and</i> <i>Protection Act 2001</i> among others.

### Table 28: Queensland Government frameworks continued

### Local Government Frameworks

Table 29: Local Government frameworks

	Pest Frameworks	Responsibilities
	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.
idelines	Planning Scheme	Planning schemes are prepared and implemented under the <i>Sustainable Planning Act</i> 2009. 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</i> 2014.
Plans, Policy and Guidelines	Biosecurity Plans	Local government are required to develop biosecurity plans under the <i>Biosecurity Act</i> 2014 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.
Plan	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
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.
Plans, Policy and	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	
Policy and idelines	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> .	
Plans, F Guio	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

Stakeholders	Pest Management Responsibilities
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources; Biosecurity Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Coordinates, facilitates and promotes national weed and pest animal management policies and programs.</li> <li>Provides leadership and coordination for emergency responses to exotic weeds and pest animals of national significance.</li> </ul>
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries; Biosecurity Queensland	Develop and implement weed and pest animal management policy through legislation, research and extension programs. Coordinate state responses for prohibited biosecurity matter.
	Guide, encourage and assist local governments, regional NRM groups, landholders and land managers in weed and pest animal management.
Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland Rail, Department of Natural Resources and Mines Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service Ergon Energy	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. Participate in Local Government Area pest management programs in conjunction with neighbours and local governments.
	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources; Biosecurity Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities Department of Agriculture and Fisheries; Biosecurity Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland Rail, Department of Natural Resources and Mines Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

### Table 32: Stakeholders and Responsibilities continued

Stakeholder Sector	Stakeholders	Responsibilities In Pest Management
Local Government	Carpentaria Shire Council	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). 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 LGA 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. 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). 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.
Land Managers	All public and private landholders	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). Use best practice management applications in line with the Local Government Biosecurity Plan, relevant legislation, policy, guidelines and codes of practice. Development and use of property pest plans or On Farm Biosecurity Plans. Report suspected Prohibited Matter.

### 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.
	watchers, lossickers etc.	Report suspected Prohibited Matter.
Industry Groups	Mining industry Agricultural industry Transport industry	Promote and facilitate weed and pest animal management on agreed local/regional priorities.
and Organisations	i.e. Gulf Cattleman's, Agforce, MLA, Mining etc.	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.
	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.
NRM Groups		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	Queensland Herbarium	Undertake research on weeds and pest animals.
Other Education Research Facilities	Invasive Animals CRC Biosecurity research centres	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 an	e restricted matter)
Amphibians, mammals & reptiles indigenous to Australia, incl marine mammals of the orders Cetacea,	Pinnipedia & Sirenia
Alpaca (Lama pacos)	
Asian house gecko (Hemidactylus frenatus)	
Axolotl (Ambystoma mexicanum)	
Bison or American buffalo (Bison bison)	
Black rat (Rattus rattus)	
Camel (Camelus dromedarius)	
Cane toad (Rhinella marina syn. Bufo marinus)	
Cat (Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus)	
Cattle (Bos spp.)	
Chital deer (Axis axis)	
Dog (Canis lupus familiaris)	
Donkey (Equus asinus)	
European hare (Lepus europaeus)	
Fallow deer (Dama dama)	
Goat (Capra hircus)	
Guanicoe (Lama guanicoe)	
Guinea pig (Cavia porcellus)	
Horse (Equus caballus)	
House mouse (Mus musculus)	
Llama <i>(Lama glama)</i>	
Mule (Equus caballus x Equus asinus)	
Pig (Sus scrofa)	
Red deer (Cervus elaphus)	
Rusa deer (Rusa timorensis syn. Cervus timorensis)	
Sewer rat (Rattus norvegicus)	
Sheep (Ovis aries)	
Water buffalo (Bubalus bubalis)	

### **RESTRICTED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER - INVASIVE ANIMALS**

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

Restricted Invasive Animals	Category
Barbary sheep (Ammotragus lervia)	2,3,4,5,6
Blackbuck antelope (Antilope cervicapra)	2,3,4,5,6
Cat (Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus), other than a domestic cat	3,4,6
Dingo (Canis lupus dingo)	3,4,5,6
Dog (Canis lupus familiaris), other than a domestic dog	3,4,6
European fox (Vulpes vulpes)	3,4,5,6
European rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus)	3,4,5,6
Feral chital (axis) deer (Axis axis)	3,4,6
Feral fallow deer (Dama dama)	3,4,6
Feral goat (Capra hircus)	3,4,6
Feral pig (Sus scrofa)	3,4,6
Feral red deer (Cervus elaphus)	3,4,6
Hog deer (Axis porcinus)	2,3,4,5,6
Red-eared slider turtle (Trachemys scripta elegans)	2,3,4,5,6
Feral rusa deer (Rusa timorensis, syn. Cervus timorensis)	3,4,6
Sambar deer (Rusa unicolor, syn. Cervus unicolor)	2,3,4,5,6
Tramp ants Yellow crazy ant (Anoplolepis gracilipes)	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 (Acaciella spp., Mariosousa spp., Senegalia spp. and Vachellia spp. other than Vach nilotica, Vachellia farnesiana)	ellia
Anchored water hyacinth (Eichhornia azurea)	
Annual thunbergia (Thunbergia annua)	
Bitterweed (Helenium amarum)	
Candleberry myrtle (Morella faya)	
Cholla cactus (Cylindropuntia spp. and hybrids other than C. Fulgida, C. imbricata, C. prolifera, C. rosea, C. spinosior and tunicata)	С.
Christ's thorn (Ziziphus spina-christi)	
Eurasian water milfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)	
Fanworts (Cabomba spp. other than C. caroliniana)	
Floating water chestnuts (Trapa spp.)	
Harrisia cactus Harrisia spp. syn. Eriocereus spp. other than (H. martinii, H. tortuosa and H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis)	
Honey locust (Gleditsia spp. other than G. triacanthos)	
Horsetails (Equisetum spp.)	
Kochia (Bassia scoparia syn. Kochia scoparia)	
Lagarosiphon (Lagarosiphon major)	
Mesquites all Prosopis spp. and hybrids other than (P. glandulosa, P. pallida and P. velutina)	
Mexican bean tree all Cecropia spp. other than (C. pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata)	
Miconia spp. other than (M. calvescens, M. cionotricha, M. nervosa and M. racemosa)	
Mikania (Mikania spp. other than M. micrantha)	
Peruvian primrose bush (Ludwigia peruviana)	
Prickly pear <i>Opuntia</i> spp. other than <i>O. aurantiaca, O. elata</i> , O. ficus-indica, O. microdasys, O. monacantha, O. stricta, O. streptacantha & O. tomentosa)	
Red sesbania (Sesbania punicea)	
Salvinias (Salvinia spp. other than S. molesta)	
Serrated tussock (Nassella trichotoma)	
Siam weed (Chromolaena spp. other than C. odorata and C. squalida)	
Spiked pepper (Piper aduncum)	
Tropical soda apple (Solanum viarum)	
Water soldiers (Stratiotes aloides)	
Witch weeds (Striga 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 (Lycium ferocissimum)	3	
African fountain grass (Cenchrus setaceum)	3	
African tulip tree (Spathodea campanulata)	3	
Alligator weed (Alternanthera philoxeroides)	3	
Annual ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)	3	
Asparagus fern (Asparagus aethiopicus, A. africanus, A. plumosus and A.scandens)	3	
Athel pine (Tamarix aphylla)	3	
Badhara bush (Gmelina elliptica)	3	
Balloon vine (Cardiospermum grandiflorum)	3	
Belly-ache bush (Jatropha gossypiifolia and hybrids)	3	
Bitou bush (Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundifolia)	2,3,4,5	
Blackberry (Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus aggregate)	3	
Boneseed (Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera)	2,3,4,5	
Bridal creeper (Asparagus asparagoides)	2,3,4,5	
Bridal veil (Asparagus declinatus)	3	
Broad-leaved pepper tree (Schinus terebinthifolius)	3	
Cabomba (Cabomba caroliniana)	3	
Camphor laurel (Cinnamomum camphora)	3	
Candyleaf (Stevia ovata)	3	
Cane cactus (Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica)	3	
Cat's claw creeper (Dolichandra unguis-cati)	3	
Chilean needle grass (Nassella neesiana)	3	
Chinee apple (Ziziphus mauritiana)	3	
Chinese celtis (Celtis sinensis)	3	
Cholla cacti with the following names—		
Coral cactus (Cylindropuntia fulgida)	3	
Devil's rope pear (C. imbricata)	3	
Hudson pear (Cylindropuntia rosea and C. tunicata)	2,3,4,5	
Jumping cholla (C. prolifera)	2,3,4,5	
Snake cactus (C. spinosior)	3	
Dutchman's pipe (Aristolochia spp. other than native species)	3	
Elephant ear vine (Argyreia nervosa)	3	
Eve's pin cactus (Austrocylindropuntia subulata)	3	
Fireweed (Senecio madagascariensis)	3	
Flax-leaf broom (Genista linifolia)	3	
Gamba grass (Andropogon gayanus)	3	
Giant sensitive plant (Mimosa diplotricha var. diplotricha)	3	
Gorse (Ulex europaeus)	3	
Groundsel bush (Baccharis halimifolia)	3	

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

Restricted Invasive Plants	Category	
Harrisia cactus (Harrisia martinii, H. tortuosa and H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis)	3	
Harungana (Harungana madagascariensis)	3	
Honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthos including cultivars and varieties)	3	
Hygrophila (Hygrophila costata)	3	
Hymenachne or olive hymenachne (Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids)	3	
Koster's curse (Clidemia hirta)	2,3,4,5	
Kudzu (Pueraria montana var. lobata syn. P. lobata, P. triloba other than in the Torres Strait islands)	3	
Lantanas—		
Creeping lantana (Lantana montevidensis)	3	
Lantana, common lantana (Lantana camara)	3	
Limnocharis, yellow burrhead (Limnocharis flava)	2,3,4,5	
Madeira vine (Anredera cordifolia)	3	
Madras thorn (Pithecellobium dulce)	2,3,4,5	
Mesquites—		
Honey mesquite (Prosopis glandulosa)	3	
Mesquite or algarroba (Prosopis pallida)	3	
Quilpie mesquite (Prosopis velutina)	3	
Mexican bean tree (Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata)	2,3,4,5	
Mexican feather grass (Nassella tenuissima)	2,3,4,5	
Miconia with the following names—		
Miconia calvescens	2,3,4,5	
• M. cionotricha	2,3,4,5	
• M. nervosa	2,3,4,5	
• M. racemosa	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 (Genista monspessulana)	3	
Mother of millions (Bryophyllum delagoense syn. B. tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis)	3	
Mother of millions hybrid (Bryophyllum x houghtonii)	3	
Ornamental gingers-		
Kahili ginger (Hedychium gardnerianum)	3	
• White ginger (H. coronarium)	3	
• Yellow ginger (H. flavescens)	3	
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	3	
Parthenium (Parthenium hysterophorus)	3	
Pond apple (Annona glabra)	3	
Prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotica)	3	
Prickly pears—		
Bunny ears (Opuntia microdasys)	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 (O. aurantiaca)	3	
Velvety tree pear (O. tomentosa)	3	
Westwood pear (0. streptacantha)	3	

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

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

# 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 (Felis cotus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment A
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
Singapore Ant (Monomorium destructor)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
Mitchell							
Feral Cat (Felis catus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Staaten							
Dingo (Canis lupus dingo)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5, 6	High	Containment C
Feral Cat (Felis catus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) 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	Animals of the Car	pentaria Shire	Continued				
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	<b>Biosecurity Risk</b>	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Gilbert	-		-	-			
Feral Cat (Felis catus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Norman							
Feral Cat (Fells cotus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Flinders							
Feral Cat (Felis catus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (Bubalus bubalis)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Morning Inlet			(, )	4) 9			
Feral Cat (Felis catus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (Bubalus bubalis)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog							

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Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog

Widespread

Common

Significant

Restricted

3,4,6

Significant

Containment C

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

Table 37. Catch Ó of the ria Shire Continued

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

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

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

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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 (Jatropha gossyptifolia)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	з	Significant	Containment A
Chinee apple (Ziziphus mauritiana)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	ω	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotica)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandiflora)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Sicklepod (Senna obtusifolia)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Low	Containment A
Barleria (Barleria lupulina)	Localised	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment B
Calotrope (Calotropis procera & gigantea)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Morning Inlet							
Belly-ache bush (latropha gossypiifolia)	Localised	Abundant	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment 8
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotico)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	з	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandifiora)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Calotrope (Calotropis procera & gigantea)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Medium	Containment C
Leichardt							
Hymenachne (Hymenachne amplexicaulis)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Mesquite (Prosopis pallida)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Widespread	Common	Medium	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotica)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment 8
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandiflora)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment B
Calotrope (Calotropic process & ainantea)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C

Biosecurity Plan (incl Budget)

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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 (Andropogon gayanus)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	High	Prevention
Giant rats tail grass (Sporobolus pyramidalis & S. natalensis)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Low	Prevention
Parthenium (Parthenium hysterophorus)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	ω	High	Prevention
Salvinia (Salvinia molesta)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Prevention
Siam Weed (Chromolaena odorata)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	w	High	Prevention
Thatch grass (Hyparrhenia rufa)	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 pests distribution is recorded within each catchment	The density of the pests population is recorded within each catchment
Localised	Occasional
Isolated populations, localised to only a few small areas, on only a few individual properties	Common
within the catchment management area.	Abundant
Widespread	
One or more communities spanning across large areas and or multiple properties within the catchment area.	

STEP 2: RISK ASSESSMENT

adverse effects to a biosecurity consideration. This means, all persons must first assess and define the "Biosecurity Risk" of Invasive Biosecurity Matter causing a 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 "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

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

Culture and Heritage	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Agriculture and Industry	Aquatic Habitats	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Biosecurity Consideration
Places, sites, structures or features of Culture significance or European heritage.	Human health, safety, recreation, social amenity or ongoing control and maintenance costs.	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.).	Ephemeral and permanent aquatic areas including creeks and rivers.	Flora and fauna communities and habitats.	Biosecurity Consideration Values

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

consideration; Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats, Aquatic Habitats, Agriculture and industry, Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity and Culture and Heritage. 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

- 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 Loca 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

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and Social Amenity Culture and Heritage	Health, Safety, Recreation	Agriculture and Industry	Aquatic Habitats	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Culture and Heritage	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Agriculture and Industry	Aquatic Habitats	Riparian Habitats	Culture and Heritage	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Agriculture and Industry	Aquatic Habitats	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Culture and Heritage	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Agriculture and Industry	Aquatic Habitats	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	- 2	Review the and likely ad (Biosecurity Risk, of		
recreational activities or social amenity and community assets Likely to cause a low level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage	Likely to cause a low level of impact on human health, safety,	Likely to cause a low level of impact to production and asset value	Likely to cause a low level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Likely to cause a low level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact on human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to production and asset value	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Likely to cause a high level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage	Likely to cause a high level of impact to human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets	Likely to cause a high level of impact to production and asset value	Likely to cause a high level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Likely to cause a high level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Likely to cause a significant impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage	Likely to cause a significant impact to human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets	Likely to cause a significant impact to production and asset value	Likely to cause a significant impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats (See Step 3: National Significance)	Likely to cause a significant impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	2	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)		Risk of Entry, Establishment, Spread and Impact to a Biosecurity Consideration
	Low Medium						L	High				Sig	nifica	ant	1	ĺ			d and				
		Low		Low						Medium					Medium			Low	Negligible risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	-	Impact to a Biosec		
		Low	. Medium								High					High			Medium	Moderate risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	ikely Risk of Entry, Es	urity Consideration	
		Medium					High					High					High			High	High risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	Likely Risk of Entry, Establishment and Spread	
		High					High					High					Significant			Significant	Significant risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	be	

Current Spread and Impacts

Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats, Aquatic Habitats, Agriculture and industry, Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity and Culture and Heritage. 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;

- 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 region. cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as "Significant" to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the

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

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.

designated area. 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

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	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 Biosecurity Act 2014
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
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).

support commonwealth legislative frameworks and the uniform management of key threatening processes (risk and impact) across the nation 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

significantly increase the potential to attract funding to the Local Government Area. 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 These frameworks are critical for directing Commonwealth and State funding towards identified risks and impacts of National significance. Therefore, pests identified for

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

- 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	nce
	Significant	A Pest listed as Prohibited Matter. OR An invasive next listed as a significant threatening process and/or a priority for management across a designated area within one or more National Erameworks
-		Миниказие резспосед аз а облисани инсаксини риссозодноги и понабенени астозод сервнаседатер, министис и поте макона годинскогоз.
	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

likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread and any adverse effects) from dealing with invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated stakeholders must also minimise the 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

determine reasonable and practical (achievable and feasible) levels of management appropriate to the risk (any and significant) in compliance with the Act 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

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 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 level of management to prevent or minimise (entry, establishment, spread and any adverse impact) that biosecurity risk, in compliance with the Act. Although, 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" General Biosecurity Obligation , as a

aim to contain the spread of established pest populations and reduce the impacts on biosecurity considerations (assets). The management of invasive plants and animals 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 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 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 illustrated in the generalised invasion curve Figure 6.

ground continuum of activity (Figure 6) which applies to all pests generally, regardless of significance. (Step 4: Thresholds, 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 The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan integrates overarching frameworks to facilitate the systematic establishment of definitions under the General Biosecurity Obligation

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 (i.e. local laws, State and National strategies and risk assessments.) population, with the aim of progressing through the spectrum or continuum of activity and maintaining correlation with obligations under the Act and linking frameworks As the continuum of activity reflects reasonable and practical levels of management, any variation to (Thresholds) Management Objectives outside of the (reasonable and

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

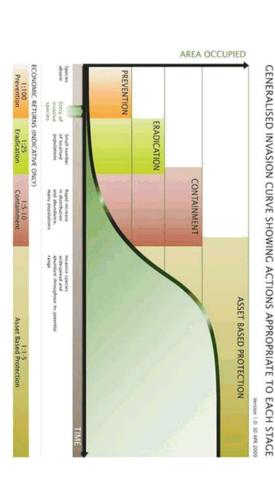
programs) consistent with the pest continuum of activity and catchment based obligations under the Act Step 4 supports the establishment of "reasonable and practical" threshold management objectives to facilitate development of Section 4: Pest Programs (multi species

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

Step 1: Geographical Assessment

Step 2: Risk Assessments





	Threshold	Threshold Management Objectives	Objectives		
Current Extent	Provention	Fradication	•	Containment	4
(Catchment)			A	в	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

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	ectives
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

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). Complete the review and assessment process (described below) to determine "reasonable and practical" catchment based management thresholds consistent with the pest

- (Step 1) Geographical Assessment
- 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 Note: High represents "Reasonable and Practical" thresholds for management (feasible & achievable) appropriate to the level of risk (entry, establishment, spread) consider pest animals, airborne seed spread etc.

Widespread - Abundant	Widespread - Common	Widespread – Occasional	Localised - Abundant	Localised - Common	Localised - Occasional	Not Present		Distribution and Density		
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	High		Prevention		
Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	NA		Fradication	Thres	
Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	NA	A		Threshold Management Objectives	
Medium	High	High	High	High	High	NA	в	Containment	bjectives	
High	High	High	High	High	High	NA	c			

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APPENDIX 7: CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY ACTION PLAN

CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY ACTION PLAN

Five Year Invasive Plants and Animals Program

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 creates the final link within the plans integrated planning framework. The action plan aims to facilitate the

is inclusive of both operational and on ground control programs, (actions identified within sections 2 and 4). 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

the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter among all landholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with obligations listed under the Act 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

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

\$95,695.48	Total	
\$8,699.59	GST	
\$86,995.89	Sub Total	
Antonion	19	
\$11 500 DD	18	Landholder Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program. Rural Districts
\$20,700.00	17	Landholder Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Rural Districts
\$0.00	16	Residential Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts
		Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Incentive Programs
Reactive Budget Only	15	Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)
Operational	14	(Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance)
Operational	13	Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts
\$14,938.50	12	Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads (Local Government Road Reserves)
\$1,712.35	11	Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)
\$0.00	10	Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts – Weed and Seed Fire Program (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)
\$11,669.63	9	
\$2,959.53	∞	(Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)
\$4,996.75	7	Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts
\$1,738.51	6	
	5	
\$5,280.63	4	Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts
	з	
		Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Control Programs
Operational	2	Operational Program - Education and Awareness
Operational	1	Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management (Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction, Monitoring and Assessment)
		Operational Programs
2019 / 2020 Budget	Item no.	Program
3udget 2019 / 2020	grams and B	Table 39: Carpentaria Shire Council - Annual Invasive Plant and Animal Programs and Budget 2019 / 2020

Tot	0	Sub Total	Landholder Invasive rest Allinia Incentive riogram, Aural Districts	Iandholder Invasive Best Animal Incentive Brogram: Bural Districts 18	Landholder Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Rural Districts 17	Residential Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts 16	Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Incentive Programs	Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves) 15	(Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance) 14	Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts 13	Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads (Local Government Road Reserves) 12	Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves) 11	Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts – Weed and Seed Fire Program 10 (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	9	(Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves) 8	Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts 7	6	(Long) Obverinitetit ratios and it rates reserves)	a	3	Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Control Programs	Operational Program - Education and Awareness 2	Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management (Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction, Monitoring and Assessment) 1	Operational Programs	Program no.	Table 40: Carpentaria Shire Council - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Programs and Budget 2019 / 2024
Total	GST	otal	19	18	17	16			14	13	12	11	10	9	~	7	6	5	4	3		2	1		10.	ms and
\$95,695.48	\$8,699.59	\$86,995.89	\$11,500.00	\$20,700.00	\$11,500.00	\$0.00		Reactive Budget Only	Operational	Operational	\$14,938.50	\$1,712.35 (Camp 119)	\$0.00	\$11,669.63	\$2,959.53	\$4,996.75	\$1,738.51		\$5,280.63			Operational	Operational		2019 / 2020 Budget	Budget 2019 /
\$102,757.34	\$9,341.58	\$93,415.77	\$11,500.00	\$20,700.00	\$11,500.00	\$0.00		Reactive Budget Only	Operational	Operational	\$0.00	\$1,654.85 (Mutton hole wetland)	\$23,000.00	\$10,695.00	\$2,959.53	\$4,387.25	\$1,738.51		\$5,280.63			Operational	Operational		2020 / 2021 Budget	2024
\$105,238.01	\$9,567.09	\$95,670.92	\$11,500.00	\$20,700.00	\$11,500.00	\$17,250.00		Reactive Budget Only	Operational	Operational	\$11,390.75	\$1,691.65 (Camp 119)	\$0.00	\$8,650.30	\$2,959.53	\$3,009.55	\$1,738.51		\$5,280.63			Operational	Operational		2021 / 2022 Budget	
\$107,091.55	\$9,735.60	\$97,355.95	\$11,500.00	\$20,700.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00		Reactive Budget Only	Operational	Operational	\$0.00	\$1,654.85 (Mutton hole wetland)	\$23,000.00	\$5,618.90	\$2,178.22	\$3,009.55	\$1,413.81		\$5,280.63			Operational	Operational		2022 / 2023 Budget	
\$81,497.44	\$7,408.86	\$74,088.58	\$11,500.00	\$20,700.00	\$11,500.00	\$0.00		Reactive Budget Only	Operational	Operational	\$11,390.75	\$1,691.65 (Camp 119)	\$0.00	\$5,618.90	\$2,178.22	\$2,814.63	\$1,413.81		\$5,280.63			Operational	Operational		2023 / 2024 Budget	

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
Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management

1 (s23) likeli estal (bios	(s23) A Invasiv carrier posing Generr and m know"	Item No.	Includes op best practic
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	(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".	Management Obligation	erational planning and e measures for compli
Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management.		Includes operational planning and management actions defined within Section 2: Strabest practice measures for compliance with the various Local Government responsible
 Council is to review, adopt and implement prevention protocol into operational activities. Consider high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers during Council Operations and Biosecurity Programs. High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P. acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. p. acacia, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (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 activities (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. Ornduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. machinery, vehicles, pest contractors etc.). Remove high-risk pests and or pigh-risk carriers (i.e. machinery, vehicles, for staff, contractors etc.). Remove high-risk pests and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors etc. (high-risk carriers). 	 Council is to review, adopt and implement education and awareness actions as listed within: 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.). 	Reasonable and Practical Action	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.
Annually (Ongoing)	Jan- March (Annually)	Timing	upport ado
Prevention measures for carriers and high risk activities have been considered and adopted by Council and implemented into Council operations.	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.	Performance Indicator	ption and commitment to

(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	(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" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry partentially new or prohibited pests.
Council is to review, adopt and implement actions (to adverse effects of invasive pests on Council lands) as listed within; • Carpentaria Shire Control Programs (Appendix 7 - Budget Items: 3-10) • Carpentaria Shire Pest Incentive Programs (Appendix 8).	 Council is to review, adopt and implement actions (to minimise natural spread of invasive pests from Council lands) as listed within; Carpentaria Shire Control Programs (Appendix 7 - Budget Items: 3-10) Carpentaria Shire Pest Incentive Programs (Appendix 8). 	 Council is to review, adopt and implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for New invasive pests into operational activities. 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. RMPC - Implement surveillance and reporting measures during rest area servicing and other roadside works. 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. NDRA - Implement prevention protocol Local Roads - Implement guernation 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 (i.e. field guides) and training to enhance the reliability and early detection of invasive biosecurity matter.
Annually	Annually	Annually (Ongoing)
Weed and pest animal budgets, programs and actions identified within the council pest programs have been adopted and implemented. Weed and pest animal programs are adopting and implementing best practice to target significant pests and catchment objectives.	Weed and pest animal budgets, programs and actions identified within the council pest programs have been adopted and implemented. Prevention measures for minimising natural spread have been incorporated into Councils weed and pest animal programs on Council lands and trustee reserves.	Prevention, surveillance and reporting measures have been considered and adopted by Council and implemented into Council operations.

	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	
	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	
 Implement compliance procedures under Local Laws as an alternative to compliance under the Biosecurity Act 2014. 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). 	 Implement compliance procedures under the Biosecurity Act 2014 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 (36 and s37). Inspect transport companies and small businesses (stock feed, construction materials, earthworks etc.). Inspect residential properties under subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies for dingoes, feral pigs or significant weeds in urban districts. Inspect Council staff and contractoror soperational 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). 	 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. 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 <u>control data</u> adequate for asset management review and evaluation. 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 stakeholder. 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 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).
Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
All Shire pests have been declared under local laws. Local Laws have been adopted and implemented across urban areas.	Council officer has been authorised under the Biosecurity Act 2014. Surveillance Program has been established and implemented.	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. LGA incentive program data has been collected and collated for review. APDS data contributions are being made for the LGA.

Council Biosecurity plan is adopted and made available to the public.	Ongoing	 Ite and 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 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. 	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.	(s53) A Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for IBM in its LGA.
Education material has been disseminated as defined in item 2 and relevant staff training is up to date. Council's data collection and management systems have been established, implemented and are adequately transparent for review. Landholder incentive agreements have been adopted among the greater LGA. Section 6: Review and Evaluation has been complete by the PAG. Council has reviewed annual program and budgets.	Annually	 Monitor, review and evaluate programs (Council and stakeholders) for compliance under the Act. 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 program 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 commitment to roles and responsibilities within incentive agreements. PAG to conduct an annual review and evaluation of catchment based commitment to roles and responsibilities within incentive agreements. Council is 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. 		
Landholder incentive programs have been implemented and adopted across the LGA. Available funding has been sought for landholders adopting incentive agreements adopting incentive agreements and targeting significant pests. State Government Bio-controls have been sourced, promoted and disseminated. Awards system has been established.	Ongoing	 Implement measures to support stakeholder Compliance under the Act. 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. 		

Table 42: Education and Awareness

Operational Program - Education and Awareness

Item No.	Management Obligation		tem Management Reasonable and Practical Action	Stakeholder	Communication Method	Timing
			Establish an education and awareness program targeting key stakeholders and communication methods. 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.	Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other	Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage	Annually
	(s23) All persons who deal	"reasonable and practical" "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management.	Establish an education and awareness program targeting key stakeholders and communication methods. • Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet. • Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. • Catchment pest list. • Restricted and Prohibited biosecurity matter pest list.	All Landholders	Roadside signage Email PAG 1080 programs	January to April (Ongoing)
N	with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries biosecurity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to		 Pest fact sheets. Pest posters. Pest field guides. Pest maps. Pest animal SOP's and COP's. 	Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors	Email Contracts Toolbox talks	January to June (Ongoing)
	know".	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical"	 Establish an education program to promote awareness of operational prevention measures to prevent or minimise spread by high-risk carriers and activities. 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 	Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other	Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage	Annually
		minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	 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. 	All Landholders	Email PAG 1080 programs	January to April (Ongoing)

Crea prac surv repo of sp prot		
Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.		
 Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests. Promote Restricted and Prohibited pests. Promote council pest identification and available mapping support services. 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 and surveillance measures such as clean downs and inspections during operational activities (mustering, road maintenance etc.). Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and high-risk periods (examples below). High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P. accaia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk nuctors, or other carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourist, hunters, or other carriers (i.e. prost drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). 	 Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests. 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 pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and high-risk periods. 	 Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. 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).
All Landholders	Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other	Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors
Email PAG 1080 programs	Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage	Email Contracts Toolbox talks
January to April (Ongoing)	Ongoing	January to June (Ongoing)
Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.

mesures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" best practice control	or minimising natural spread risk.	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical"	
 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. 	 Establish an education program to promote awareness of catchment based management objectives and best practice measures. 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 	 (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. 	Establish an education program to promote awareness of landholder incentive All Landholders programs inclusive of catchment based, site and property containment measures. • Promote property Buffers and catchment management objectives	 Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests. 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 highrisk areas. Promote implementation of prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol such as clean downs and inspections within (RMPC, NDRA 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 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), or High-risk neursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, camp reserves etc.). High-risk activities (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity).
Council Contractors	All Landholders	Council Contractors	All Landholders	Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors
Email Contracts Toolbox talks	Landholder emails 1080 programs	Email Contracts Toolbox talks	Email PAG 1080 programs	Email Contracts Toolbox talks
January to June (Ongoing)	January to April (Ongoing)	January to June (Ongoing)	January to April (Ongoing)	January to June (Ongoing)
Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

"reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	
 Promote availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan electronically and in hard copy at Councils public office. 	 Establish an education program to promote awareness of available programs, support services and program success. Promote access to relevant education material, training, accreditation and licencing among staff and stakeholders available through regional training programs, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, GBO, best practice use of herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.). Promote Councis 5 year Biosecurity (weed and pest animal) programs. Promote catchment management objectives, restricted and prohibited mater obligations. Promote reasonable and practical landholder incentive programs (weeds and pest animals) to facilitate compliance with the Act. i.e. 1080 programs, scalp bounty, herbicides, applicators, purchase of bulk chemicals etc.). Promote pest identification and mapping services to support early detection and more pest alert list for surveillance and reporting. Promote funding opportunities for catchment groups implementing incentive programs and / or targeting "significant" pests. Promote and support for local projects and disseminate research and pest updates. Promote awards system linked to incentive programs. for outstanding achievements in the LGA. Promote relevant education and training rograms, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, GBD, herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.). 	 Promote awareness of available training and licencing such as workshops, field days, forums which showcase best practice management herbicides and pesticide applications.
All Stakeholders	All Stakeholders	All stakeholders
Council's Office Council's website	Council's website Facebook Public library Information centre Roadside signage Email PAG Contracts Toolbor talks Other	Email Facebook Other
Ongoing	January to June (Ongoing)	Ongoing
The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 is made available to the public.	Information has been disseminated across the LGA using platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.

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)

 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).

the aim of reducing core areas of Wa Management Obligation	the aim of reducing core areas of Water Hyacinth to inhibit seeding events and further spread. Management Obligation Performance Indicator	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. 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. 	Bellyache bush communities are surveyed, delimited and mapped to define the pests distribution and density.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. 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. Bellyache bush risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated.
carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. • 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.
	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives.	Belly ache bush has been contained to core, designated areas with no new populations
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement <u>site</u> containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) o Bellyache Bush (Containment A – Intensive Management) o Water Hyacinth (Containment A – Intensive Management)	recorded outside of the core area. Boundaries of Council lands are free of hellworke buck
	Implement property containment measures: (All pests) 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. 	Bellyache bush is not spreading outside of 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 have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of

spread and impacts.

	200
km \$1.00	
hr \$50.00	
Wetting agent (BS 1000 or chemwet) Itr \$6.75	ltr
ltr \$25.00	
(Spray unit & Knapsack) km \$1.00	km
Vehicle, ATV & Operator hr \$50.00	hr
Wetting agent Itr \$6.75	व
	ltr
(Spray unit & Knapsack) km \$1.00	km a
Unit	Unit Costing Qu
ew and evaluation of c	 Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs.
 Water Hyacinth-(Item 5) Read pest fact sheet and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered application. Herbicide applications applied to foliage (foliar spray) using Round up Bioactive and suitable wetting agent "Bonus" (as performance). 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 contoxication of water sources due to sinking and notting vegetation creating high nutrient levels. Control other native water vegetation which are harbouring pest plants to ensure all pest plants are controlled and seed managed. 	 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. 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 rooting 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.
ring and seeding event	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.
Read pest fact sheet and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applicati	and registered applications.
application methods a	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.
nent 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 reduc density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.	tent 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, 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.

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)

 Normanton and Karumba Townships (Foliar applied herbicide program): Implement foliar treatments of Rubber vine and other woody weed seedlings (<1.5m) throughout the town *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 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.

• 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

Thic

 Normanton and Karumba To control herbicide programs. 	 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. 	s exacerbated by woody weed
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 Diligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations. • 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	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. 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.
establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. 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.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. 	Athel Pine, Leucaena and Siratro have been contained to core, designated areas with no new
(\$23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse	Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) © Athel Pine, Leucaena and Siratro (Containment A – Intensive Management).	populations recorded outside of the core area.
effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement property containment measures: (All pests) 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. 	Boundaries of Council lands are free of all pests. Pests are not spreading outside of Council lands

Council lands

Carpentaria
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2019

		(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.				0	
 Mixed Pest Plant <u>Stem Injection and Cut and Paste Applications - (Item 9)</u> Use stem injection or cut and paste for isolated Chinee apple and Neem plants >100mm - 150mm through initial programs only. Mixed Pest Plant <u>Granular Applications - (Item 9 Only)</u> Graslan: 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, Calotrope 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. 	 Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications - (Items 7 & 9) 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 Calotrope <50mm @ 60:1. Chinee <150mm @ 60:1 and Prickly accia <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. 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. 	 Mixed Pest Plant Foliar Applications - (Items 6 & 8) 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. Chinee 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. 	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.	• Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Chinee apple, Calotrope, 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).	 Containment (B) - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction; (Vellow 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). 	Catchment Management Objectives: Containment A – Intensive Management; (Athel Pine, Leucaena and Siratro). 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.	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. Implement catchment management objectives in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.).
	Best practice measures are implemented as described. Kill rates observed are >80%.	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.	spread and impacts. Pests listed for Eradication and Containment A, have been	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of			

Ordinary Council Meeting Item: 8.3 - Attachment: 1: Biosecurity Plan (incl Budget)

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Biosecurity
/ Plan
2019

(s48) Local Government must ensure (s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities). Item Catchment No Management Area Reget Area Normanton G Urban Districts G Vrban Districts Vormanton Seewer) 7 Urban Districts Vormanton Township 1 Urban Districts	t must ensure ct. (BGA, in ct. (BGA, in consibilities). Target Area Target Area Normanton Township (town common, waste, sewer) Normanton Township (town town town sewer)	Tordon Granular - (Item 9 Only) • Read pest fact sheets and herbic • Apply Tordon granular herbicide movement and off target damag • Restrict use to isolated, dense st and spp. 2020 - 2021 Budget Only Weed & Seed Fire Program (Item 10) • Identify, map and maintain fireb • Implement programs in collabor • Target dense stands of Rubber volte • Collect invasive pest plant control da • Colect invasite pest plant control da	Tordon Granular - (Item 9 Only) • Rapply Tordon granular herbicide for Chinee apple 35 - 45gm/m2 according to the plant size, label rate a movement and off target damage. • Restrict use to isolated, dense stands forming a monoculture of Chinee apple, with negligible risk to off aspet damage. • D - 2021 Budget Only • C - 2021 Budget Conly • O Implement programs in collaboration with QRFS and the community. • Implement programs in collaboration with QRFS and the community. • Implement programs in collaboration with QRFS and the community. • Implement programs in collaboration with QRFS and the community. • Target dense stands of Rubber vine to support integrated management with herbicides. • Target dense stands of Rubber vine to Support Integrated management with herbicides. • Target dense stands of Rubber vine to Support Integrated management with herbicides. • Target dense stands of Rubber vine to Support Integrated management with herbicides. • Target dense stands of Rubber vine to Support Integrated management with herbicides. • Timing • Terming • Timing • Timing • Catchment	duct label to ensure con inee apple 35 - 45gm/m; orming a monoculture of eds to reduce fuel loads upport integrated mana upport integrated mana support integrated mana poliar applied herbicide applications Foliar applied herbicide applications Basal bark and stem injection applications	2 according to t 2 according to t 2 according to t 2 according to t 2 according to the associated with associated with gement with h gement with h gement with h gement with to to December to	Tordon Granular- (Item 9 OhV) • Read post first sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. • Apply Tordon granular - (Item 10) • Rest fire forgoran - (Item 10) • Logan Seed Fire Forgoran - (Item 10) • Logan A spp. • Logan A spp. • Target dense stands forming a monoculture of Chinee apple, with negligible risk to offsite movement and damage to non-target areas and spp. • Logan A spp. • Target dense stands of deal woody weeds to reduce fuel loads associated with weed control activities. • Target dense stands of deal woody weeds to reduce fuel loads associated with weed control activities. • Target dense stands of deal woody weeds to reduce fuel loads associated with weed control activities. Item Spp. • Target dense stands of deal woody weeds to reduce fuel loads associated with weed control activities. Item Spp. • Target dense stands of Rubber vine to support Integrated management with herbicides. Velicite. ATV & Operator Kind Materiais Velicite. ATV & Operator Kind Materiais Kind Sizon Zizon Zizon Zizon Zizon Zizon Zizon Zizon Zizon <t< th=""><th>i mover site su valuati hr hr hr hr hr hr</th><th>Applications tability to r nnent and d state state</th><th>s. minimise h damage to i damage to i damage to i so 25 100 50 50 100 100 500 100 100 100</th><th>erbicide non-target an sub Total \$1,250.00 \$155.00 \$155.00 \$155.00 \$155.00 \$155.00 \$155.00 \$2,500.00 \$2,500.00 \$825.00 \$825.00</th><th></th><th>Control data has been collected, collared and provided in a format and evaluation of council programs across Council lands. Totals Budget 87.50 \$1,437.50 \$1,500 15.00 \$115.00 \$1,51.25 1.01 \$7.76 \$1,738.51 1.01 \$7.76 \$1,738.51 1.01 \$7.76 \$1,738.51 1.02 \$172.50 \$1,738.51 1.03 \$2,875.00 \$2,875.00 12.50 \$1,72.50 \$1,250 12.50 \$1,250 \$1,250 12.50 \$1,250 \$2,875.00 12.50 \$1,250 \$2,875.00 12.50 \$2,875.00 \$2,875.00 12.50 \$2,875.00 \$2,875.00 12.50 \$2,875.00 \$2,300.00</th></t<>	i mover site su valuati hr hr hr hr hr hr	Applications tability to r nnent and d state state	s. minimise h damage to i damage to i damage to i so 25 100 50 50 100 100 500 100 100 100	erbicide non-target an sub Total \$1,250.00 \$155.00 \$155.00 \$155.00 \$155.00 \$155.00 \$155.00 \$2,500.00 \$2,500.00 \$825.00 \$825.00		Control data has been collected, collared and provided in a format and evaluation of council programs across Council lands. Totals Budget 87.50 \$1,437.50 \$1,500 15.00 \$115.00 \$1,51.25 1.01 \$7.76 \$1,738.51 1.01 \$7.76 \$1,738.51 1.01 \$7.76 \$1,738.51 1.02 \$172.50 \$1,738.51 1.03 \$2,875.00 \$2,875.00 12.50 \$1,72.50 \$1,250 12.50 \$1,250 \$1,250 12.50 \$1,250 \$2,875.00 12.50 \$1,250 \$2,875.00 12.50 \$2,875.00 \$2,875.00 12.50 \$2,875.00 \$2,875.00 12.50 \$2,875.00 \$2,300.00
	Normanton Township	Calotrope and	(A - Leucaena, Siratro)			Vehicle, ATV & Operator	-	\$50.00	50	\$2,500.00	\$375.00	\$2,875.
	(town common,	Vine, Chinee apple,	(6 - Oleander) (C - Chinee apple,	Basal bark and stem	September to	Access (Sltr)	ltr Nil	\$87.00	10	\$870.00	\$130.50	\$1,000.5
	waste, sewer)	Parkinsonia, Yellow oleander and Neem.	Calotrope, Parkinsonia, Neme, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	herbicide applications	December	Diesel	वि	\$1.65	500	\$825.00	\$123.75	\$948.75
	Karumba	Rubber vine, Chinee	leria)			Vehicle, ATV & Operator (Sprav unit & Knapsack)	kin hr	\$50.00	40	\$2,000.00	\$300.00	\$2,300.00
8 Urban Districts	Township	and Neem to <2m,	2	Foliar applied herbicide applications	January to Mav	Grazon Extra	it i	\$31.00	10	\$310.00	\$46.50	\$356.50
	common)	including Candle bush and Barleria	vine and Yellow candles)			Wetting agent (BS 1000 or chemwet)	व	\$6.75	2	\$13.50	\$2.03	\$15.53
		Athel pine,	A - Athel Pine, Leucaena,			Vehicle, ATV & Operator	ħr	\$50.00	100	\$5,000.00	\$750.00	\$5,750.00
	Karumba	Calotrope and	Siratro)	Bacal bark. stem		(Knapsack)	km	\$1.00	500	\$500.00	\$75.00	\$575.00
~	Township	Lecueana including	(B · Oleander)	injection and soil	September	Access (5ltr)	व	\$87.00	25	\$2,175.00	\$326.25	\$2,501.25
9 Urban Districts	(town	large or established	(C - Chinee apple,	applied herbicide	to	Diesel	व	\$1.65	1250	\$2,062.50	\$309.38	\$2,371.88
	common)	Nubber Vine, Chinee	Calotrope, Parkinsonia,	applications	December	Gradan (or similar)	ka	\$18.00	10	\$180.00	\$77.00	\$207.00
		apple, Parkinsonia and Neem .	Neme, Rubber vine and Yellow candles)	8		Tordon Granular	6	\$23.00	10	\$230.00	\$34.50	\$264.50
Urban Districts	Normanton Township	Rubber vine, Bellyache bush and Parkinsonia	(A - Beilyache Bush) (C - Parkinsonia, Rubber vine)	Weed & Seed Fire Program	April-June	QRFS and Indigenous Rangers	ea	\$10,00	4	\$10,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,500.00
JU Urban Districts	Karumba Township	Rubber vine, Bellyache bush and Parkinsonia	(A - Bellyache Bush) (C - Parkinsonia, Rubber vine)	Weed & Seed Fire Program	April-June	QRFS and Indigenous Rangers	ea	\$10,00	1	\$10,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$11,500.00

Table 45: Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts

Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves - (Budget Item No. 11)

the program shore and shore		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity politing 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. 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	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. 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.
carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. 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.
(<33) Prevent or minimize the likelihood	 Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement site containment measures: (for nexts listed under Prevention Fradication and Containment A only) 	Pests have been contained to core, designated areas with priority assets
(\$23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity	 Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) (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. 	protected. Boundaries of Council lands are free of all pests.
consideration.	Implement property containment measures: (All pests) (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. 	Pests are not spreading outside of Council lands.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. 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.). 	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Catchment Management Objectives: Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Rubber vine, Parkinsonia and Calotrope) 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).	Priority assets have been protected from risk and impacts. Registered products and approved methods were implemented in
	Best Practice Management: Ensure herbicide applications are consistent with (but not limited to) registered products and approved application methods as described in Pest East Sheets modure tableds minor use normits, are	accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.

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		Norman				Flindere		Catchment Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).					
	Wetlands	Muttonhole			119	Burke and		Target Area	ist ensure IBM In compliance ed matter natter					
	Parkinsonia	Rubber vine and		Calotrope	Parkinsonia and	THREE PARTY	Bubber vine	Pest	Collect invasive programs.	Basal Bark Applications Read pest fact sheets an Parkinsonia, Rubber vine Apply herbicide applicat trunk for plants >50mm 	2020 – 2021 Budget Only Mutton hole Wetlands - (Item 11) o Protect priority assets and cc o Create an asset protection b	 Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Read pest fact sheets and Apply basal bark applicatic Burke and Wills Scar trees Parkinsonia, Rubber vine a Apply herbicide application trunk for plants 50mm-150 Contain pest communities stem injection methods. 	Cut and Paste Applications • Read pest fact sheets and • Apply cut and paste appli • Apply cut and paste appli	 Significant Pesi Target all Rubbi Create an asset Ensure herbicid
		Containment C			Containment C	CONTRAININGIN C	Containment C	Catchment Management Objective	 Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs. 	Basal Bark Applications o Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications o Parkinsonia, Rubber vine and Calotrope <50mm @ 60:1.	 10 – 2021 Budget Only tton hole Wetlands - (Item 11) 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). 	 Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications 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 Wills 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. 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. 	Cut and Paste Applications 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. 	 Significant Pest: (Rubber vine) 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. Bukre and Wills Scar trees.
	applications	Basal bark herbicide		applications	Basal bark herbicide	stump applications	Basal bark and cut	Best Practice Control Methods	adequate format for tr	uct label to ensure cons <50mm @ 60:1. of plants, to a height of	pest communities to co ree of weeds surroundir	uct label to ensure cons Diesel) for woody weeds -SOmm @ 60:1. of plants, to a height of of plants >100mm – 150	uct label to ensure cons er vine communities po er vine plants using Acc	tainment C – Assets Pro buffer zone, free of wee f target risk to priority a
	December	September			December	September		Timing	ansparent asse	istency with a 30cm, to the j	ore areas, prog og areas contai	istency with a where basal b 30cm, to the J imm, in which	istency with a sing immediati ess and Diesel	tection and im ds surrounding ssets i.e. Bukre
Diesel	Access (5ltr)	Operator (Knapsack)	Vehicle, ATV and	Diesel	Access (Sltr)	Operator (Knapsack)	Vehicle, ATV and	Plant, Labour And Materials	t management reviev	proved methods and point of run off using	ressively reduce the c ning priority assets (a	ark applications pose ark applications pose point of run off using progressive reduction	oproved methods and a, adverse impacts to @ 60:1.	pact Reduction) posir g areas containing priv and Wills Scar trees.
đ	ĪŤ	km	ħ	ŧ	ltr	km	hr	Unit	v and ev	l register Access a	ore and quatic a	no off ta Access a	l register camp 11	ng advers ority asse
\$1.65	\$87.00	\$1.00	\$50.00	\$1.65	\$87.00	\$1.00	\$50.00	Costing	aluation c	ed applic nd Diesel	its spread eas and v	ed applic arget risk nd Diesel equired u	ered applicatio 119 scar trees.	se impact ats (scar t
100	2	100	20	100	2	150	20	Quantity	f council fi	ered applications. and Diesel. Apply higher up the	risk. vaterbird h	ered applications. target risk to priority assets i.e. and Diesel. Apply higher up the required using cut and paste o	ations. es.	s to camp ; rees).
\$165.00	\$174.00	\$100.00	\$1,000.00	\$165.00	\$174.00	\$150.00	\$1,000.00	Sub Total	unded	her up the	abitats).	assets i.e. her up the hd paste or		119 scar trees.
\$24.75	\$26.10	\$15.00	\$150.00	\$24.75	\$26.10	\$22.50	\$150.00	Oncost	Control dat and provide transparent council prog					
\$189.75	\$200.10	\$115.00	\$1,150.00	\$189.75	\$200.10	\$172.50	\$1,150.00	Totals	Control data has been collected, collat and provided in a format appropriate i transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands					implemented as described. Kill rates observed are >80%
	\$1,654.85	2020/2021 Budget Only				\$1 712 35		Budget	Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.					4.

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).

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. Map invasive pest plant populations to define and monitor the distribution and density. 	Pest communities are mapped to define distribution and density.
(\$23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. 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.
out an activity (biosecurity event).	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. • 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.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. 	Prickly acacia communities have been removed from rural road
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effort (biosecurity event) to a	Implement <u>site</u> containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) o Remove all "Significant" pest communities (Prickly acacia) from 30m rural road reserve. o Sickle pod and Leucaena (Containment A – Intensive Management).	reserves. Boundaries of Council road reserves are free of all pests.
biosecurity consideration.	 Implement property containment measures: (All pests) 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. 	Pests are not spreading outside of Council road reserves.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. 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.). 	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts outside the road reserve.
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Catchment Management Objectives: 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. 	Pests listed for Eradication and Containment A, have been reduced in distribution and density.
	 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. 	Registered products and approved

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Concretion of	I aichhard+		Flinders & Morning inlet			Norman		Catchment Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).						
Road	Augustus	Talawanta Roads	Ten Mile	Burketown		Iffley Road		Target Area	in in in in						
			Parkinsonia and Calotrope	Rubber vine,	Prickly acacia			Pest	 Collect invasive pe 	Mixed Pest Plant o Read pest fact : o Parkinsonia 1-1 o Apply and restr target damage	Mixed Pest Plant Basal Read pest fact sheets Apply basal bark appli Prickly acacia, Parkinsi Apply herbicide applic plants 50mm-150mm- Contain pest commun injection methods. 	o Mixed Pests: Control outlie core area to n	Best Practice Management: o Significant Pest: (Pric Remove all "Significa	Containment (C Take all reasona (by carriers and considerations)	 Containment Take all reaso core, designat from a contain
		Parkinsonia)	{C - Calotrope, Rubber vine,	(B - Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinconia Prickly acaria)	(A - Sickle pod and Leucaena)			Catchment Management Objective	 Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs. 	Mixed Pest Plant Granular Applications - (Item 12) 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 Graslan herbicide applications according to the plant size, label rate and site suitability to minimise herbicide movement and off target damage. 	 Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications - (Item 12) 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. Prickly accia, 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 plants S0mm-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. 	 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). 	Practice Management: o Significant Pest: (Prickly acacia) Remove all "Significant" pest communities (Prickly acacia) from 30m rural road reserve	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 (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas considerations).	 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).
			applications	Basal bark and soil				Best Practice Control Methods	idequate format for tr	tem 12) uct label to ensure con lubber vine and Calotra cations according to th	(Item 12) uct label to ensure con discel) for woody weed nd Calotrope <50mm (of plants, to a height o of plants >100mm – 15	rkinsonia, and other n munities to core, desig verse impacts (biosecu	es (Prickly acacia) from	Impact Reduction; (Ca es to contain a widesp a contained area or the	and Progressive Reduces to remove scattered Progressively reduce to undary and reduce im
			December	September to				Timing	insparent asset i	sistency with ap ope 1.5 gm/m2. re plant size, lab	sistency with ap s where foliar is @ 60:1. f 30cm, to the p 0mm, in which p	ew or isolated p nated areas with rity risk).	30m rural road	otrope, Rubber read population property bound	tion; (Calotrope i individuals or is the core, designa pacts to priority
Grasslan (10kg)	Diesel	Access (5ltr)	Site demobilisation	Site set up	Overnight incidentals	(Knapsack)	Vehicle, ATV and Operator	Plant, Labour And Materials	management review ar	proved methods and r el rate and site suitabil	proved methods and ri not permissible. oint of run off using Ac orogressive reduction w	ests). nin the 30m road reser	reserve.	vine, Parkinsonia) and establish pest free dary and protect pest f	, Rubber vine, Parkins colated outlier commu- ated area to minimise s assets (biosecurity con
kg	R.	व	ea	ea	day	km	hr	Unit	nd evalua	egistered ity to min		ve, with t		areas at ree areas	onia, Pric nities and pread ris sideratio
\$17.00	\$1.65	\$87.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$140.00	\$1.00	\$50.00	Costing	tion of cound	applications iimise herbici	applications Diesel. Apply uired using c	he aim of pro		a property level. Minimise spre and priority assets (biosecurity	ckly acacia) contain a wi k (by carriers k (by carriers
50	1000	20	-	1	5	1250	120	Quantity	3 funded	de mover	higher up ut and pas	ogressively		vel. Minin assets (bio	despread and natur
\$850.00	\$1,650.00	\$1,740.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$700.00	\$1,250.00	\$6,000.00	Sub Total	programs.	vent and off	applications. Diesel. Apply higher up the trunk for uired using cut and paste or stem	reducing the		a property level. Minimise spread risk and priority assets (biosecurity	oopulation to a al processes)
\$127.50	\$247.50	\$261.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$105.00	\$187.50	\$900.00	Oncost	Control da collated ai appropriai and evalue across Cou						
\$977.50	\$1,897.50	\$2,001.00	\$460.00	\$460.00	\$805.00	\$1,437.50	\$6,900.00	Totals	Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.					Best practice measures are implemented as described. Kill rates observed are >80%	methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.
			and a start where	\$14 938 50				Budget	ollected, i a format rent review il programs					are ed. 80%.	nted in It labels and Impacts

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)

Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
		Urban pest animals are mapped to define distribution on Council lands.
(s23) All persons who deal with		Urban pests and permits within the community are defined and recorded on Councils system.
carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a	 - important or variable in a statement of a statement of the control of the statement population of the statement of the statemen	Council's cat and dog register is maintained.
General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	 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. 	Authorised officers have supported implementation of a community education and awareness program.
		Authorised officers are aware of compliance procedures.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. • Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal.	Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated through local law compliance procedures.
likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. 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 identified or reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped / recorded, contained and managed in accordance with Local Laws and/or the Biosecurity Act 2014.
(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. 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. Contain pest animals spread risk from Council lands. 	Pest animal incursions and spread risk has been removed within the urban community. Pest animal spread risk has been mitigated on Council lands.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. 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.). 	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Catchment Management Objectives: • 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.	Local Laws compliance procedures are implemented for urban district pest animals kept in the community and records are collected and collated.

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Urban Districts	Urban Districts	Catchment Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).						
Normanton & Karumba Council Owned Residential Assets including Parks and Gardens	Normanton & Karumba Residential Areas Only	Target Area	must within its the Act. categories						
Iton & Council sidential cluding Gardens	iton & nba al Areas Y	Area	Collect Collect	Pest Anir			Impleme complian	Best Prac	6
Singapore ant	Feral pigs, Feral cats and Dingoes	Pest	 Collect invasive pest animal control i Collect and maintain local cat and de Collect and collate compliance data. 	Pest Animals on Council lands - (Item 14) Singapore ants ("Significant" Pest) Take all reasonable and practical m spread risk (Council dwellings & res Ensure insecticide applications are	Feral Cat Implement complia Take all reasonable	Dingo Implement complia not to be kept, 6: n Remove Dingoes fr	Local Laws Compliance - (Item 13) Implement compliance within the comm compliance where necessary (i.e. pigs in • Feral Pig ("Significant "Pest) Implement compliance progr Remove all feral pig populati	Best Practice Management:	Containment A - Intene Take all reasonable of in reproductive ability of in Containment (C) - Asse Containment (C) - Asse Take all reasonable and Take all reasonable and the considerations).
Containment C	(Prevention – Dingo) (Containment A – Feral pigs, Feral cats)	Catchment Management Objective	 Collect invasive pest animal control data in an adequate format for tran Collect and maintain local cat and dog registrations on Council systems. Collect and collate compliance data. 	Is on Council lands - (ttem 14) Singapore ants ("Significant" Pest) Take all reasonable and practical measures to spread risk (Council dwellings & reserves). Ensure insecticide applications are consistent	ance programs under local I and practical measures to	Dingo Implement compliance programs under local laws to support biosecurity not to be kept, 6: not to be fed) within the community where necessary. Remove Dingoes from within the urban community (under local laws) un	 Local Laws Compliance - (Item 13) Implement compliance within the community under local laws to support biosecurit 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 safet Remove all feral pig populations from within the urban community under 		Containment A - Intensive Management; (Feral Pigs and Feral Cats) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of pr Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Singapore ants) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread populati (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property bo considerations).
Pest control insecticide applications	Local Laws compliance for in residential areas (feral pigs and cat ownership) and Biosecurity Act 2014 re keeping and feeding dingoes without a permit.	Best Practice Control Methods	 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. 	Is on Council lands - (Item 14) 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.	Feral Cat Implement compliance programs under local laws to support to support responsible cat ownership. Take all reasonable and practical measures to (trap) control and contain domestic / feral cat populations.	Dingo Implement compliance programs under local laws to support biosecurity synergies (3: not to be distributed 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.	 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. 		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 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).
Ongoing	Ongoing	Timing	t managem	gapore ant s and appro	ponsible ca mestic / fer	nergies (3: s a permit i	ynergies (i. sk in the cc ocal laws) t		hin a desig essing to en and establic lary and pro
Operational Budget (Pest Control budget)	Operational (Local Laws / Animal Control)	Plant, Labour And Materials	ent review and evaluatio	populations to establish ved application methods	it ownership. al cat populations.	istributed	 keeping of dingoes etc) mmunity where necessa prevent disease risk. 		aated area. Intensively re adication. h pest free areas at a pro stect pest free areas and
	o	Unit	n of coun	pest free		isposed 4	including ry.		duce the operty lev priority a
Operati	verationa	Costing	cil fundec	areas and		: not to b	health s		distributi el. Minirr ssets (bio
Operational Budget (Pest Control budget)	Operational Budget (Local Laws / Animal Control budget)	Quantity Sub Total Oncost	programs.	minimise		or disposed 4: not to be moved, 5:	ifety		ly reduce the distribution, density and a property level. Minimise spread risk and priority assets (biosecurity
Pest Con	(Local Laws / budget)	ub Total	colle form revie Dog colle					impl	III. DE CERTIFICA EN ENCLOSE EN L
trol budge	Animal C	Oncost	pliance a interprop int approp inv and ev rams acro rams acro and cat re cted and					emented	Registered pro methods were accordance wi no misuse or c reported.
(1)	ontrol	Totals	compliance and control data nas collected, collated and provided format appropriate for transpare review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands. Dog and cat registration data is t collected and maintained.					implemented as described.	Registered products and appro methods were implemented in accordance with product labels no misuse or off target impacts reported.
\$0.00	\$0.00	Budget	collected, collated and provided in a 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.					ed.	Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.

Table 48: Invasive Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts

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Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity patter, a biosecurity risks has a General Biosecurity Obligation 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. • 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	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. 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
establishment) by carners or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. 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. Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest animal incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement <u>site</u> containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) NA Remove all "Significant" pest communities (Wild dog, Feral pig and Feral cat) from Council reserves. Implement <u>property</u> containment measures: (All pests) Implement (reactive) pest animal control programs (as necessary) with consideration to property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural	Pest animal movement outside the boundaries of Council lands (Mutton hole wetlands and Camp 119 etc.) has been prevented.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. 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.). 	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Catchment Management Objective: • 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).	Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.
	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.	Best practice measures are implemented as described.

15	ltem No	(s48 IBM com, restr proh				
Flinders, Norman, Other	Catchment Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).				
Camp 119, Muttonhole Wetlands and other Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves which are not under lease agreements	Target Area	sure 1 s).				0.22
onhole other nt Lands serves serves under under	0	Impleme posing a Ensure v Collect ir	Sign Foot 108 und	Sign 108 und to e prot	Sign Fool 1080 (inte etc.) mini	eactive b amp 119, o Impl o Use o Appl
Wild Dog, Feral Pig and Feral Cat	Pest	Implement reactive programs of posing a biosecurity risk. Ensure vertebrate pesticide tra Collect invasive pest animal co	Significant Pest: (Feral Cat) Foot hold traps: Consider f 1080 baiting: Target specific under bushes or in raised s	 Significant Pest: (Feral Pig 1080 baiting: Target prote under the Act (\$46(A)(6)(b) to exclude livestock and no protein deficient periods, c 	 Significant Pest: (Wild Dog Foot hold traps: Consider f 1080 baiting: Target optim (intersections, carcasses, y etc.) with consideration to minimise scent, place baits 	Reactive budget only - (Item 15) Camp 119, Mutton hole Wetland o Implement reactive progra o Use property or site access o Apply BPM applications an
Containment C	Catchment Management Objective	 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. 	Significant Pest: (Feral Cat) Foot hold traps: Consider foot hold traps and raised trapping devices for target specific control. 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).	Significant Pest: (Feral Pig) 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).	Significant Pest: (Wild Dog) Foot hold traps: Consider foot hold traps for target specific dogs. 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	Reactive budget only - (Item 15) Camp 119, Mutton hole Wetlands and other Local Government lands and Trustee Reserves which are not under lease agreements 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)
TBC (1080 batting or trapping services)	Best Practice Control Methods	ee lands not under leas o date. format for transparent	trapping devices for tai num periods for efficien buckets or logs etc.) p	Dec). Utilise and contain n meat baits (and or dy essing bait material. Ta ideal habitat) and envir	pecific dogs. (March-May) or pup di cluding roads at or adja ght-time wind direction ght-time acache site) at	ment lands and Truste p, Shoot). i signage where risk to t the safety and greatest
Reactive Only	Timing	e agreements asset manage	rget specific c cy (seeking of referably with	n available pr ed grains) wit rget areas wit onmental var	spersal (Sept- cent to critica s, seasonal us active focal p	e Reserves wi the public is ic outcome fron
Reactive Budget Only (Vehicle and Operator)	Plant, Labour And Materials	, where pest animal ment review and ev	ontrol. f carrion in drought c 1 use of a visual stimu	oteins such as grains hin the contained pr th consideration to co iables (night-time wi	Dec). Consider conn Il habitats (ridges, cri e of habitats). Use 17 oints. Use of dog uri	hich are not under le lentified or required n investments (cost p
	Unit	commu	or post fi ulant (i.e	or exist e feed a onnectiv nd direc	ectivity t eeks, riv 25gm ba ne or cu	ease agr under n per anim
	Costing	vities hav	re). Use . tied fe	ing carca rea or pi ity (hom tion).	o critica ers, area its, prep iosity lu	eements agulatior al)
Reacti	Quantity	ve establis cil funded	125gm ba athers).	sses as pe g only fee le range d	l focal poir is of high r ared using res is reco	7
Reactive Budget Only	Unit Costing Quantity Sub Total Oncost	hed and programs.	its, placed	rmitted ding device uring	nts esources, gloves to mmended.	
ηλ	Oncost	Contro collate approj and ev across				
	Totals	Control data has bee collated and provide appropriate for trans and evaluation of con- across Council lands.				
\$0.00	Budget	Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.				

Table 49: Residential Invasive Pest Plants 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 of redc ad throu Ighout Jrban district arv re to

plants.		
The community have adopted the residential incentive program by removing and replacing with suitable	 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. 	
Best practice measures have been implemented as described.	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.	biosecurity consideration.
accorrance with product labels and no misuse, off target impacts, damage or safety issues reported.	 Council to supply staff/contractors to control and remove large Neem trees >100mm. Council to supply residents with suitable replacements. 	(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a
Registered products and approved methods were implemented in	Urban Management Objective: © Encourage residents to remove all small Neem trees.	
promoted and implemented across residential areas.	2019 – 2020 budget only Establish incentives for urban residents to remove Neem trees from urban residential properties and replace with suitable species.	
Incentive program has been		
Neem removal and spread prevention measures have been promoted.	 ^Y Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Promote removal of Neem trees from residential areas to prevent natural spread risk (birds) obligations. 	(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.
Surveillance and reporting measures have been promoted.	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. • Promote reporting and containment of suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter.	estations intenti, by arriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).
Disposal and spread prevention measures have been promoted.	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. Promote reasonable and practical measures for disposal of Neem reproductive material. Contain reproductive material (using tarps) during the transportation to the allocated area within the local waste facility. 	(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and
Pest surveillance and residential surveys have been implemented.		
nesidents have been included in operation education and awareness program (Item 2) Residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information.	 Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations. 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. 	(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".
Performance Indicator	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Management Obligation
and agreements.	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.	*This program should also inclu
is a complimentary measure to	•Residential Neem Trees: Target residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of redcuing seed spread throughout urban district areas as a complimentary measure to	Residential Neem Trees: Tan

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16	Item No	(s48) IBM restr proh
Urban Districts	tem Catchment No Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).
Normanton and Karumba Residents only	Target Area	nust ensure s LGA, in (GBO, ies and sibilities).
Neem (Can include other Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter)	Pest	 Implement compli Implement compli Collect and collate programs and inve Ensure employee t
Containment C – Asset Protection and Impact Reduction	Catchment Management Objective	ance (Local laws) to prev ance (Local laws) to prev incentive program contr stment outcomes (numb raining and licencing is u
Incentive to remove Neem within residential areas. (basal bark, cut, paste or remove and replace with suitable spp)	Best Practice Control Methods	Implement compliance (Local laws) to prevent deliberate introduction, propagation, breeding and providing harbour to a locally declared pest. Implement compliance (Local laws) to prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. Collect and collate incentive program control data and provide in an adequate format for transparent review and evaluation of Council funded incentive programs and investment outcomes (number of residents adopted incentive, number of residential incentives fully or partially implemented) Ensure employee training and licencing is up to date (best practice management, use of herbicides, chainsaw and clean down practices etc.)
December to March	Timing	propagation, b r intentional tr equate format ntive, number agement, use
See Reasonable and Practical Actions	Plant, Labour And Materials	reeding and providi ansport, sale, dispe for transparent revi of residential incen of herbicides, chains
ea	Unit	ng harb rsal or d ew and tives full
\$15,000.00	1	bour to a local disposal. d evaluation o' d lily or partialiy ully or partialiy d clean down i
ц	Quantity	ly declared f Council fu implemen practices et
\$15,000.00	Costing Quantity Sub Total Oncost	pest. inded incentitited) ic.)
\$2,250.00	Oncost	
\$17,250.00	Totals	Local Law compliance procedures have been implemented incentive program data has been collected, collated and provided ir format appropriate for transparen review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands. Council employees have received relevant training to safely and leg- implement Neem control and/or removal.
\$15,000.00 \$2,250.00 \$17,250.00 \$17,250.00	Budget	Local Law compliance procedures have been implemented incentive program data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands. Council employees have received relevant training to safely and legally implement Neem control and/or removal.

APPENDIX 8: CARPENTARIA SHIRE LANDHOLDER INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Background to Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Incentive Programs

The Carpentaria Shire Landholder Incentive Programs have been establish 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 nondeclared 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
(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 ("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). 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 Biosecurity fact sheets, pest fact sheets, pest posters, field guides, best practice guides and available services or incentives as listed below. 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. Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Collect invasive plant plants control data adequate for asset management review and evaluation. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (herbicides, clean down, workshops etc.).
(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. 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.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new 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.
(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. 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.
(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" 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.

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

participate in the Carpentaria ts actions listed above in Tab in their entirety will be a mea	a Shire Council Invasive Pest Pl ole 50. I acknowledge signing th ans to prevent or minimise the	, declare that ty described above and hereby agree to ant Incentive Program and commit to adopting the agreement and implementation of its action risk and adverse effects of invasive pest plant y obligations under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .
Signature:	Da	te:
	Local Government	Checklist
 Definitions of (catchment lactivity and threshold mat Catchment based Invasive Carpentaria Shire Pest Aler Biosecurity Act fact sheets Pest fact sheets. 	actions list (Table 50). rr Hygiene Declaration (Appendix 9 based) threshold management ob rix (Figure 6). Pest list (Appendix 5) and Carpen	jectives including the linking continuum of taria Shire Catchment Map (Figure 3). Matter obligations).
Landholder is to provide: Signed agreement. Property map (from on far plants.	m biosecurity plan) showing exist	ing distribution and density of invasive pest
Incentives available to land	dholders:	
Registered herbicide for ap Herbicide applicator to sur	pproved application methods. oport application of registered he	thicidas
Funding support. *Available to Shire landholders/la	andholdings or catchment groups particip	Dicides. ating in incentive programs and targeting "Significant" pest funding opportunities become available to Local Government.
Name of Council's Authoris	ed Officer	Signed:
		Date:
*Local Government will collect and co council records management system.		nd record incentives provided on a register to be stored within

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 nondeclared 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 Biosecurity Plan 2019

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*).

Property Name / PIC):	
Address:	
Email:	
	Address:

Table 51: Landholders Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program

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".	 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). 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 <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. 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. 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).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. 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). Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal of Restricted or Prohibited Matter. Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (ent and establishment) of potentially new 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. 	
(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. 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. 	
(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 effect 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. 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). 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 point Use of dog urine or curiosity lures is recommended. Feral Cat – Target specific programs require optimum periods for efficiency (seeking of carrion in drought or post fire). Use 125gm baits, laced under bushes or in ra	

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

I/We,i	of	, declare that
participate in the Carpent adopting its actions listed its actions in their entirety pest animals on lands und	aria Shire Council Invasive Pest A above in Table 51. I acknowledg will be a means to prevent or n	erty described above and hereby agree to Animal Incentive Program and commit to ge signing the agreement and implementation of ninimise the risk and adverse effects of invasive ice my obligations under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> use of pesticides.
Signature:	(Date:
	Local Governme	nt Checklist
Local Government is t	o provide:	
	tical actions list (Table 51).	
	Matter Hygiene Declaration (Appen	
activity and threshol		t objectives including the linking continuum of
		pentaria Shire Catchment Map (Figure 3).
	st Alert List (Appendix 10).	
	heets, Pest animal fact sheets, COP au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-	's, SOP's and best practice research. plants-animals/fact-sheets).
Landholder is to prov	de:	
Signed agreement.		
 Property map (from Wild dog impact data 		existing pest distribution and density.
Incentives available to	andholders:	
conjunction with or in cor	Iders/landholdings (>5km from townships)	as a Local Government incentive. Aerial baiting must be in g methodology as defined above. 1080 baiting services are only no cost to Local Government.
	Iders/landholdings < 5km from township an	d or participating in bi annual 1080 programs (x10 per year @ ms and or >5km from townships (x10 per year @ \$20).
		rticipating in incentive programs and targeting "Significant" pest xternal funding opportunities become available to Local
Name of Council's Aut	horised Officer	Signed:
		Date:
*Local Government will collect stored within council records n		aps, data and record incentives provided on a register to be
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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 b Activity Description:	iosecurity risk:
The "Carrier" posing a bi	osecurity risk:
Person D 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.

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Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

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

, nformation I have provided above in this	of declaration is true and correct as of	, declare that the (date) and has
	the General Biosecurity Obligation (s23) in	cluding linking sections as
defined herein this document and describ	bed under the Biosecurity Act 2014.	

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

Certified Clean Contaminated (Details)	
Approved Condemned (Reason)	
Name of Inspector (Signed):	Date of Inspection:

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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 P	Invasive Pest Animal Alert List
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	European fox (Vulpes vulpes)	Restricted (Category 3, 4, 5, 6)	 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 (Oryctolagus cuniculus)	Restricted (Category 3, 4, 5, 6)	 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 one radication target if found in the Carpentaria Shire, early intervention is critical for prevention isolated populations from establishing.

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		Invasive I	Invasive Pest Animal Alert List
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	Singapore Ant (Monomorium destructor)	Not Declared (This is not a pest alert species although a pest to watch)	 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.

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Table 53: Carpentaria Shire Pest Plant Alert List

		Invasive Pe	Invasive Pest Plant Alert List
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	Gamba grass (Andropogon gayanus)	Restricted (Category 3)	 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 (Sporobolus pyramidalis & S. natalensis)	Restricted (Category 3)	 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 (Parthenium hysterophorus)	Restricted (Category 3)	 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. Pathenium 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.

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		Invasive	Invasive Pest Plant Alert List
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	Salvinia (Salvinia molesta)	Restricted (Category 3)	 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 (Hyparrhenia rufa)	Not Declared	 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.

Invasivo Ricconurity Matter	Doct Namo	Biosecurity Act 2014 and	Ict 2014 and Description Bick and Current Distribution
			Sime wood looks similar to blue too os Billy got wood when young but mature plants look similar to
			 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 which needs to be the strength of a conditioned for the pattern with new growth exhibiting a purple colouration. Sim flowers in May to July, flowers are which needs to be the strength of a conditioned for the pattern with new growth exhibiting a purple colouration.
No. And No.			 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.
X With the			 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
	Siam Weed	Restricted	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.
	(Chromolaena odorata	(Category 3)	 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,
			 Siam week is spreading through the dry tropics region and poses a high risk of entry and establishment in the Gulf region.

Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019

APPENDIX 11: CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

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Planning and Management on, Monitoring and Assessment)122rograms344556671091110111112ral Roads1311131114121313141415Programs161715	Landholder Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program: Rural Districts
Planning and Management on, Monitoring and Assessment)122rograms344566799/eed and Seed Fire Program1011111212ral Roads1213131415151515151516	Landholder Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Rural Districts
Planning and Management on, Monitoring and Assessment)122rograms34455667391010111112ral Roads12111312141315	Residential Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts
Planning and Management on, Monitoring and Assessment)122rograms344566771011111ral Roads121013111131214	Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Incentive Programs
Planning and Management on, Monitoring and Assessment)122234455667899Jeed and Seed Fire Program10111112121313	Invasive Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)
Planning and Management ton, Monitoring and Assessment)122rograms34556678991011111212	(Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance)
Planning and Management on, Monitoring and Assessment) 1 2 2 rograms 3 4 5 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 9 /eed and Seed Fire Program 10 11 11 12 12	Invasive Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts
Planning and Management on, Monitoring and Assessment) 1 2 2 rograms 4 3 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 Jeed and Seed Fire Program 10 11	Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts - Rural Roads (Local Government Road Reserves)
Planning and Management on, Monitoring and Assessment) 1 2 2 rograms 4 5 5 6 6 7 8 9 9 10	Invasive Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)
Planning and Management on, Monitoring and Assessment) 1 2 rograms 4 4 5 5 5 6 7 7 8 8 9	Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts – Weed and Seed Fire Program (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)
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Planning and Management 1 on, Monitoring and Assessment) 2 rograms 3 4	Income and a second site is a second site of
Planning and Management 1 on, Monitoring and Assessment) 2 rograms 3	Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)
Planning and Management 1 on, Monitoring and Assessment) 2 rograms	Distinguish Dont Distance Taking Distance
Planning and Management 1 on, Monitoring and Assessment) 2 2	Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Control Programs
1	Operational Program - Education and Awareness
	Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management (Prevention, Surveillance, Containment, Impact Reduction, Monitoring and Assessment)
	Operational Programs
Item no. 2019 / 2020 Budget	Program

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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						
	ω					
Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	4 1	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63	\$5,280.63
	U					
	6	\$1,738.51	\$1,738.51	\$1,738.51	\$1,413.81	\$1,413.81
Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts	7	\$4,996.75	\$4,387.25	\$3,009.55	\$3,009.55	\$2,814.63
(Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	∞	\$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
Invasive Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts – Weed and Seed Fire Program (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	10	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$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)
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
Invasive Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts	13	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
(Local Government Lands, Trustee Reserves and Residential Local Law Compliance)	14	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Invasive Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts	15	Reactive Budget	Reactive Budget	Reactive Budget	Reactive Budget	Reactive Budget
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
	18	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00	\$20,700.00
Lanonoider Invasive Fest Animal Incentive Program: Kural Districts	19	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00
Sut	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
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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)

best pract	tice measures for compli	ance with the various Loca	best practice measures for compliance with the various Local Government responsibilities under the Act.		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
kn an Ge D Ge Ja (5)	(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.	 Council is to review, adopt and implement education and awareness actions as listed within: 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.). 	Jan- March (Annually)	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.
1 (S) (S)	(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.	 Council is to review, adopt and implement prevention protocol into operational activities. Consider high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas asociated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers during Council Operations and Biosecurity Programs. High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P. acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. p. acacia, parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). 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. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activities. Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Ormonte and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers is biosecurity whicles, pest contractors etc.). Remove high-risk pests along high-risk rods or areas posing risk by carriers. Implement property and jor site access biosecurity signage. Sconduct inspections of high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive 	Annually (Ongoing)	Prevention measures for carriers and high risk activities have been considered and adopted by Council and implemented into Council operations.

(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	(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" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.
Council is to review, adopt and implement actions (to adverse effects of invasive pests on Council lands) as listed within; • Carpentaria Shire Control Programs (Appendix 7 - Budget Items: 3-10) • Carpentaria Shire Pest Incentive Programs (Appendix 8).	Council is to review, adopt and implement actions (to minimise natural spread of invasive pests from Council lands) as listed within; • Carpentaria Shire Control Programs (Appendix 7 - Budget Items: 3-10) • Carpentaria Shire Pest Incentive Programs (Appendix 8).	 Council is to review, adopt and implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for <u>New</u> invasive pests into operational activities. 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. RMPC - Implement surveillance and reporting measures during rest areas servicing and other roadside works. RMPC - Implement presidsher treatments into roadside herbicide spraying tenders or contracts to support surveillance of high-risk pathways and containment of new isolated incursions. NDRA - Implement presidsher treatments into roadside herbicide spraying tenders or contracts to support surveillance of high-risk pathways and containment of new isolated incursions. NORA - 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.
Annually	Annually	Annually (Ongoing)
Weed and pest animal budgets, programs and actions identified within the council pest programs have been adopted and implemented. Weed and pest animal programs are adopting and implementing best practice to target significant pests and catchment objectives.	Weed and pest animal budgets, programs and actions identified within the council pest programs have been adopted and implemented. Prevention measures for minimising natural spread have been incorporated into Councils weed and pest animal programs on Council lands and trustee reserves.	Prevention, surveillance and reporting measures have been considered and adopted by Council and implemented into Council operations.

	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GB0, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	
	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	
 Implement compliance procedures under Local Laws as an alternative to compliance under the Biosecurity Act 2014. 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). 	 Implement compliance procedures under the Biosecurity Act 2014 Council to authorise a Local Government "Authorised Office" 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 provide biosecurity risk among stakeholder sectors, particularly those managing "significant" high risk provide biosecurity matter. Inspect local nurseries, markets and public gardens for sale of restricted biosecurity matter. Inspect properties without an agreement in place, where pests listed as a "Significant" risk are present (where necessary). 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). 	 Collect data to define and monitor pests on Council lands, monitor pest control costs on council lands, monitor Council soperational prevention and surveillance measures and monitor stakeholder compliance (under the Act) across the Local Government Area. 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 <u>control data</u> adequate for asset management review and evaluation. 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 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).
Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
All Shire pests have been declared under local laws. Local Laws have been adopted and implemented across urban areas.	Council officer has been authorised under the Biosecurity Act 2014. Surveillance Program has been established and implemented.	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. LGA incentive program data has been collected and collated for review. APDS data contributions are being made for the LGA.

(s53) A Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for IBM Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan. • Submit the Carpentaria Biosecurity Plan In its LGA. Councils Biosecurity Plan. • Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan is to the public in electronic (councils websit)	 Monitor, review and evaluate programs (Council and stakeholders) for complian Monitor Councils education and awareness program (including staff training) to reasonably ought to know obligations (i.e. pest identification and understandin Monitor Councils data collection and data management systems particularly for ensure it is in an adequate format for transparent review and evaluation of pro management outcomes. Monitor Council and stakeholder data (stakeholder surveys, pest maps, control operational inspection data) to review and evaluate commitment to education, containment and best practice in compliance with the Act. Monitor adoption of Councils landholder incentive programs to evaluate commit responsibilities within incentive agreements. PAG to conduct an annual review and evaluation of catchment based commit responsibilities within incentive agreements. Council is to conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council progr ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. Council is to conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectivene (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements a compliance under the Act. 	 Implement measures to support stakeholder Compliance under the Act. Implement and promote Council incentive programs to facilitate implementatic practical" catchment objectives, management of "Significant" pests and in accorregistered) best practice pest plant and animal control measures to support state the LGA. Encourage QP&WS to implement the incentive program (good neighbour policy dingoes moving outside of the park. Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate sponsorship groups implementing incentive programs and / or targeting "significant" pests. Promote and support the release of state government biological controls (i.e. P Rabbits etc.). Establish an awards system linked to incentive programs for outstanding achieventive programs for outstanding achieventiventive programs f
 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. 	 Monitor, review and evaluate programs (Council and stakeholders) for compliance under the Act. 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 program 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 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. 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. 	 Implement measures to support stakeholder Compliance under the Act. 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 IGA. Encourage OP&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	Annually	Ongoing
Council Biosecurity plan is adopted and made available to the public.	Education material has been disseminated as defined in item 2 and relevant staff training is up to date. Council's data collection and management systems have been established, implemented and are adequately transparent for review. Landholder incentive agreements have been adopted among the greater LGA. Section 6: Review and Evaluation has been complete by the PAG to determine levels of compliance across the LGA. Council has reviewed annual	have been implemented and adopted across the LGA. Available funding has been sought for landholders adopting incentive agreements and targeting significant pests. State Government Bio-controls have been sourced, promoted and disseminated. Awards system has been established.

- Attach	iment: 2: 5 Year	Action Plan			
			N		
		know".	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	(s23) All persons who deal	
	spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to		"reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management.	Create awareness of
	 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. 	Establish an education program to promote awareness of operational prevention measures to prevent or minimise spread by high-risk carriers and activities. 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.).	 Pest fact sheets. Pest posters. Pest field guides. Pest maps. Pest animal SOP's and COP's. 	Establish an education and awareness program targeting key stakeholders and communication methods. • Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet. • Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. • Catchment pest list. • Restricted and Prohibited biosecurity matter pest list.	Establish an education and awareness program targeting key stakeholders and communication methods. Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet. Pest fact sheets. Pest posters. Pest posters. Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations. Catchment pest list. Restricted and Prohibited biosecurity matter pest list.
	All Landholders	Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other	Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors	All Landholders	Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other
	Email PAG 1080 programs	Counci's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage	Email Contracts Toolbox talks	Roadside signage Email PAG 1080 programs	Council's website Facebook Email Public library Information centre Roadside signage

(Ongoing) January to

the target audience. platforms appropriate to communication LGA using landholders across the disseminated to all Information has been

April

platforms appropriate to the target audience.

Annually

communication stakeholders using disseminated to key Information has been January to

(Ongoing)

the target audience. communication to supervisors, key staff

platforms appropriate to and contractors using has been disseminated All relevant information target audience. appropriate to the platforms as listed, communication the LGA using to all landholders across has been disseminated All relevant information the target audience. platforms appropriate to communication to key stakeholder has been made available All relevant information

January to April

(Ongoing)

Operational Program - Education and Awareness

Obligation

No. General Biosecurity Obligations ("Reasonably Ought to Know") under the Act. Includes education and awareness actions defined within Section 2: Strategic Programs. Actions support commitment to best practice measures for compliance with Local Government **Operational Program - Education and Awareness** Management Communication Method Performance

Reasonable and Practical Action

Stakeholder

Timing

Indicator

Annually

sectors listed, using

"reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.		
 Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests. Promote pest allert list including reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or prohibited pests. Promote Council pest identification and available mapping support services. Promote pest napping (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 highrisk areas. Promote implementation of prevention and surveillance measures such as clean downs and inspections during operational activities (mustering, road maintenance etc.). Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and high-risk periods (examples below). High-risk vectors or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk vectors or other carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). High-risk activities (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). 	 Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests. 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 (le 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. 	 Promote awareness of high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas. 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 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).
All Landholders	Community, Visitors, Small Business, Transport Companies and Other	Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors
Email PAG 1080 programs	Council's website Facebook Email Public ilbrary Information centre Roadside signage	Email Contracts Toolbox talks
January to April (Ongoing)	Ongoing	January to June (Ongoing)
Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.

measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" best practice control	or minimising natural spread risk.	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical"	
 Products, applications, timing, data capture, cost per animal version work of 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. 	 Establish an education program to promote awareness of catchment based management objectives and best practice measures. 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 	 (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. 	Establish an education program to promote awareness of landholder incentive All Landholders programs inclusive of catchment based, site and property containment measures.	 Establish an education program to promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests. Promote Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. Promote pest alert list including reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or prohibited pests. Promote regional and local clean down sites for high-risk carriers from highrisk areas. Promote implementation of prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol such as clean downs and inspections within (RMPC, NDRA 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). High-risk pests or contaninants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk neursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, camp reserve set.). High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity).
Council Contractors	All Landholders	Council Contractors	All Landholders	Council Supervisors, Operational Staff and Contractors
Email Contracts Toolbox talks	Landholder emails 1080 programs	Email Contracts Toolbox talks	Email PAG 1080 programs	Email Contracts Toolbox talks
January to June (Ongoing)	January to April (Ongoing)	January to June (Ongoing)	January to April (Ongoing)	January to June (Ongoing)
Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated to all landholders across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.	Information has been disseminated to supervisors, key staff and contractors using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.

Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	
Promote availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan electronically and in hard copy at Councils public office.	 Establish an education program to promote awareness of available programs, support services and program success. Promote and maintain the Pest Advisory Group. Promote access to relevant education material, training, accreditation and licencing among staff and stakeholders available through regional training programs, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, GBO, best practice use of herbicides, pestitides, clean down practices etc.). Promote catchment management objectives, restricted and prohibited matter obligations. Promote catchment management objectives, restricted and prohibited pest animals) to facilitate compliance with the Act. i.e. 1000 programs, scalp bounty, herbicides, applicators, purchase of bulk chemicals etc. Promote pest identification and mapping services to support early detection and monitoring. Promote pest identification and mapping services to support early detection Promote lowal and regional clean down sites, protocol and practices among stakeholders, staff and contractors. Promote funding opportunities for catchment groups implementing incentive programs and / or targeting "significant" pests. Promote support for local projects and disseminate research and pest updates. Promote awards system linked to incentive programs for outstanding achievements in the LGA. Promote relevant education and training is available and maintained among staff and stakeholders, clean down practices etc.). 	 Promote awareness of available training and licencing such as workshops, field days, forums which showcase best practice management herbicides and pesticide applications.
All Stakeholders	All Stakeholders	All stakeholders
Council's Office Council's website	Council's website Facebook Public library Information centre Roadside signage Email PAG Contracts Toolbox talks Other	Email Facebook Other
Ongoing	January to June (Ongoing)	Ongoing
The Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 is made available to the public.	Information has been disseminated across the LGA using platforms appropriate to the target audience.	disseminated across the LGA using communication platforms appropriate to the target audience.

Control programs have been es	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.	grams to meet Local
Priority Pest Plants Program: Urba	Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts - Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves – (Budget Item No. 3 - 5)	
 Normanton and Karumba Township outliers, containing communities to of rainfall). 	• 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).	s with the aim of controlling (within 6 weeks of 50mm+
 Normanton Township: Implement s the aim of reducing core areas of W; 	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.	town common areas with
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. 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. 	Bellyache bush communities are surveyed, delimited and mapped to define the pests distribution and density.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. 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. Bellyache bush risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated.
carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. 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.
10	 Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. 	Belly ache bush has been contained to core, designated areas with no new populations
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement <u>site</u> containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) o Bellyache Bush (Containment A – Intensive Management) o Water Hyacinth (Containment A – Intensive Management)	recorded outside of the core area. Boundaries of Council lands are
	Implement property containment measures: (All pests) 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. 	rree or beityache bush. Bellyache bush is not spreading outside of Council lands.

Carpentaria Shire - Control Programs

	s				4	_			з			ltem No	(s48) i manaj Act. (C prohit	(s23) and si	
reserves)	LG lands and trustee	Urban Districts		feariacai	(LG lands and trustee	Urban Districts		reservesj	[LG lands and trustee Township, Waste and Bellyache Bush	Urban Districts		Catchment Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (B60, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	
Township	(& Karumba)	Normanton			Township	Karumba		Sewer Facility	ownship, Waste and	Normanton		Target Area	st ensure IBM is compliance with the categories and silities).	dverse effects (any rity consideration.	
	Water Hyacinth				Bellyache Bush				Beliyache Bush			Pest	 Collect invas programs. 	 approved methods and agenroved methods and agenroved methods and agenroved methods and agenroduc Take all reasonable and density and reproduc density and reproduc sheets, product labels, mino Bellyache bush - (Item - Read pest fact sheet agenrotucit application - Apply when actively g Apply when actively g Read pest fact sheet application of Water Hyacinth- (Item or Read pest fact sheet application - Apply when actively g Apply when actively g O Read pest fact sheet a or Herbicide application of Water Hyacinth- (Item or Read pest fact sheet a or Herbicide application of Water Hyacinth or Water Hyacinth or Water Hyacinth or Apply when actively g O Where large monocul toxication of water so or Control other native y 	Target invasi Implement c
Contract of the second second	Intensive Management	Containment A -			Intensive Management	Containment A -		4	Intensive Management	Containment A -		Catchment Management Objective	ive pest plant control data	 approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). Catchment Management Objectives: Containment A – Intensive Management; (Bellyache bush Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a loc density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised sheets, product labels, minor use permits, etc. Bellyache bush – (Items 3 & 4) Read pest fact sheet and herbicide product label to ensure Herbicide applications applied to foliage (foliar spray) using Apply a 2rd treatment over coming weeks to supress seeding Apply a 2rd treatment over coming meeks to supress seeding. Apply a 2rd treatment over coming and apply as a fine mist to ensure Herbicide applications applied to foliage (foliar spray) using Read pest fact sheet and herbicide product label to ensure Apply a 2rd treatment over coming weeks to supress seeding Apply a 2rd treatment over coming and apply as a fine mist to ensure Water Hyacinth- (Item 5) Read pest fact sheet and herbicide product label to ensure Herbicide applications applied to foliage (foliar spray) using PER81236 to break through the waxy coating. Apply when actively growing and apply as a fine mist to ensure Where large monocultures are present as to incorporate m toxication of water sources due to sinking and rotting vege toxication of water sources due to sinking and rotting vege Control other native water vegetation which are harbouring toxication of water sources due to sinking and rotting vege 	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. Target invasive pest plants listed as "significant" Geltyache bush & Water Hyacinth) in accordance with actchment basement objectives in accordance with leoidated requirements and best tractice management freeiter Implement rathment management objectives in accordance with leoidated requirements and best tractice management freeiter
	applications	Foliar applied herbicide		1	applications	Foliar applied herbicide		1	applications	Foliar applied herbicide		Best Practice Control Methods	 Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs. 	 approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). 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 betbicide 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 a 2rd treatment over coming weeks to supress seeding events. Water Hyacinth- (Item 5) Read pest fact sheet and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. Petbicide applications applied to foliage (foliar spray) using Round up Bloaxtive and suitable wetting agent. Petbicide applications applied to foliage foliar spray) using Round up Bloaxtive and suitable wetting agent. Petbicide applications applied to foliage foliar spray) using Round up Bloaxtive and suitable wetting agent. "Bonus" (as per Minor use permit peticide product label to ensure ensistency with approved methods and registered applications. Petbicide applications applied to foliage foliar spray) using Round up Bloaxtive and suitable wetting agent. "Bonus" (as per Minor use permit peticide product label to ensure effective coverage. Opply when actively growing and apply as a fine mist to ensure effective coverage. Opply where large monocultures are present also incorporate mechanical removal m	pipement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant'i deverse 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 leoidated requirements and best practice management freektored behicides.
	to March	December			to March	December			to March	December		Timing	transparent as	registered pro pulation with a registered pro registered pro resistency with arane and suit fall (e.g. 50-100 wents. and up Bioact ound up Bioact ound up Bioact ound removal ancel removal est plants to e	es to prevent of Water Hyacin
Wetting agent (Bonus)	Round Up Bioactive	(Spray unit & Knapsack)	Vehicle, ATV & Operator	Wetting agent (BS 1000 or chemwet)	Starane Advanced	(Spray unit & Knapsack)	Vehicle, ATV & Operator	Wetting agent (BS 1000 or chemwet)	Starane Advanced	(Spray unit & Knapsack)	Vehicle, ATV & Operator	Plant, Labour And Materials	et management review a	h within a designated area he aim of progressing to ducts and approved appli ducts and approved appli ducts and approved appli ducts and approved approved approved and re approved methods and re approved methods and re ive and suitable wetting a prage. methods where possible approved levels. sure all pest plants are c	or minimise (any and sign th) in accordance with ca irrements and best practi
ltr	ltr	km	R	Ħ	ltr	km	hr	व	ltr		hr	Unit	nd eval	intensi pradicat gestere gest "8 gent "8 gent "8	ificant) tchmen
\$10.00	\$9.75	\$1.00	\$50.00	\$6.75	\$25.00	\$1.00	\$50.00	\$6.75	\$25.00	\$1.00	\$50.00	Costing	uation of c	a. Intensively reduce th eradication. lication methods as de- lication methods as de- registered applications. and seeding events. agent "Bonus" (as per e or apply staged contra controlled and seeding	t based m
1	5	200	20	0.8	2	200	30	0.4	1	50	30	Quantity	ouncil fun	a. Intensively reduce the distributi o eradication. blication methods as described in P slication methods as described in P registered applications. ; and seeding events. ; and seeding events. e or apply staged control to minim controlled and seeding events are	mects. anagemen
\$10.00	\$48.75	\$200.00	\$1,000.00	\$5.40	\$50.00	\$200.00	\$1,500.00	\$2.70	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$1,500.00	Sub Total	ded	ibution, d in Pest Fact d use permit use permit	t objectives.
\$1.50	\$7.31	\$30.00	\$150.00	\$0.81	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$225.00	\$0.41	\$3.75	\$7.50	\$225.00	Oncost	Control o collated format a transpan evaluatio across Co	Catchme objective impleme ("Signific spread ar Pests liste Containm reduced i density. Registere approved approved misuse oo reported. Best prac Best prac	
	\$1,447.56				\$2,018.71 \$5,280.63				\$1,814.36			Totals	Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.	Catchment management objectives have been ("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%.	
					\$5,280.63							Budget	in a r d vrograms	ent) risk of) risk of been n and h and re dance dance dance s are ibed.	

Invasive Pest Plants Progra • Normanton and Karumba To common areas whilst plants *This program should also inc	 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. 	sm) throughout the town integrated control measures. osecurity plan.
• Normanton and Karumba To establishing clean areas and *This program should also inc	• 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.	he aim of controlling outliers, osecurity plan.
Normanton and Karumba To control herbicide programs.	 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. 	; exacerbated by woody weed
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 of the second must Biosecurity obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations. • 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	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. 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.
establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. 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.
	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives.	Athel Pine, Leucaena and Siratro have been contained to core, designated areas with no new
(s.c.s) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse	Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) Athel Pine, Leucaena and Siratro (Containment A – Intensive Management). 	populations recorded outside of the core area.
effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement property containment measures: (All pests)	Boundaries of Council lands are free of all pests.
	 Implement a week nee, property ocurreary surfer zone to contain and minimae natural spread from outside or the property ocurreary, 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. 	Pests are not spreading outside of Council lands.

			effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse					
 Mixed Pest Plant <u>Granular Applications - (Item 9 Only)</u> Graslan: 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, Calotrope and Rubber vine 1.5 gm/m2. Parkinsonia 1-1.5gm/m2, Prickly acacia, Calotrope and Rubber vine 1.5 gm/m2. Restrict use to isolated monocultures with negligible risk to offsite movement and damage to non-target areas and spp. Tordon Granular - (Item 9 Only) Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. 	Mixed Pest Plant Stem Injection and Cut and Paste Applications - (Item 9) • Use stem injection or cut and paste for isolated Chinee apple and Neem plants >100mm - 150mm through initial programs only.	 Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications - (Items 7 & 9) 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 Calotrope <50mm @ 60:1. Chinee <150mm @ 60:1 and Prickly accia <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. 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. 	 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. 	 Mixed Pest Plant Foliar Applications - (Items 6 & 8) Read pest Plant Foliar Applications - (Items 6 & 8) 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. Chinee apple, Neem, yellow candles and Parkinsonia <2m @ 350ml, Rubber vine <1.5m @ 350 or >1.5m @ 500ml for dense stands of Rubber vine and 	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.	 Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Chinee apple, Calotrope, 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). 	 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). 	Catchment Management Objectives: Containment A – Intensive Management; (Athel Pine, Leucaena and Siratro). 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.	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. Implement catchment management objectives in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.).
		Best practice measures are implemented as described. Kill rates observed are >80%.	Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.	Containment A, have been reduced in distribution and density.	("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise			

\$23,000.00	\$11,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$10,000.00	1	\$10,00 0.00	ea	QRFS and Indigenous Rangers	April-June	Weed & Seed Fire Program	(A - Bellyache Bush) (C - Parkinsonia, Rubber vine)	Rubber vine, Bellyache bush and Parkinsonia	Karumba Township	Urban Districts	1
2020/2021 Budget Only	\$11,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$10,000.00	щ	\$10,00 0.00	ea	QRFS and Indigenous Rangers	April-June	Weed & Seed Fire Program	(A - Bellyache Bush) (C - Parkinsonia, Rubber vine)	Rubber vine, Bellyache bush and Parkinsonia	Normanton Township	Urban Districts	10
	\$264.50	\$34.50	\$230.00	10	\$23.00	kg	Tordon Granular			Yellow candles)	and Neem .			
	\$207.00	\$27.00	\$180.00	10	\$18.00	kg	Graslan (or similar)		applications	Calotrope, Parkinsonia, Neme, Rubber vine and	apple, Parkinsonia	common)		
	\$2,371.88	\$309.38	\$2,062.50	1250	\$1.65	ā	Diesel	December	applied herbicide	(C - Chinee apple,	Rubber vine, Chinee	(town	Cipario Cipario	1
\$11 669 63	\$2,501.25	\$326.25	\$2,175.00	25	\$87.00	Itr	Access (5ltr)	to	injection and soil	(B - Oleander)	large or established	Township	Urhan Districts	٥
	\$575.00	\$75.00	\$500.00	500	\$1.00	km	(Knapsack)		Basal bark, stem	Sinatroj	Calotrope and	Karumba		
	\$5,750.00	\$750.00	\$5,000.00	100	\$50.00	hr	Vehicle, ATV & Operator			A - Athel Pine, Leucaena,	Athel pine,			
	\$15.53	\$2.03	\$13.50	2	\$6.75	₫	Wetting agent (BS 1000 or chemwet)			vine and Yellow candles}	bush and Barleria	common)		
\$2,959.53	\$356.50	\$46.50	\$310.00	10	\$31.00	ltr	Grazon Extra	May	applications	(C - Chinee apple, Parkinsonia, Neme, Rubber	and Neem to <2m,	(town	Urban Districts	00
	\$287.50	\$37.50	\$250.00	250	\$1.00	km	(Spray unit & Knapsack)	lanuary to	Foliar applied herbicide	(8 - Cleander, Barieria)	apple, Parkinsonia	Township		
	\$2,300.00	\$300.00	\$2,000.00	40	\$50.00	ħr	Vehicle, ATV & Operator				Rubber vine, Chinee	Contraction Contraction		
	\$948.75	\$123.75	\$825.00	500	\$1.65	वि	Diesel	December	herbicide applications	Calotrope, Parkinsonia, Neme, Rubber vine and Yellow candles}	Parkinsonia, Yellow oleander and Neem.	waste, sewer)		
\$4,996.75	\$1,000.50	\$130.50	\$870.00	10	\$87.00	Itr	Access (5ltr)	10	injection applied	(C - Chinee apple,	vine, Chinee apple,	common.	Urban Districts	7
	\$172.50	\$22.50	\$150.00	150	\$1.00	km	(Knapsack)	September	Basal bark and stem	(8 - Oleander)	Leucaeana Rubber	Township		ŝ
	\$2,875.00	\$375.00	\$2,500.00	50	\$50.00	व	Vehicle, ATV & Operator			(A - Leucaena, Siratro)	Calotrope and	Normanton		
	\$7.76	\$1.01	\$6.75	1	\$6.75	व	Wetting agent (BS 1000 or chemwet)			candles)	bush and Barleria	waste, sewer)		
\$1,738.51	\$178.25	\$23.25	\$155.00	s	\$31.00	đ	Grazon Extra (20ltr)	Mav Mav	applications	(C - Chinee apple, Parkinsonia,	and Neem to <2m,	common.	Urban Districts	6
	\$115.00	\$15.00	\$100.00	100	\$1.00	km	(Spray unit & Knapsack)	lanuaru to	Enline applied hashinida	(B - Oleander, Barleria)	apple, Parkinsonia	Township		
	\$1,437.50	\$187.50	\$1,250.00	25	\$50.00	hr	Vehicle, ATV & Operator				Rubber vine. Chinee	Normanton		
Budget	Totals	Oncost	Sub Total	Quantity	Costing	Unit	Plant, Labour And Materials	Timing	Best Practice Control Methods	Catchment Management Objective	Pest	Target Area	Catchment Management Area	Item No V
collected, in a format varent review ncil programs	Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.	Control collated appropri and eva across C	programs.	cil funded p	on of coun	evaluati	 Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs. 	nsparent asset	adequate format for tra	t plant control data in ar	 Collect invasive pes 	must ensure ts LGA, in . (GBO, ries and nsibilities).	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	(s48) I IBM is compl restric prohit
							v weed control activities. arbicides.	inity. inity. issociated with isement with he	 - 2021 Budget Only ad & 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. 	 - 2021 Budget Only d& Seed Fire Program - (Item 10) identify, map and maintain firebreaks. Implement programs in collaboration w Target dense stands of dead woody we Target dense stands of Rubber vine to s 	2020 – 2021 Budget Only Weed & Seed Fire Program - (Item 10) o Identify, map and maintain fireb o Implement programs in collabor o Target dense stands of dead wo o Target dense stands of Rubber v			
		as	non-target are	minimise h damage to i	itability to ment and u	i site su e mover	 Apply Tordon granular herbicide for Chinee 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 Chinee apple, with negligible risk to offsite movement and damage to non-target areas and spp. 	according to t Chinee apple, v	inee apple 35 - 45gm/m2 irming a monoculture of	Apply Tordon granular herbicide for Chi movement and off target damage. Restrict use to isolated, dense stands fo and spp.	 Apply Tordon g movement and Restrict use to and spp. 			

Camp 119 and Mutton hole We areas which are impacting high *This program should also includ	• 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.	an areas) and reduce the core he 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".	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations. • 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	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. 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.
carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. 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.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. 	Pests have been contained to core, designated areas with priority assets
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity august) to a biosecurity	Implement <u>site</u> containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) (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. 	protected. Boundaries of Council lands are free of
(biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	 Implement property containment measures: (All pests) (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. 	all pests. Pests are not spreading outside of Council lands.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. 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.). 	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Catchment Management Objectives: Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Rubber vine, Parkinsonia and Calotrope) 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). 	Priority assets have been protected from risk and impacts. Registered products and approved methods were implemented in
	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. Camp 119 - (Item 11)	accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported. Best practice measures are implemented as described.

			;	=			100	ltern No	(s48) is mar with t catego respon							
	TACING LINE	Norman				Flinders		Catchment Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).							
	Wetlands	Muttonhole			119	Burke and Wills Camp		Target Area	ust ensure IBM in compliance ted matter matter							
	Parkinsonia	Rubber vine and		Calotrope	Parkinsonia and	THE PROPERTY	Ruhber vine	Pest	Collect invasive i programs.	Basal Bark Applications o Read pest fact sheets an o Parkinsonia, Rubber vine o Apply herbicide applicat trunk for plants >50mm.	Mutton hole Wetlands - (Item 11) O Protect priority assets and cc O Create an asset protection b	2020 - 2021 Budget Only	 Read pest fact sheets and Apply basal bark applicatite Burke and Wills Scar trees Parkinsonia, Rubber vine a Apply herbicide application trunk for plants 50mm-15 Contain pest communities stem injection methods. 	 Apply cut and Apply cut and Mixed Pest Play 	O Read pest fact sheets and	 Significant PC Target all Rub Create an ass Ensure herbio
		Containment C			Containment C	CONTRACTOR OF	Containment C	Catchment Management Objective	 Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs. 	Basal Bark Applications o Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. o Parkinsonia, Rubber vine and Calotrope <s0mm 60:1.<="" @="" td=""> o 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.</s0mm>	tton hole Wetlands - (Item 11) 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 wate	t Only	 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 Wills 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. 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. 	 Apply cut and paste applications to Kubber vine communities posing immediate, adverse impacts to camp Apply cut and paste applications to Rubber vine plants using Access and Diesel @ 60:1. Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications 	Cut and Paste Applications • Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications.	 Significant Pest: (kubber vine) 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. Bukre and Wills Scar trees.
	applications	Basal bark herbicide		applications	Basal bark herbicide	stump applications	Basal bark and cut	Best Practice Control Methods	n adequate format for t	suct label to ensure con Somm @ 60:1. of plants, to a height o	d pest communities to c ree of weeds surroundi		fuct label to ensure con Diesel) for woody weed <50mm @ 60:1. (of plants, to a height o of plants >100mm – 15	per vine communities po per vine plants using Acc	luct label to ensure con	itainment C – Assets Pro buffer zone, free of wee f target risk to priority a
	December	September			December	September		Timing	ransparent asse	sistency with a of 30cm, to the	ore areas, prog ng areas conta		sistency with a s where basal t if 30cm, to the 0mm, in which	cess and Diesel	sistency with a	otection and Im eds surroundin assets i.e. Bukro
Diesel	Access (5ltr)	Operator (Knapsack)	Vehicle, ATV and	Diesel	Access (Sltr)	Operator (Knapsack)	Vehicle, ATV and	Plant, Labour And Materials	t management reviev	pproved methods and point of run off using	ressively reduce the c ning priority assets (a		pproved methods and ark applications pose point of run off using progressive reduction	e, adverse impacts to @ 60:1.	pproved methods and	pact Reduction) posir g areas containing pri and Wills Scar trees.
đ	ĪŦ	km	इ	व	Ītr) km	hr	Unit	w and ev	i register Access a	ore and iquatic a		no off ta Access a will be	camp 11	d register	ng adver ority ass
\$1.65	\$87.00	\$1.00	\$50.00	\$1.65	\$87.00	\$1.00	\$50.00	Costing	aluation c	red applic nd Diesel	its spread reas and v		arget risk nd Diesel required i	LTA Scat trees	ed applic	se impact ets (scar t
100	2	100	20	100	2	150	20	Quantity	of council t	ations. Apply hig	d its spread risk. areas and waterbird habitats).		ations. to priority . Apply hig .sing cut a	ġ,	ations.	s to camp rees).
\$165.00	\$174.00	\$100.00	\$1,000.00	\$165.00	\$174.00	\$150.00	\$1,000.00	/ Sub Total	unded	her up the	habitats).		ered applications. target risk to priority assets i.e. and Diesel. Apply higher up the required using cut and paste or			119 scar trees.
\$24.75	\$26.10	\$15.00	\$150.00	\$24.75	\$26.10	\$22.50	\$150.00	Oncost	Control da and provid transparen council pro							
\$189.75	\$200.10	\$115.00	\$1,150.00	\$189.75	\$200.10	\$172.50	\$1,150.00	Totals	Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.							Kill rates observed are >80%
	\$1,654.85	2020/2021 Rudget Only			144	\$1.712.35		Budget	ected, collated appropriate for aluation of ouncil lands.							*

Invasive Pest Plants Prograu • Rural Roads: Target weed co target Prickly acacia communication of the second sec	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). 	ties to core areas. Specifically
*This program should also inclu Management Obligation	*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 Performan	Biosecurity plan. 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. Map invasive pest plant populations to define and monitor the distribution and density. 	Pest communities are mapped to define distribution and density.
(\$23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. 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.
out an activity (biosecurity event).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. 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.
	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement site containment measures: (for nots: listed under Bracentian Eradication and Containment A only) 	Prickly acacia communities have been removed from rural road
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a	 Implement <u>site</u> containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) Remove all "Significant" pest communities (Prickly acacia) from 30m rural road reserve. Sickle pod and Leucaena (Containment A – Intensive Management). 	reserves. Boundaries of Council road reserves are free of all pests.
biosecurity consideration.	 Implement property containment measures: (All pests) 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. 	Pests are not spreading outside of Council road reserves.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. 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.). 	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts outside the road reserve.
(\$23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	 Catchment Management Objectives: 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. 	Pests listed for Eradication and Containment A, have been reduced in distribution and density.
	 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. 	Registered products and approved methods were implemented in

			;	13	1			ltem No	(s48) IBM is compl restric prohit								
reichharat	I ainhhandt	c	Flinders & Morning inlet			Norman		Catchment Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).								
Road	Augustus	Talawanta Roads	Ten Mile	Burketown		Iffley Road	,	Target Area	, ire								
			Parkinsonia and Calotrope	Rubber vine,	Prickly acacia			Pest	Collect invasive per	Mixed Pest Plant o Read pest fact : o Parkinsonia 1-1 o Apply and restr target damage.	 Apply basal bark applii Prickly acacia, Parkinss Apply herbicide applic plants 50mm-150mm. Contain pest commun injection methods. 	Mixed Pest Plant Read pest fact	o Mixed Pests: (Control outlier core area to m	Best Practice Management: o Significant Pest: (Pric Remove all "Significa	Take all reasona (by carriers and considerations).	Containment (Containment Take all reason core, designat from a contain
		Parkinsonia)	(C - Calotrope, Rubber vine,	(B - Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia, Prickly acaria)	(A - Sickle pod and Leucaena)			Catchment Management Objective	 Collect invasive pest plant control data in an adequate format for transparent asset management review and evaluation of council funded programs. 	: Granular Applications - (I sheets and herbicide prod LSgm/m2, Prickly acacia, R rict Graslan herbicide appli	 Apply basal bark applications (Access & Diesel) for woody weeds where foliar 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. 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. 	Mixed Pest Plant Basal Bark Applications - (Item 12) Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. 	 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 core area to minimise spread risk and adverse impacts (biosecurity risk). 	Practice Management: o Significant Pest: (Prickly acacia) Remove all "Significant" pest communities (Prickly acacia) from 30m rural road reserve.	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).	Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Calotrope, Rubber vine, Parkinsonia)	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).
			applications	Basal bark and soil				Best Practice Control Methods	idequate format for tra	tem 12) uct label to ensure con lubber vine and Calotro cations according to th	iesel) for woody weed nd Calotrope <50mm (of plants, to a height o yf plants >100mm – 15	(Item 12) uct label to ensure con	rkinsonia, and other nu munities to core, desig verse impacts (biosecu	s (Prickly acacia) from	es to contain a widespi a contained area or the	Impact Reduction; (Cal	es to remove scattered Progressively reduce to undary and reduce imp
			December	September to				Timing	insparent asset	sistency with ap ope 1.5 gm/m2. e plant size, lab	s where foliar is 9 60:1. f 30cm, to the p 0mm, in which p	sistency with ap	ew or isolated p nated areas with rity risk).	30m rural road	ead population property bound	otrope, Rubber	he core, design pacts to priority
Grasslan (10kg)	Diesel	Access (5ltr)	Site demobilisation	Site set up	Overnight incidentals	(Knapsack)	Vehicle, ATV and	Plant, Labour And Materials	nanagement review a	proved methods and r el rate and site suitabil	not permissible. oint of run off using Ac rogressive reduction v	proved methods and r	in the 30m road reser	reserve.	and establish pest free lary and protect pest f	vine, Parkinsonia)	assets (biosecurity con
kg	ltr	व	ea	ea	day	km	न	Unit	nd evalua	Nixed Pest Plant Granular Applications - (Item 12) O Read pest fact sheets and herbicide product label to ensure consistency with approved methods and registered applications. O Parkinsonia 1-1.5gm/m2, Prickly acacia, Rubber vine and Calotrope 1.5 gm/m2. Apply and restrict Graslan herbicide applications according to the plant size, label rate and site suitability to minimise herbicide movement and off target damage.	cess and vill be req	egistered	ve, with t		e areas at ree areas		pread risl sideration
\$17.00	\$1.65	\$87.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$140.00	\$1.00	\$50.00	Costing	tion of cou	application imise herb	Diesel. App ulred using	application	he aim of p		a property and priorit		contain a v c (by carrie ts).
50	1000	20	1	1	5	1250	120	Quantity	ncil funded	ıs. cide moven	ly higher up cut and pas	ş	rogressively		level. Minin y assets (bio		videspread rs and natu
\$850.00	\$1,650.00	\$1,740.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$700.00	\$1,250.00	\$6,000.00	Sub Total	programs.	tent and off	the trunk for te or stem		the aim of progressively reducing the		nise spread risk security		population to a al processes)
\$127.50	\$247.50	\$261.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$105.00	\$187.50	\$900.00	Oncost	Control d collated a appropria and evalu across Co							implement	
\$977.50	\$1,897.50	\$2,001.00	\$460.00	\$460.00	\$805.00	\$1,437.50	\$6,900.00	Totals	Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.						Kill rates observed are >80%	implemented as described.	no misuse or off target impacts reported.
				\$14.938.50				Budget	collected, in a format arent review cil programs						>80%.	bed.	accordance with product labets and no misuse or off target impacts reported.

Invasive Pest Animals Pro • Urban Pest Animal Compli • Urban Pest Animal Control reserves.	 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. 	t Item No. 13 & 14) Ind the <i>Biosecurity Act 201</i> I dwellings, lands, parks an
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
		Urban pest animals are mapped to define distribution on Council lands
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Riveserurity Matter	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligations. Implement surveillance measures to define and monitor the distribution and density of next animal populations on throughout the community and	Urban pests and permits within the community are defined and recorded on Councils system.
carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a	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	Council's cat and dog register is maintained.
General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	 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. 	Authorised officers have supported implementation of a community education and awareneess program
		Authorised officers are aware of compliance procedures
(s23) Prevent or minimise the	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. 	Risk of spread by carriers has been mitigated through local law compliance procedures.
likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.	New pest incursions identified or reported to Councils Authorised Officer are mapped / recorded,
event).	 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. 	contained and managed in accordance with Local Laws and/or the Biosecurity Act 2014.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effect (biosecurity event)	 Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. 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. pips in urban districts to prevent risk and impacts. 	Pest animal incursions and spread risk has been removed within the urban community.
to a biosecurity consideration.	o Contain pest animals spread risk from Council lands.	mitigated on Council lands.
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. 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.). 	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.
(\$23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Catchment Management Objectives: • 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.	Local Laws compliance procedures are implemented for urban district pest animals kept in the community and records are collected and collated.
	 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 nonulation with the aim of propressing to eradication. 	

14	13	ltem No	(s48) ensu LGA, (GBO and p respo					
Urban Districts	Urban Districts	Catchment Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).					
Normanton & Karumba Council Owned Residential Assets including Parks and Gardens	Normanton & Karumba Residential Areas Only	Target Area	a					
on & ouncil idential uding uding	on & ba Areas	rea	Collect Collect Collect	Pest Anir			Best Prac Local Lav Impleme complian	8 F I 9
Singapore ant	Feral pigs, Feral cats and Dingoes	Pest	 Collect invasive pest animal control Collect and maintain local cat and d Collect and collate compliance data 	Pest Animals on Council lands - (Item 14) Singapore ants ("Significant" Pest) Take all reasonable and practical m spread risk (Council dwellings & res Ensure insecticide applications are	Feral Cat Implement complia Take all reasonable	Dingo Implement complia not to be kept, 6: n Remove Dingoes fr	Best Practice Management: Local Laws Compliance - (Item 13) Implement compliance within the comm compliance where necessary (i.e. pigs in - Feral Pig ("Significant "Pest) Implement compliance progr Remove all feral pig populati	Containment (C) - Asse Take all reasonable and (by carriers and natural considerations).
Containment C	(Prevention – Dingo) (Containment A – Feral pigs, Feral cats)	Catchment Management Objective	 Collect invasive pest animal control data in an adequate format for tran Collect and maintain local cat and dog registrations on Council systems. Collect and collate compliance data. 	Is on Council lands - (Item 14) Singapore ants ("Significant" Pest) Take all reasonable and practical measures to spread risk (Council dwellings & reserves). Ensure insecticide applications are consistent	ance programs under local and practical measures to	ance programs under local lot to be fed) within the co om within the urban comn	 13) the community under local the community under local ant "Pest) ant "Pest) ance program under local la populations from within the populating within the populations from within the populations from w	Containment (C) - Asset Protection and Impact Reduction; (Singapore ants) Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread populati (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property bo considerations).
Pest control insecticide applications	Local Laws compliance for in residential areas (feral pigs and cat ownership) and Biosecurity Act 2014 re keeping and feeding dingoes without a permit.	Best Practice Control Methods	 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. 	Is on Council lands - (Item 14) 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.	Feral Cat Implement compliance programs under local laws to support to support responsible cat ownership. Take all reasonable and practical measures to (trap) control and contain domestic / feral cat populations.	Dingo Implement compliance programs under local laws to support biosecurity synergies (3: not to be distributed 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.	 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. 	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: (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas considerations).
Ongoing	Ongoing	Timing	t managem	gapore ant s and appro	sponsible ca mestic / fer	mergies (3: 1 ss a permit i	ynergies (i.e isk in the co local laws) te	and establis dary and pro
Operational Budget (Pest Control budget)	Operational (Local Laws / Animal Control)	Plant, Labour And Materials	ent review and evaluation	populations to establish propulations to establish provide the state of the state o	t ownership. al cat populations.	not to be distributed or d s obtained.	, keeping of dingoes etc) mmunity where necessar p prevent disease risk.	
	ор	Unit) of counc	est free a		sposed 4:	including y.	a property level. Minimise spre and priority assets (biosecurity
Operatio	erational	Costing	il funded	reas and		not to be	health sa	d. Minimi sets (bios
nal Budget	Budget (Lc bu	Quantity	programs	minimise		or disposed 4: not to be moved, 5:	lety	a property level. Minimise spread risk and priority assets (biosecurity
(Pest Cor	(Local Laws / budget)	Quantity Sub Total					imp	
Operational Budget (Pest Control budget)	Operational Budget (Local Laws / Animal Control budget)	I Oncost	npliance a ected, coll nat appro lew and ev grams acrr grams acrr and cat rr acted and				t practice viemented	Registered pro methods were accordance w no misuse or or reported.
et)	ontrol	Totals	collected, collated and provided format appropriate for transpare review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands. Dog and cat registration data is t collected and maintained.				Best practice measures are implemented as described.	Registered products and approvemented in accordance with product labels no misuse or off target impacts reported.
\$0.00	\$0.00	Budget	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.				ed.	Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts reported.

Invasive Pest Animals Progra • Camp 119, Muttonhole Wetla	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
(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. 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.
(\$23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. 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.
establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. 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. Implement property and site containment measures for invasive pest animal incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives. Implement site containment measures: (for pests listed under Prevention, Eradication and Containment A only) ONA Remove all "Significant" pest communities (Wild dog, Feral pig and Feral cat) from Council reserves.	Pest animal movement outside the boundaries of Council lands (Mutton hole wetlands and Camp 119 etc.) has been prevented.
biosecurity consideration.	Implement property containment measures: (All pests) Implement (reactive) pest animal control programs (as necessary) with consideration to property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries. 	
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. 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.). 	Catchment management objectives have been implemented to minimise ("Significant" or "any") risk of spread and impacts.
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	 Catchment Management Objective: 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). 	Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse or off target impacts
	Best Practice Management:	reported.
	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.	Best practice measures are implemented as described. Kill rates observed are >80%.

15	ltem No	(s48) IBM i comp restri prohi				
Flinders, Norman, Other	Catchment Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).				
Camp 119, Muttonhole Wetlands and other Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves which are not under lease agreements	Target Area	sure 1 s).				
ttonhole d other ent Lands eserves t under ments	ea	 Implem posing a Ensure v Collect i 	• Sigr Foo 108 und	• Sign 108 to e pro	• Sigr Foo (int etc. min	Camp 119 o Imp o Use o App
Wild Dog, Feral Pig and Feral Cat	Pest	Implement reactive programs o posing a biosecurity risk. Ensure vertebrate pesticide trai Collect invasive pest animal con	Significant Pest: (Feral Cat) Foot hold traps: Consider f 1080 baiting: Target specifi under bushes or in raised s	Significant Pest: (Feral Pig) 1080 baiting: Target protei under the Act (S46(A)(6)(b) to exclude livestock and no protein deficient periods, d	Significant Pest: (Wild Dog Foot hold traps: Consider f 1080 baiting: Target optim (intersections, carcasses, ya etc.) with consideration to minimise scent, place baits	Reactive budget only - (Item 15) Camp 119, Mutton hole Wetland o Implement reactive progra o Use property or site access o Apply BPM applications an
Containment C	Catchment Management Objective	 Implement reactive programs on Council lands and trustee lands not under lease agreements, where pest animal 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 ev 	Significant Pest: (Feral Cat) Foot hold traps: Consider foot hold traps and raised trapping devices for target specific control. 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).	Significant Pest: (Feral Pig) 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 (nome range during protein deficient periods, distance from waters and ideal habitat) and environmental variables (night-time wind direction).	Significant Pest: (Wild Dog) Foot hold traps: Consider foot hold traps for target specific dogs. 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, (Intersections, carcasses, yards, water points etc.) including roads at or adjacent to critical habitats (ridges, creeks, rivers, areas of high resources, (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	Reactive budget only - (Item 15) Camp 119, Mutton hole Wetlands and other Local Government lands and Trustee Reserves which are not under lease agreements o Implement reactive programs as necessary (Bait, trap, Shoot). Ouse 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)
TBC (1080 balting or trapping services)	Best Practice Control Methods	ee lands not under lease o date. format for transparent a	trapping devices for tar num periods for efficien buckets or logs etc.) pr	Dec). Utilise and contair n meat baits (and or dye essing bait material. Tar deal habitat) and envirc	pecific dogs. (March-May) or pup dis (Iuding roads at or adjau lut-time wind direction ght-time acache site) at :	ment lands and Trustee o, Shoot). signage where risk to the safety and greatest of
Reactive Only	Timing	agreements sset manage	get specific c cy (seeking o eferably with	1 available pr 2d grains) wit 2get areas wit 2nmental var	persal (Sept cent to critic , seasonal us active focal p	Reserves w he public is in putcome from
Reactive Budget Only (Vehicle and Operator)	Plant, Labour And Materials	, where pest animal c ment review and eval	ontrol. f carrion in drought or 1 use of a visual stimu	oteins such as grains o thin the contained pre th consideration to co iables (night-time win	Dec). Consider conne al habitats (ridges, cree e of habitats). Use 12: oints. Use of dog urin	hich are not under lea dentified or required u n investments (cost pa
	Unit	communities have established and aluation of council funded program	· post fire lant (i.e.	or existin feed are nnectivit d directi	ctivity to eks, river 5gm bait	ease agreements under regulation. per animal)
	Costing	ties have f council	e). Use 1 tied feat	g carcas ta or pig y (home on).	critical f rs, areas s, prepar psity lure	ements gulation. I)
Reactiv	Quantity	establis funded j	25gm bai hers).	ses as pe only feec range du	ocal poir of high r ed using s is reco	
Reactive Budget Only	Unit Costing Quantity Sub Total Oncost	communities have established and aluation of council funded programs.	its, placed	rmitted Jing device Jring	its esources, gloves to mmended.	
Inly	Oncost	Contr collat appro and e across				
	Totals	Control data has bee collated and provide appropriate for trans and evaluation of co across Council lands.				
\$0.00	Budget	Control data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands.				

seed spread throughout urban district areas as e replacement plants and/or removal services) a <i>Jants listed within the Biosecurity plan</i> . security Obligations, pest fact sheets etc. as defined in security Obligations, pest fact sheets etc. as defined in defined below). defined below) area within the local waste facility. area within the local waste facility. black within the local waste facility. area within the local waste facility. black within the local waste facility.	residential incentive program by removing and replacing with suitable plants	• Cut and paste applications using access and diesel for plants >150mm diameter, including the removal of plants to mitigate safety risk.	
Iant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Budget Item 16) reper residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of redcuing seed spread formor programs. This program should include residential incentives (i.e. suitable replacementude mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed w Reasonable and Practical Actions ve Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Comparison and Awareness Item 2). ve Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligatity Compare reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b contain reproductive material (using tarps) during the transportation to the allocated area within the lation of potentially new or pohibited pests. ve Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b contain reproductive material (using tarps) during the transportation to the allocated area within the lation of potentially new or pohibited pests. ve Promote reasonable and practical" measures for prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. ve Promote reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. ve Promote reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimis	The community have adopted the	 Basal Bark applications using access and diesel for plants >50mm diameter. Stem injection applications using access and diesel for plants 50mm-100mm diameter. 	
Iant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Budget Item 16) rget residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of reducing seed spread trontrol programs. This program should include residential incentives (i.e. suitable replacement urde mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed w Reasonable and Practical Actions replement "reasonable and practial" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurits (i.e. suitable replacement and avareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligatic Operational Program - Education and Awareness (tem 2). e. Fusue urban residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information (as defined below). implement "reasonable and practial" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b Promote resonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b Promote resonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the allocated area within the lation of potentially new or prohibited pests. of potentially new or prohibited pests. e Promote resonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihoo of potentially new invasive biosecurity mat invasive biosecurity material contrainment of suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity materials incentives for urban residents to remove Neem trees from urban residential properties and replace with the labeliho contrainment of supply residents to remove Neem trees from urban residential properties and replace with the productive removal of Neem trees. othorentives for urban residents to remove Neem trees from urban resid	Best practice measures have been implemented as described.	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.	biosecurity consideration.
Iant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Budget Item 16) rget residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of redcuing seed spread is control programs. This program should include residential incentives (i.e. suitable replacement ude mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed w Reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligatic Coperational Program - Education and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligatic & Operational Program - Education and Awareness (tem 2). • Ensure uchan residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information (as defined below). • Ensure uchan residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information (as defined below). • Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b • Promote reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b • Promote reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b • Promote reporting and containment of suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity mature is porting measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk (birds) obligations. • Promote removal of Neem trees from residential areas to prevent natural spread risk (birds) obligations. • Promote removal of Neem trees from veal residential properties and replace with a	Registered products and approved methods were implemented in accordance with product labels and no misuse, off target impacts, damage or safety issues reported.	Urban Management Objective: o Encourage residents to remove all small Neem trees. o Council to supply staff/contractors to control and remove large Neem trees >100mm. o Council to supply residents with suitable replacements.	(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a
Iant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Budget Item 16) rget residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of reduling seed spread ude mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed w Reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonable and Practical Actions e Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonable and Practical Actions s Ensure urban residents have received education and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligatic k Operational Program - Education and Awareness (Item 2). e Ensure urban residents have received education and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligatic k Operational Program - Education and Awareness (Item 2). e Ensure urban residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information (as defined below). implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b promote reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b o Contain reproductive material (using tarps) during the transportation to the allocated area within the lo of potentially new or prohibited pests. • Promote reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. • Promote removal of Neem trees from residential areas to prevent natural spread risk (birds) obligations.	rocentive program has been promoted and implemented across residential areas.	2019 – 2020 budget only Establish incentives for urban residents to remove Neem trees from urban residential properties and replace with suitable species.	
Iant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Budget Item 16) rget residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of redcuing seed spread icontrol programs. This program should include residential incentives (i.e. suitable replacemen ude mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed w Reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Obligatit Operational Program - Education and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligatit Operational Program - Education and Awareness (Item 2). * Ensure urban residents have received education and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligatit Operational Program - Education and Awareness (Item 2). * Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b Promote reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b - Contain reproductive material (using tarps) during the transportation to the allocated area within the la o Contain reproductive material (using tarps) during the transportation to the allocated area within the la of potentially new or prohibited pests. • Promote reporting and containment of suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity mat	Neem removal and spread prevention measures have been promoted.		(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) to natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.
Iant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Budget Item 16) rget residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of redcuing seed spread icontrol programs. This program should include residential incentives (i.e. suitable replacemen ude mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed w Reasonable and Practical Actions * Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity * Ensure urban residents have received education and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligatic * Operational Program – Education and Awareness (Item 2). * Ensure urban residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information (as defined below). * Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b * Promote reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or b * Promote reasonable and practical measures for disposal of Neem reproductive material. • Contain reproductive material (using tarps) during the transportation to the allocated area within the loperation to the allocated area within the loperation of the allocated area within the loperation of the allocated area within the loperation to the allocated area within the loperation of the allocat	Surveillance and reporting measur have been promoted.	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. Promote reporting and containment of suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter. 	establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).
ant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Budget Item 16) get residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of redcuing seed spread control programs. This program should include residential incentives (i.e. suitable replacemen de mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed w Reasonable and Practical Actions Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonably ought to know") General Biosecurity Ensure urban residents have received education and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligatit Operational Program – Education and Awareness (Item 2). Ensure urban residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information (as defined below).	Disposal and spread prevention measures have been promoted.	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and
ant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Budget Item 16) get residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of redcuing seed spread control programs. This program should include residential incentives (i.e. suitable replacemen de mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed w Reasonable and practical" measures to comply with ("reasonable and Practical Actions • Ensure urban residents have received education and awareness material regarding General Biosecurity Obligatic Operational Program - Education and Awareness (Item 2). • Ensure urban residents have received residential pest plant incentive program information (as defined below).	Pest surveillance and residential surveys have been implemented.		
he aim of redcuing seed spread antives (i.e. suitable replacemen ated invasive pest plants listed w d Practical Actions	operation environmentor in program (item 2) Residents have received residenti pest plant incentive program information.	••• • =	(s23) All persons who deal with Invasiv Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity rish has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know"
he aim of redcuing seed spread entives (i.e. suitable replacemen ated invasive pest plants listed w	Performance Indicator	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Management Obligation
•	s a complimentary measure and agreements.	get residential properties with reproductive Neem trees with the aim of redcuing seed spread throughout urban district areas a control programs. This program should include residential incentives (i.e. suitable replacement plants and/or removal services) and mapping of treatment areas and the control of new or isolated invasive pest plants listed within the Biosecurity plan.	Residential Neem Trees: Tar Councils urban district weed *This program should also inclu
			Residential Invasive Pest Pl

16	ltem No	(s48 IBM com restr proh
Urban Districts	tem Catchment No Management Area	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).
Normanton and Karumba Residents only	Target Area	must ensure s LGA, in (GBO, rifes and rsibilities).
Neem (Can include other Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter)	Pest	 Implement complia Implement complia Collect and collate programs and inve Ensure employee t
Containment C – Asset Protection and Impact Reduction	Catchment Management Objective	ance (Local laws) to preve ance (Local laws) to preve incentive program contro stment outcomes (numb raining and licencing is u
Incentive to remove Neem within residential areas. (basal bark, cut, paste or remove and replace with suitable spp)	Best Practice Control Methods	Implement compliance (Local laws) to prevent deliberate introduction, propagation, breeding and providing harbour to a locally declared pest. Implement compliance (Local laws) to prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal. Collect and collate incentive program control data and provide in an adequate format for transparent review and evaluation of Council funded incentive programs and investment outcomes (number of residents adopted incentive, number of residential incentives fully or partially implemented) Ensure employee training and licencing is up to date (best practice management, use of herbicides, chainsaw and clean down practices etc.)
December to March	Timing	propagation, b r intentional tr equate format intive, number iagement, use
See Reasonable and Practical Actions	Plant, Labour And Materials	reeding and providir ansport, sale, disper for transparent revit of residential incent of herbicides, chains
ea	Unit	ng harbo sal or di ives full aw and
\$15,000.00	Costing	bour to a locall disposal. d evaluation of ully or partially ul clean down p
1	Quantity	y declare Council fi implemer
\$15,000.00	Quantity Sub Total Oncost	d pest. unded incenth tited) tc.)
\$2,250.00	Oncost	
\$15,000.00 \$2,250.00 \$17,250.00 \$17,250.00	Totals	Local Law compliance procedures have been implemented Incentive program data has been collected, collated and provided in a format appropriate for transparent review and evaluation of council programs across Council lands. Council employees have received relevant training to safely and legally implement Neem control and/or removal.
\$17,250.00	Budget	ed ta has been d provided in of council of council cil lands. ve received fely and lega trol and/or

Carpentaria Shire Council Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program



CARPENTARIA SHIRE Ontback 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 nondeclared 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:	
Phone:	Ennan	

	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".	 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). 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 <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. 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. 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).	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out ar activity. 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. Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entered)
	 and establishment) of potentially new 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.
(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. 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.	 Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effect 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. 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 (inght-time wind direction). 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 point Use of dog urine or curiosity lures is recommended. Feral Cat – Target specific programs require optimum periods for efficiency (seeking of carrion in drought or post fire). Use 125gm ba

n lands und	y will be a means to prevent or minimis er my responsibility in accordance my o s for animal welfare and the ethical use	obligations under the Biosecurity	
gnature: _		Date:	
	Local Gove	rnment Checklist	
Biosec	vernment is to provide: urity Act fact sheets (GBO, Restricted and P nimal fact sheets, COP's, SOP's and best pra www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/ii	actice research.	
Signed	er is to provide: agreement. ty map (from on farm biosecurity plan) sho og impact data (if available).	wing existing pest distribution and o	density.
1080 E *Availab conjunct	s available to landholders: aiting Services le to Shire landholders/landholdings (>5km from town ion with or in consideration of best practice on groun as a landholder incentive whilst 1080 solution is supp	d baiting methodology as defined above. 108	
*Availab	og Scalp Bounty le to Shire landholders/landholdings < 5km from towr re landholders/landholdings not participating in 1080		
	le to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment gro listed within the Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 20		
Name of	Council's Authorised Officer	Signed:	
		Date:	
	nment will collect and collate signed property agreem il records management system.	ents, maps, data and record incentives provid	ded on a register to be stored

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):	100 <u>10 100 100</u> 100
Position Title:	Address:	State
Phone:	Email:	

PART 2: BIOSECURITY RISK

The activity and carrier posing a biosecurity risk.

Activity Descri	posing a biosec	urity risk:				
The "Carrier"	osing a biosecu	ırity risk:				
Person		Machinery) Vehicle	Livestock	Fodder	Seed/Grain
Gravel/S	and/Soil	Mulch 🔲 Wat	er 🔘	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.

			1 17	e
	No, I certify ca	arrier(s) to b	e clean and fr	ee of contaminants and biosecurity ris
or "Likely" then	list the carrie	er(s) and det	fine the likelih	ood including the potential contami
Carrier	Likelih	ood of contar	mination	Investive Discouvity Mathem
Carrier	High	Medium	Low	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 per	iod 🔲 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

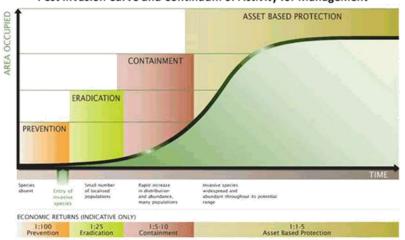
l,	of	, declare that th
information I have provided a	bove in this declaration is true and correct as of	(date) and has
been provided with the under	standing of the General Biosecurity Obligation (s23) in	cluding linking sections a
defined herein this document	and described under the Biosecurity Act 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.



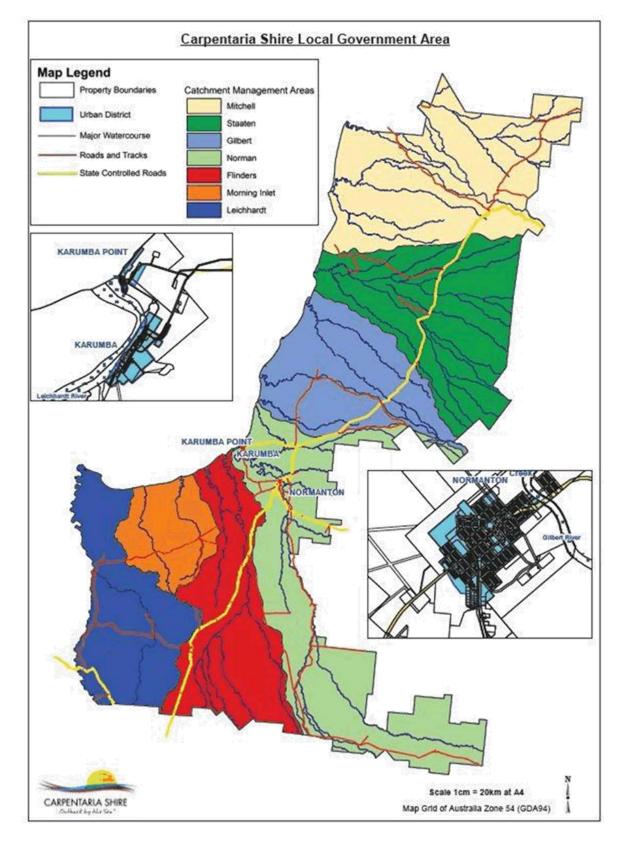
Pest Invasion Curve and Continuum of Activity for Management

Continuum of Activity Matrix

	Thresho	ld Manageme	nt Objectives		
Current Extent	Prevention	Eradication		Containment	
(Catchment)	revention	craucation	A	B	с
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 Manageme	nt 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

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 (Felis cotus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment A
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
Singapore Ant (Monomorium destructor)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
Mitchell							
Feral Cat (Felis cotus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Staaten							
Dingo (Canis lupus dingo)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5, 6	High	Containment C
Feral Cat (Felis catus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (Sus scrofo)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) 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

Pest Animal Incentive Program

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 (Felis cotus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Norman							
Feral Cat (Felis cotus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) 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 (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (Bubalus bubalis)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Morning Inlet				-			
Feral Cat (Felis catus), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant
Feral Pig (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (Bubalus bubalis)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C

18 March 2020

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 (Sus scrofa)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Water buffalo (Bubalus bubalis)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (Canis lupus familiaris) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Not Present – Pest Alert List							
European fox (Vulpes vulpes)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Significant	Prevention
European Rabbit (Oryctologus cuniculus)	Not Present	Not Present	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Significant	Prevention

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

Pest Animal Incentive Program

Invasive Pest Animal Alert List	Description,	 Foxes are small with a reddish-brown coat with white it 	 lower legs. It has a large bushy tail that is white tipped. 1 male foxes weigh around 6 kg, while females weigh abou Foxes are carnivorous opportunistic feeders and can con material, such as lambs, rabbits, rodents, frogs, birds, in: Fox predation is considered the greatest threat to the lo in Australia. In some circumstances foxes may kill lambs high stock losses and are noted for 'surplus killing' to cate eradication target if found in the Carpentaria Shire.
	Dest Animal Alert list	Pest Animal Alert List	Pest Animal Alert List Description, Foxes are small, with a reddish-brown coa lower legs. It has a large bushy tail that is a male foxes weigh around 6 kg, while fema Foxes are carnivorous opportunistic feede material, such as lambs, rabbits, rodents, t Fox predation is considered the greatest th in Australia. In some circumstances foxes are high stock losses and are noted for 'surplu Foxes are present in the McKinlay and Ricl eradication target if found in the Carpenta

		Invasive P	Invasive Pest Animal Alert List
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
-	Singapore Ant (Monomorium destructor)	Not Declared (This is not a pest alert species although a pest to watch)	 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 Ontback 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

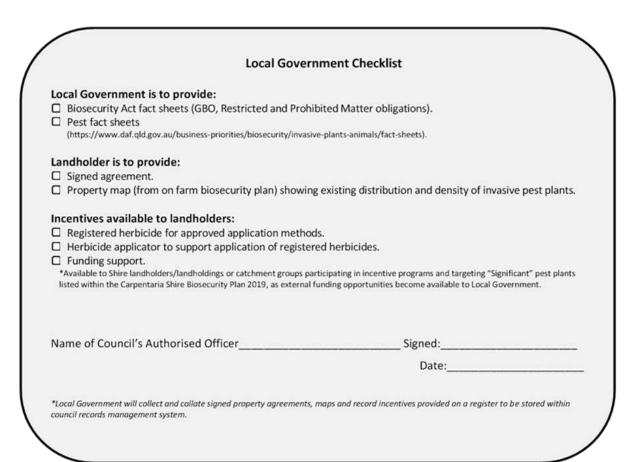
To participate in the Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program, landholders will be required to complete an Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program Agreement, which commits landholders to the adoption of its actions and obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. On signing the agreement, landholders will 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	
(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 ("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). 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 Biosecurity fact sheets, pest fact sheets, pest posters, field guides, best practice guides and available services or incentives as listed below. 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. Collect invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Collect invasive plant plants control data adequate for asset management review and evaluation. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (herbicides, clean downs, workshops etc.). 	
(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.	
	 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. 	
	 Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new 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. 	
	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	 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). 	
(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" 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 <u>plants</u> 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. 	

Signature: ____

Date: ____



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 bio Activity Description:	security risk:
The "Carrier" posing a bios	ecurity 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.

	No, I certify ca	arrier(s) to b	e clean and fr	ee of contaminants and biosecurity ri
or "Likely" then	list the carrie	er(s) and det	fine the likelih	ood including the potential contami
Carrier	Likelih	ood of contar	mination	Investive Discounties Matter
Carrier	High	Medium	Low	Invasive Biosecurity Matter
		1 1		

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 per	iod 🔲 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

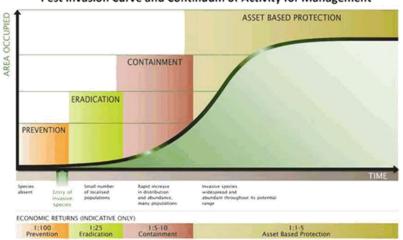
l,	of	, declare that the
information I have provid	ed above in this declaration is true and correct as of	(date) and has
been provided with the un	nderstanding of the General Biosecurity Obligation (s23) in	cluding linking sections a
defined herein this docum	nent and described under the Biosecurity 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.



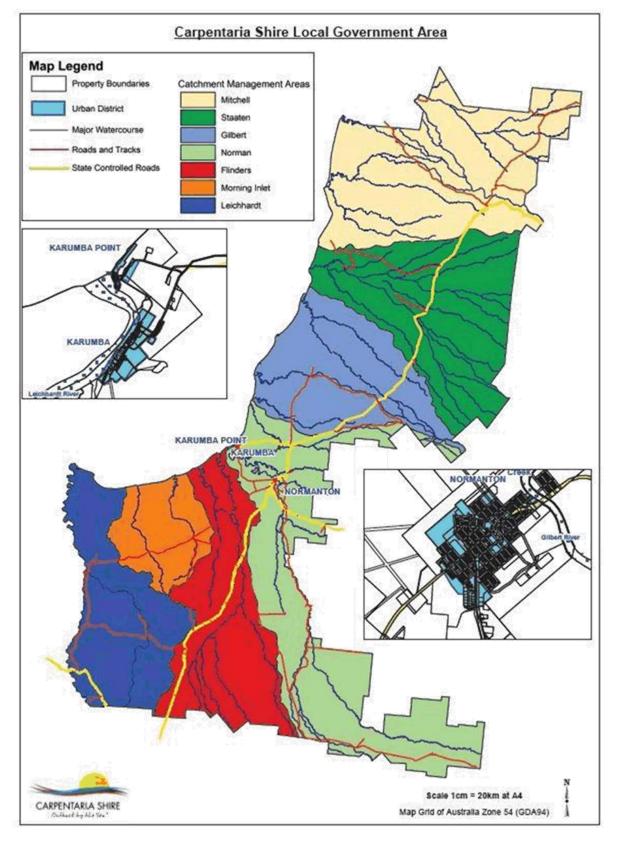
Pest Invasion Curve and Continuum of Activity for Management

Continuum of Activity Matrix

	Thresho	ld Manageme	nt Objectives		
Current Extent	Prevention	Eradication		Containment	
(Catchment)	rievention	Linguestion	A	B	с
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 Manageme	nt 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

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 (Tamarix aphylla)	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment A
Belly-ache bush (Jatropha gossypijolia)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	з	High	Containment A
(Ziziphus mauritiana)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandiflora)	Widespread	Common	Medium	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Water hyacinth (Eichhomia crassipes)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Yellow oleander (Thevetia peruviana)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Barleria (Barleria lupulina)	Localised	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment B
Calotrope (Calotropis procera & gigantea)	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Yellow Candles (Senna alata)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Leucaena (Leucaena leucocephala) Incl all other cultivars	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A
Neem tree (Azadirachta indica)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Siratro weed (Macroptilium atropurpureum)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A
Mitchell							
Chinee apple (Ziziphus mauritiana)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandifiora)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Sicklepod (Senna obtusifalia)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
(Eichhornia crassipes)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Calotrope	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C

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

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Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Staaten							
Chinee apple (Ziziphus mauritiana)	Localised	Abundant	High	Restricted	ω	Medium	Containment B
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	W	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandiflora)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Calotrope (Calotropis procera & gigantea)	Localised	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Medium	Containment B
Gilbert							
Belly-ache bush (Jatropha gossypiifolia)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment A
Chinee apple (Ziziphus mauritiana)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotica)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Eradication
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandifiora)	Widespread	Abundant	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment C
Water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Yellow oleander (Thevetia peruviana)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Calotrope (Calotropis procera & gigantea)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Neem tree (Azadirachta indica)	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 (Tamarix aphylla)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	ω	Significant	Containment A
Belly-ache bush (Jatropha gossypiifolia)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Chinee apple (Ziziphus mauritiana)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Hymenachne (Hymenachne amplexicaulis)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotica)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Eradication
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandifiora)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Yellow oleander (Thevetia peruviana)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Barleria (Barleria lupulina)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment A
Calotrope (Calotropis procera & gigantea)	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Yellow Candles (Senna alata)	Localised	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment B
Neem tree (Azadirachta indica)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Siratro weed (Macroptilium atropurpureum)	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 (Jatropha gossypiifolia)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	u	Significant	Containment A
Chinee apple (Ziziphus mauritiana)	Localised	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotica)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	з	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandiflora)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Sicklepod (Senna obtusifolia)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Low	Containment A
Barleria (Barleria lupulina)	Localised	Common	High	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment B
Calotrope (Calotropis procera & gigantea)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C
Morning Inlet							
Belly-ache bush (Jatropha gossypiifolia)	Localised	Abundant	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotica)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandiflora)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Calotrope (Calotropis procera & gigantea)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Medium	Containment C
Leichardt							
Hymenachne (Hymenachne amplexicaulis)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Mesquite (Prosopis pallida)	Localised	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	Widespread	Common	Medium	Restricted	3	High	Containment C
Prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotica)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment B
Rubber vine (Cryptostegia grandifiora)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment B
Calotrope	Widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Containment C

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 (Andropogon gayanus)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	High	Prevention
Giant rats tail grass (Sporabolus pyramidalis & S. natalensis)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Low	Prevention
Parthenium (Parthenium hysterophorus)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	з	High	Prevention
Salvinia (Salvinia molesta)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Prevention
Siam Weed (Chromolaena odorata)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Restricted	з	High	Prevention
Thatch grass (Hyparthenia rufa)	Not Present	Not Present	Significant	Not Declared	Not Declared	Low	Prevention

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		Invasive Biosecurity Matter		Report New Non Declar		
Giant rats tail grass (Sporobolus pyramidalis & S. natalensis)	Gamba grass (Andropogon gayanus)	Pest Name		ed, Restricted or Pro		
Restricted (Category 3)	Restricted (Category 3)	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Invasive Pe	ohibited pests to Carpe	CARPENTARIA S CARPEN	CARDENITARIA C
 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 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. 	 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. 	Description, Risk and Current Distribution	Invasive Pest Plant 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	LIDE DECT AI EDT I ICT

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Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Invasive Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Invasive Pest Plant Alert List 2014 and aration Description, Risk and Current Distribution • 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 (Parthenium hysterophorus)	Restricted (Category 3)	 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, although is also 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.
	Salvinia (Salvinia molesta)	Restricted (Category 3)	 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 (Hyparrhenia rufo)	Not Declared	 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.

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		Invasive Pe	Invasive Pest Plant Alert List
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	Siam Weed (Chromolaena odorata	Restricted (Category 3)	 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 minete fodder. In the dry season, dense thickets of 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 is preading through degrade large areas of the wet tropics, dry tropic savannah grasslands, subtropical coastal regions and ecologically important conservation areas.<!--</td-->

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Carpentaria Shire Council Incentive Program Consultation



Double Lagoons	Gulf Coast Agricultural Co Inkerman Dorunda Vanrook Stirling	McDonalds Holdings (MDH) Rutland Plains Dunbar Iffley	Property
TJ Whitaker	Will Brown	Don McDonald	Landholder / Manager
 Needs to speak to owners. Has Calotrope, Chinee apple and Rubber vine. Unaware of the Hymenachne incursion. 	 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 Graslan. 	 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. 	IPPIP Comments
 Needs to speak to owners. 	 Supported incentive program concept. Supported actions to enhance baiting outcomes. Supported incentives ie scalp bounty and price. 	 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. 	IPAIP Comments
 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. 	 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. 	 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. 	Other

Gallaghers Woodview Kelwood Sawtell Uralla	Western Grazing Magowra
Calvin Gallagher	Bruce Nicholas
 Supports the incentive program concept. Supports the actions. Although actions are reasonable, and are adopted where applicable he had problems manageing unauthorized "carriers" but will implement listed action "property biosecurity signage". Supported incentives ie Access or Graslan. 	 Supported incentive program concept. Supported actions as for direction and to attract funding. Supported incentives ie preferred Graslan. But also liked the potential for additional corporate support ie skatter gun.
 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 	 Supported incentive program concept. Supported actions. Supported incentives ie scalp bounty and price.
 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. 	 Hadn't received hardcopies from council. Emailed copies of the programs to Bruce for discussions with owners. New email <u>magowra@antmail.com.au</u> 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. 4-6tonne of graslan) Never got to conduct 2nd round of 1080 due to late notice (only two days notice)

Australian Agricultural Co (AAco) Wondoola	Inverleigh
Josh Castle	Shelby Heslin
 Supported incentive program concept. But needs regional managers (Clint wockner) approval. Supports actions and are reasonable. Supports incentives: grassland 	 Concept and actions seemed reasonable although will need Darren to read over the program and will get back to me.
 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. 	 Concept and actions seemed reasonable although will need Darren to read over the program and will get back to me.
 Hadn't received hardcopies from council. Manager Josh castle New email jcastle@aaco.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 and a big patch on iffley side of boundary. Enquired about factory baits and strychnine. 	 Hadn't received hardcopies from council. Emailed copies of the programs to Shelby and darren. Emailed copies to <u>darrenheslin@hotmail.com</u> 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.

Wernadinga	Stanbroke Pastoral Co Miranda Downs Glenore Warrenvale Donors Hill McAllister Augustus Downs
RandaII	Brent Stephenson
 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 Graslan. But also liked the potential for additional corporate support ie skatter gun. 	 Supports the incentive program concept. Supports the program actions. Supported incentives ie preferred Graslan or combination.
 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. 	 Supports the incentive program concept. Supported the incneitves i.e. 1080 programs and scalp bounty and price as an integrated approach.
 Hadn't received hardcopies from council. Emailed copies of the programs to Randall. Anything sent to the Normanton 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 grasslan in 2019). Enquired about licensing for factory baits and strychnine. 	 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 graslan in 2019) to P.acacia and other weeds.

Neumeyer Valley	Talawanta
Richard Tait	Colin Fisher
 Supports the incentive program concept. Supported its actions. Supported incentives ie preferred Access but would be happy with Grasslan. 	 Strongly supports the incentive program concept. Supported actions and targeting weeds on boundaries. Supported incentives ie preferred Access but would be happy with Graslan.
 Supported incentive program concept. Supported actions. Supported scalp bounty and price as they are trapping between 1080 programs 	 Supported incentive program concept. Supported its actions. Not fussed either way about scalp bounty as he shoots the dogs, no other workers are allowed to have guns and personally wouldn't use it.
 Hadn't received hardcopies from council. Emailed copies of the programs to Richard. New Manager Richard Tait New email <u>Richard.tait@safh.com.au</u> Richard supports the programs and will sign and send in the agreement. 	 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.

- liability to Council). Ranger's use of Carpentaria Shire Council rates based budget to bait in other shires is problematic to budget estimates. 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 reportable offence and carries high risk of liability to Council). Complaint received from Croydon Shire Officer regarding Rangers conducting 1080 programs in Croydon shire
- 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



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

Management	Normanton	Normanton	Normanton	Regional	Normanton	Karumba	Normanton		Regional	Karumba	Normanton	Normanton	Normanton	Normanton	Normanton	Regional	Normanton	Regional	Regional	Normanton	Normanton	Karumba		Regionat	Regional	Normanton	Normanton	Normanton	Xarumba	Normanton	Karumba	Normanton	Normanton	Normanton	Regional	Normanton	Normanton		Regional	Regional	Regional	Karumba	Karumba	Regional	tornon t	Include and and an and a second a s	Outside by the See"	CARPENTARIA SHIRE		
Previouse	Concept	Warks	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	works		Planning	Planning	Works	Concept	Concept	Concept	Concept	Planning	Planning	Works	Planning	Works	Concept	Concept		Systems	Works	Works	Systems	Works	Works	Works	Works	Works	Works	Works	Works	Works	Works		Works	Systems	Works	Works	Works	Systems	adda		ICHIEVANT BOARDATE	IRE	I	
Tou	101	Ova	Tow	Line	Gut	458-F	10 Mil		Sav	Ente	Liny	Aurp	Boa	Tow	Cen	Wat	F00	Gra	Mul	Mo	(neo)	Xan		We	Crit	016	5 V 6	Gro	040	010	ADA	Abi	Trac	50	Gle	Stat	Nor		Nor	Pro	Sen	Ban	RAL	Fibr		Denlart No. Den				
enark Davk Kavillainn , Crittane Camp	Truck Park facilities - close to CBD	Oval Upgrade - facilities	Town Entrance Signs/Sculpture	Line Marking - Aerodromes	Gulf Rodeo Riders Display	Fish Attracting Device - (Artificial Reet)	digenous stock Workers Display	そうか かいしょう 内容 かいかだい 御御 たいかか かんかい 一切がたい あいかいしょう	Savannah Way Arts Trail	intertainment Area LWBOC	Linyvale Subdivision	Airport Building Upgrade	Soardwalk - walking track - Esplanade	Town Dans Facilities	Cenotaph Copgrade	Waste Management Facilities	Footpath to Rodeo Grounds	andstands - Portable	Mutton Hole Wetlands	Monsoon Centre	Garge Channel	(arumba Rockpool		Website Upprade www.carpentaria.dkf.gov.au	Critters Camp Small Cell Tower	Office Upgrades - Administration	PA System - Town Hall	rranstormer upgrade - sacesourse and sodeo Grounds	Office - Treatment Plant - Sewerage	Office - Treatment Plant - Water	Ablution Block - Boat Ramp	Ablution Block - Water Park	Trades Shed -New	School Dam Water/Family Precinct	Glenore Weir Finalistation	Staff Housing Upgrades	Normanton Raw Water Irrigation Network		Normanton - Burketown Road	Property Based Data System	crutton River	Barramundi Hatchery	P - Karumba Airport Upgrade	Fibre Optic Cable Normanton to Karumba	art special	Deviars Name				
	Concept	Construction	Planning	Planning	Concept	Concept	Construction		Planning	Planning	Planning	Concept	Concept	Concept	Concept	Planning	Construction	Construction	Surveys	Pfanning	Summers	Concept		6 construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Planning		Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Construction	Planning	CULTURE STREET	Current Contract	Planning	Feasability	Pre-feasability	Concept
		Sport and Recreation				Figheries	NOOICP	000455	RASN/Arts QLD	Building out Regions	Revenue - investor	State Government-W4Q	State Government-W4Q	State Government-W4Q	(Town Centre Upgrade)	Contractor Concessional Trink	State Government-W4Q	State Government - 1665P	State Government	Building Our Regions	State Government -	100 F		3640	QDRF	State Government-W4Q	State Government-W4Q	State Government-W4Q	State Government-W4Q	State Government-W4Q	State Government-W4Q	State Government-W4Q	State Government-W4Q	State Government-W40	State Government - 16659	State Government-W4Q	Runding Butter without	Building Building Building	State Government - TIDS [\$1.610Million]		5012 Sourcesson Sources	State Government-W4Q		State Government - LGGSP	animor Burean	Sundino Course				
depending on funding - access may be limited to		Various facilities		Remote Aerodrome		Rodeo Association has a	notementation	15/11/2019	joint project	Round 05		Future Round	Suture Round	Future Round			Future Round		drives for an end of the second secon	Business Case already done		provided	Protoniary Drawing	Small financial contribution from Council											SMEC to provide funds to Council	refurbished								-	Telstra has held this project	Notac & Commante				
	Medium	Short	Medium	Short	Medium	more	Co-Boing		short	short		Medium - Long	Long	Long	Medium	Medsum	Short - Medium	Short	Short - Medium	Short - Medium	210110	Cong		Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short		Short - Medium	Short	Madaum		Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	The state of the s	12	Medium - (3-5 Years)	Short - (1-2 Years)		
nor.	3005	MECO	MECD	300	GMT	GM1	GMI	~~~~	MCED/GMT	GMT	300	300	300	520	300	WWW	300	MCED	GMT	GMT	3680	300		CIO	DCS/CEO	300	MCED	300	NWW	WWW	300	300	WMM/300	00E	DOE/MWW	300	WWW/300		300	DCS	DOE	DOE/GMT	300	DCS	Project co-ormination	Bunlace Concertination				
We have not the set of	New Infrastructure	New infrastructure	New Infrastructure	Council infrastructure	Tourism	tourism	TOUTISM	Water	tourism	Tourism	New Infrastructure	Council Infrastructure	New infrastructure	New infrastructure	New Infrastructure	New Infrastructure	New infrastructure	New Infrastructure	Tourism	Tourism	NEW INTERSTRUCTURE	New infrastructure		System	System	Council infrastructure	System	New intrastructure	New Intrastructure	New Infrastructure	New Intrastructure	New infrastructure	New infrastructure	New Infrastructure	Council infrastructure	Council Infrastructure	New intrastructure		Council Infrastructure	System	New Infrastructure	New Infrastructure	Council Infrastructure	New Infrastructure	Andater	inateke	Strategy/Framework	New Infrastructure	Tourism	Council Infrastructure
<140,000		\$1,000,000					\$40,000		\$10,000	\$250,000										\$2,500,000	one/seac	eners poor		\$6.000	\$135,150	\$150,000	\$35,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$150,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$200,000	\$450.000	\$3,517,260	\$435,000	\$950,000		\$1,820,000	\$67,011	\$2,000,000	\$900,000	\$52,000	\$2,400,000	TOTAL	Comparent Palace	Kertion was and Provide			

		Normanton	Location	CARPENTARIA SHIRE
		Concept	Type	IRE IGNIFICANT PROJECTS
			Project No.	
		SES Facilities - Truck upgrades impact on facilities	Project Name	
		Concept	Current Status	Concept Pre-feasability Feasability Planning Construction
		Q/ES	Funding Source	
		New appliances may impact current facilities	Notes & Comments	
		Medium	Planning Horizon	Short - (1-2 Years) Medium - (3-5 Years) Long Term - 6+ Years
		200	Project Co-ordination	
		New infrastructure	Category	Council Infrastructure Tourism New Infrastructure Strategy/Framework System
			Total	Estimated Costs

										Karumba	Regional	a de la de la dela de la dela dela dela	Manannantaan	Karumba	Regional	Karumba	Regional		Karumba	Regional	Regional	Regional	Regional	Regional		Normanton	Regional	Normanton	Normanton	Karumba	Regional	Location	CARPENTARIA SHIRE
									Cold Million of Col	Planning	Concept	de manager of	Planning	Concept	Concept	Concept	Planning		Planning	Planning	Planning	Assess	Planning	Planning		Planning	Strategy	Concept	Planning	Planning	Strategy	Type	
		t	+				t									ŀ							t	t								Project No.	
										parking (Lot 3 on \$2252497)	Burketown - Normanton Road	Swap - TMR - Dunbar Road (89b) for	Normanton Water Supply Pipeline - Glenore to Normanton	Karumba Levee Bank Study	weekby	Sea Wall -	Facility Needs Study/Assessment		Old Matchery Upgrade	Development of Energy Management Plan	л немлеко и личест глоноцонали немеконодимного алон. "Аздержаление	Development of an Economic Development Strategy for the Council Area	Disaster Recovery Plan	Ocoast2100 Phases 3 · 6		Normanton Yown Entrance Statement	Carpentaria Road Network	Normanton Town areas of Interest	Normanton Raw Water Irrigation Network	Karumba Town Plan	Asset Management Long Term Plan	Project Name	
										Planning	Concept	State and a state of			Concept	Concept	Concept		Planning	Stanning	Planning	Phanning	Summers	Success		Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	geinner9	Current Status	Concept Pre-feasability Feasability Planning Construction
										Development Development	Transport and Main Roads		÷.		Transport and Main Roads		Sport and Recreation		Building our Regions	Council	QDRF	State Assistance		LGAQ		Grant dependent	ZádiW	2/00/M	2461946	Xi992	Own Source	Funding Source	
											Impacts on FAG	A Alexandria	Program - suggestion from Program - suggestion from	AT LODIN MOUTH LINE AND			of the facility needs for the communities	Undertake an assessment	planning	renewable energy investments		DSOMIP have offered to assist		Hazard Adaptation Study	Next phases of 8 phase project for the Coastal						Review of the current Plans and Development of Plans for individual classes of assets	Notes & Comments	
										Short Medium	Short - Medium	Canada Constant			Medium	Medium	-		Medium	Short	Short	Short		Medium		Short	Short	Short	Medsum	Medium	Short	Planning Horizon	Short - (1-2 Years) Medium - (3-5 Years) Long Term - 6+ Years
									000000	080	DOFIDES	of an an or the factor	ODEJAWAY				WCED		tWD	20	DCS/CEO	CEO		CEO		MCED	DOE/CEO	000/000	006/060	001/010	DCS/CEO	Project Co-ordination	
										New Infrastructure	Strategy	A set of the distance sector of the set of the set	Council infeateucture		Strategy		Strategy/Framework		Tourism	Strategy/Framework	Strategy/Framework	Strategy/Framework		Strategy/Framework		Strategy/Framework	Strategy/Framework	Strategy/Framework	Strategy/Framework	Strategy/Framework	Strategy/Framework	Category	Council Infrastructure Tourism New Infrastructure Strategy/Framework System
																	\$25,000		\$45,000	\$30,000	\$60,000	50		\$278,000		\$50,000	\$35,000	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$\$0,000	\$35,000	Total	Estimated Costs

			Location	CARPENTARIA SHIRE
			Type	~ m /
			Project No.	
			Project Name	
			Current Status	Concept Pre-feasability Feasability Planning Construction
			Funding Source	
			Notes & Comments	
			Planning Horizon	Short - (1-2 Years) Medium - (3-5 Years) Long Term - 6+ Years
			Project Co-ordination	
			Category	Council Infrastructure Tourism New Infrastructure Strategy/Framework System
			Total	Estimated Costs

															Normanton	Regional	Normanton	Karumba	Regional	Location	CARPENTARIA SHIRE
	1														Works	Planning	Planning	Works	Works	Туре	SHIRE
									-								88RF57605			Project No.	
															Purchase a replacement vehicle for normanto SES	Occust2100 Phases 1 - 2	Strategic Business Plan for the Mutton Hole Conservation Park	Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery Centre	Long Distance Coach infrastructure	Project Name	
															75	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Current Status	Concept Pre-feasability Feasability Planning Construction
															SES (\$20x)	LGAQ.	Federal Government (\$37k)	State Government - BoR (S2,795M) & LGGSP (S1,726M)	State Government - TMR (\$40,000)	Funding Source	
																Next phases of 8 phase project for the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Study			Installation of Coach Stop in Normanton and Karumba	Notes & Comments	
															Short	Medium	Medium	Medium	Short	Planning Horizon	Short - (1-2 Years) Medium - (3-5 Years) Long Term - 6+ Years
															003	(60	DC5	820	300	Project Co-ordination	
															Council Infrastructure	Strategy/Framework	Tourism	Tourium	New Infrastructure	Category	Council Infrastructure Tourism New Infrastructure Strategy/Framework System
															558,000	\$54,000	547,438	\$8,581,014	\$83,254	Total	Estimated Costs

																Location	Projects neid over for con	Outback by the Sea"	CARPENTARIA SHIRE		
																Type	Isideration at a later time.		Æ	<i>"</i>	
																Project No.					
																Project Name					
																Current Status	Construction	Buluue	Feasability	Pre-feasability	Concept
																Funding Source					
																Notes & Comments					
																Planning Horizon	Long lerm - b+ rears	Medium · (3-5 Years)	Short - (1-2 Years)		
																Project Co-ordination					
																Category	system	strategy/Framework	New Infrastructure	Tourism	Council Infrastructure
																Total Estimated					



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

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

КРІ	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

• Safeplan Progress Report February 2020

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



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.



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	Stat	tus
	Nil		

1.2 Visitor Information Centres:

•	December tourism numbers: Normanton VIC: Karumba LWBDC & VIC:	29 (23 last February) 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



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 refurbed 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 that

Tour Operators

• Sunlover coming in around 5 bookings per day



 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 YOOTEP 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!

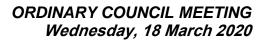
We will also assist Rodney to get grant funding in order to write book 2 and 3

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





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
	RE BARRAMU
Ontback by the Sea*	CENTRE

		NEW			
TASK LIST		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	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 8/03/2020 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 CHAIRSwill 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 signange, 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

Page 2 of 3

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

TASK LIST		TOURISM			DATE: 6 MARCH 2020
TASKS	START DATE	DUE DATE	COMPLETE	খ	NOTES
SWORD FISH DISPLAY	Date	1/03/2020		50%	Mandy to check - all booked in
CORFLUTES		5/03/2020		100%	design complete, production through Expressway Signs
BARRA CENTRE BROCHURE Date	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
YOOTEP GRANT ROUND 4		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	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	12/03/2020	25/03/2020		50%	EOI out, interviews from 14 March, appointment by 25.3.
BNE SHOW	27/03/2020	29/03/2020	ľ	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	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	LETE	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 CJ, 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 travel bookings staff	5/03/2020	3/04/2020		25%	organise funiture and spawn to be wild banner book hote!
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	and 7 of A		KAIN NEEDS TO QUOTE - under stock workers grant
		P	Page 2 of 4		

	RODEO RIDERS 1/03/2020	VETTA PRODUCTION 1/01/2020	GBRA RELATIONSHIP AND Date	FISHERIES GRANT Date	VIRTUAL REALITY PROJECT Date	NEW CENTURY CONFERENCE MAY 25-27 25/05/2020	ADOPT A FINGERLING Date	CROC DISPLAY	WEBSITE 1/03/2020	MAPS KARUMBA AND Date	RODNEY LUCAS BOOK 6/03/2020	BUSINESS PLAN 15/03/2020	TOURISM STRATEGY 10/03/2020	CSC BROCHURE 1/10/2019	BROCHURE AUDIT VICs 6/03/2020	TASKS STAR
	020	2020				/2020			2020		020	/2020	/2020	019	1020	START DATE
P	4/06/2020	1/06/2020	1/06/2020	1/06/2020	1/06/2020	27/05/2020	1/05/2020	1/05/2020	1/05/2020	1/05/2020	1/05/2020	1/05/2020	1/05/2020	1/05/2020	30/04/2020	DUE DATE
Page 3 of 4	25%	25%	960	0%	%0	25%	25%	25%	25%	0%	25%	%0	0%	25%		% COMPLETE
	Verena to meet with Rodeo committee, Dave and Ian collaborating	need to send brief re message	NEEDS TO BE TAKEN UP WITH GBRA COMMITTEE	Verena,Emerson/amanda - artificial reef etc.	signed off by council, check implementation with QTIC, invoice processed	Verena to coordinate with Shane, Greg and Wild Fish, site inspection complete	Nem - concept to support breeding program and raise money	first talks finalised, waiting for feedback from rangers, also like to implement talks at VIC's during the season	Verena in conjunction with Vink Media, briefed changes, data collection point, online merch platform	tba with the VIC and Marie	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	Verena to revise, consult with tourism stakeholders, ELT and council	Verena to revise, consult with tourism stakeholders, ELT and council	first design draft due 10mar, community consultation, council feedback due	Mandy to create excel and re-order system, liaise with NTN VIC	NOTES

TASKS	START DATE	DUE DATE	* COMI	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	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

			2018-19			20	019-20				% CH	% CHANGE
	Visitors	Tours #	Tours S	Merchandise S	Visitors	Tours #	Tours \$	Merchandise S	<	Visitors	3	3
JULY	3250	725	\$ 12,425.45	\$ 10,869.35	4320	1673	\$ 22,731.82	\$ 15,292.34		133%		231%
AUG	1032	564	\$ 9,687.27	\$ 4,925.80	3469	1242	\$ 16,586.36	\$ 13,034,35		336%		220%
SEPT	452	270	\$ 4,390.45	\$ 1,866.90	2126	842	\$ 11,554.55	\$ 12,734,52	- 1	470%	_	312%
OCT	691	198	\$ 2,186.82	\$ 1,774.90	1098	398	\$ 5,322.73	\$ 9,611.68		159%	_	201%
NON	170	0	\$	\$ 775.50	419	79	\$ 1,136.36	\$ 4,042.74		246%		0%
DEC	11	0	ŝ	\$ 991.50	402	30	ŝ	\$ 4,402.09		522%		0%
JAN	2112	0		\$ 674.70	202	0	\$	\$ 1,346.46	_	180%	_	0%
FEB	51	0		\$ 56.40	173	0	s.	\$ 487.84		1153%		0%
MAR	70	0	- 2	\$ 415.70						960		
APR	1074	420	\$ 5,677.27	\$ 5,140.10					-	0%		80
MAY	5602	594	\$ 8,604.55	\$ 6,474,62					-	360		0%
NUL	3196	1080	\$ 14,009.09	\$ 7,740.97					-	9%0	0% 0%	0%
TOTAL	12238	3851	\$ 56,980.91	5 41,705,44	12209	4264	\$ 57,331.82	\$ 60,952.02	-	100%	100% 111%	

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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
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.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING Wednesday, 18 March 2020

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



	n			
Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery	\$0	\$20,000	1-Jul-19	30-Sep-19
Centre - Feeding Facility Shade		· /		1
Ochice - recurrig racinty onade				
Office - Normanton Water	\$0	\$150,000	1-Jul-19	20-Dec-19
Treatment Plant				
Office - Karumba Sewerage	\$0	\$75,000	1-Jul-19	20-Dec-19
Treatment Plant	ΨŪ	<i>Q</i> . 0 ,000		20 200 10
	\$ 00,000	\$25,000	4 4.00	00 Nov 40
Normanton Town Hall PA System	\$20,896	\$35,000	1-Aug-19	30-Nov-19
Normanton Showgrounds,	\$0	<mark>\$75,000</mark>	1-Aug-19	20-Dec-19
	φυ	φ73,000	I-Aug-19	20-060-19
Racecourse & Rodeo Grounds -				
Transformer Upgrade				
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.



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.

Total	5	Jur	Ma	Ap	Ma	Fet	Jar	De	No	00	Set	Au	Jul		Mo		
Total 2019 8	Total	Jun-20	May-20	Apr-20	Mar-20	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19	Nov-19	Oct-19	Sep-19	Aug-19	Jul-19		Month		
& 2020	0													D	Ntn	N	
	0													Dogs	Kba	ew Animal	
Rounde	0													0	Ntn	New Animal Registrations	
Rounded Current Penalty Unit	0													Other	Kba	ons	
enalty Unit	49					6		s	2	6	6	4	20		Ntn		
	2										1	1		Dogs	Kba		2019
	148					16		25	28	20	18	18	23	0	Ntn	Impound	/2020 L
\$133.00	127					12		15	33	12	13	20	22	Cats	Kba	Impounded Animals	ocal Lav
0	0												1bullock	Q	Ntn		2019/2020 Local Laws Reporting
	0													Other	Kba		rting
	35					s		ω		4	s	ω	15	Euth	Ntn		
	0													Euth. Dogs	Kba	Euth	
	148					16		25	28	20	18	18	23	Euth	Ntn	Euthanized Animals	
	127					12		15	33	12	13	20	22	Euth. Cats	Kba	mals	
	0													Euth. Other	Ntn		
	0													Other	Kba		

Month		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Illegal C	Ntn	33	48	12	4	1	2		1					101
Illegal Campers	Kba	37	52	14	2	2	1		2					110
Snakes removed	Ntn			1	2	1			2					6
emoved	Kba													0
2019/20 Overgrown Allotment notices	Ntn													0
	Kba													0
Abandone	Ntn													0
d Vehicles	Kba													0
2019/2020 LOCAI LAWS Reporting ergrown ent notices Abandoned Vehicles Pound Release fees	Ntn	\$110.00	ŧ		,	\$330.00	*		,	,	,	×	×	440
lg ease fees	Kba		•	·	,		×	×	,		,	,	,	0
Infringements Issued	Ntn		•		÷	٤	×	,	•	,		,	×	0
ements	Kba	,	ŧ			r	×	ł	r		,	,		0
Fines Collected	Ntn		,	*	÷	÷		×	÷	,	ł	ŕ	×	0
llected	Kba		,	ŧ	*	ŕ	×	*	,	÷	ł	,	÷	0



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:

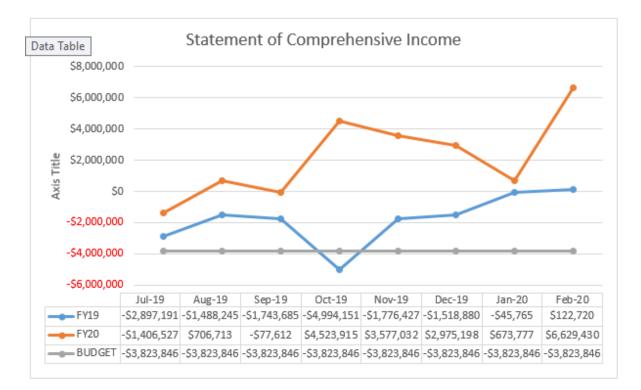
Date:	Action	Status	Comment
Jan-19	Commence Sale of Land for Arrears of Rates proceedings	In Progress	Debt Recovery Agency notified of updated recovery
			timeline.



2. FINANCIAL REPORT

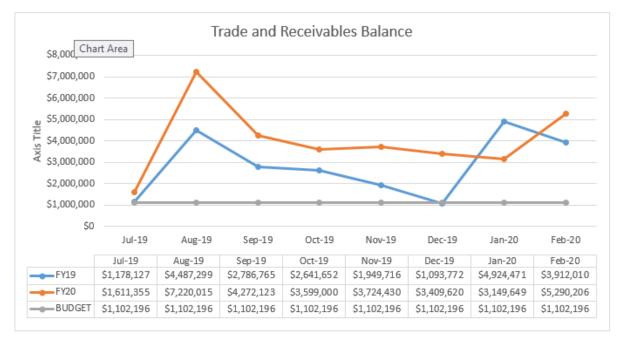
The Monthly Finance Reports are prepared in accordance with the reporting requirements of the *Local Government Act 2009* and *Local Government Regulation 2012.*

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.





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



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.

<u>Grants</u>

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.

CARPENTARIA SHIRE		Statement	t of Comprehensive In For the period ended 29 Feb		
Outback by the See "	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)
and the second sec			A		A share a shar
Other comprehensive income Items that will not be reclassified to net result					
Increase / (decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	-¥	4		*	*
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)
······		

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Statement of Financial Position as at 29 February 2020

	29 February 2020	2019.2020
	Actual	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

W:\CORPORATE SERVICES\Finance\Director Corporate Services\Monthly Financial Reporting\Council Meeting Reports 2019 - 2020\08 February 2020\Monthly Financials - February 2020 Fin Position



Cash Flow Statement For the period ended 29 February 2020

	29 February 2020	2019.2020
	Actual	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)
	(27,631,398)	(30,209,000)
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	6,684,359	2,211,154
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	(4,163,864)	(3,467,000)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Repayment of Borrowings	(150,769)	(419,131)
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities	(150,769)	(419,131)
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	17,310,350	12,754,125

W:\CORPORATE SERVICES\Finance\Director Corporate Services\Monthly Financial Reporting\Council Meeting Reports 2019 - 2020\08 February 2020\Monthly Financials - February 2020 Cash Flow



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%
erating Income					
Admin And Customer Service	\$	1,067.70	\$	3,901,000.00	0.039
Animal Control	\$	4,994.70	\$	2,000.00	249.749
Community Recovery Officer	\$	118,670.91	\$	-	
Disaster Events	\$	139,952.60	\$		
Disaster Preparedness	\$	180,549.27	\$	8,000.00	2256.879
Emergency Response	\$	24,403.66	\$	24,000.00	101.689
Environmental Health	\$	1,486.63	\$	12,000.00	12.399
Financial Services	\$	1,705,943.09	\$	350,000.00	487.419
Local Laws	\$	7,570.07	\$	1,000.00	757.019
Major Opex	\$	-	\$	1,218,000.00	0.005
Rates Management	\$	4,192,652.98	\$	3,950,000.00	106.14
erating 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	2.219
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	31.579
Records Management	\$	26,813.23	\$	84,000.00	31.92
Regional Economic Development	\$	504.62	\$	20,000.00	2.525
Weed Control	\$	17,604.54	s	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	(Driginal Budget	66.67%
Operating Income					
Drfa (Ndrra)					
NDRRA - Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	\$	30,194,634.46	\$	35,000,000.00	86.27%
Operating Expenditure					
Drfa (Ndrra)					
DRFA - CDO January 2020	\$	3,632.12	\$		
NDRRA - Operating Expenses	\$	7,095.82	\$	*	
NDRRA - QRA Emergent Works February 2019 (closed)	\$	817,425.05	s	*	
NDRRA - QRA REPA 2019	\$	3,603,831.68	\$	12,000,000.00	30.03%
NDRRA - QRA REPA February 2017 (close)	\$	55,875.04	s	*	
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 (Ndrra)					
NDRRA - Capital Grants and Contributions	\$	979,996.26	\$	*	

Michael Wanrooy, Director of Engineering

	29	February 2020		Original Budget	66.67%
erating 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	
erating 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	77.269
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	67.039
Staff Housing	\$	502,273.94	\$	720,000.00	69.76%
Town Planning	\$	105,490.98	\$	218,000.00	48.39%
pital 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	101.709

Verena Olesch, General Manager Tourism

	291	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%
Dperating Expenditure Hatchery	Ś	235,924.38	S	279,000.00	84.569
	Ś	235 924 38	Ś	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%
apital Income					
Les Wilson Barramundi Discovery Centre	-\$	684,000.00	\$	*	

	29	February 2020	Or	iginal Budget	66.67%
perating 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	\$		
perating 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%

Cherie Schafer, Manager of Economic and Community Development

Lisa Ruyg, Manager of Human Resources

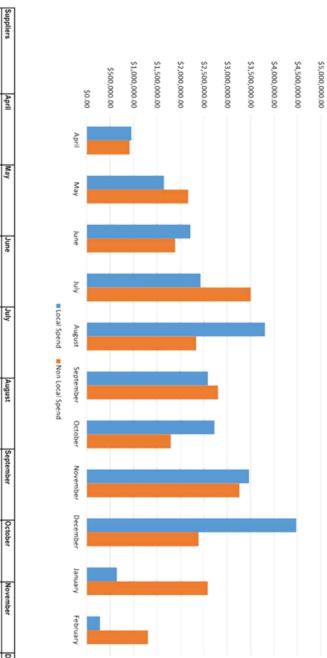
	29 1	ebruary 2020	Original Budget	66.67%
Operating Income				
Apprenticeships / Traineeship	\$	30,681.82	\$ ÷	
Human Resource Operations	\$	-	\$ 15,000.00	
Learning & Development	\$	12,899.67	\$ 14,000.00	92.14%
Workplace Health And Safety	\$	29,437.19	\$ 30,000.00	98.12%
Operating Expenditure				
Apprenticeships / 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%

66.67%
101.56%
102.71%
87.43%
65.15%
74.61%
65.88%
60.77%
99.03%

Ben Hill, Manager of Water and Sewerage

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	Ś	1,000.00	-4313.14%



		\$3,809,729.03	\$2,591,735.32
		\$2,337,392.87	\$2,806,454,98
		\$6,147,121.90	\$5,398,190.30
		62%	48%
2 2 2	\$2,218,862.40 \$1,890,144,04 \$4,109,006,44 54%	\$2,218,862,40 \$1,880,144,04 \$4,109,006,44 \$4,109,006,44 \$4% \$4% 41%	\$2,218,862.40 \$1,890,144.04 \$1,990,064.4 \$4,109,006.44 \$5,939,319.90 \$6,147,121.90 \$6,147,

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
,862.40						\$4,475,434.01	\$646,479.63 \$284,444,49	\$284,444,49
144.04	\$3,504,271.95	\$2,337,392.87	\$2,806,454,98	\$1,799,909.29	\$3,262,274,17	\$2,392,138,80	\$2,588,440.17 \$1,310,940.0	\$1,310,940.07
006.44							\$3,234,919.80 \$1,595,384.56	\$1,595,384.56

60%

52%

65%

20%

18%

Monthly Local Spend

		2012/00/2012 2012/2012 201	专文主手手毛龙马	1	1			1126-823 1126-823 1126-827 1126-827 1126-827 1126-827 1126-823 1126-83 1106-85 1100-85 1100-85 1100-85 1100-85 1100-85 1100-85 1100-85 1	2000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	178,000 178,000 178,000 179,000 170,0000 170,0000 170,0000 170,0000 170,0000000000		Statute venis Colorado ensi Canana Mancing Canana Canana Marcana Canana Marcana Canana Marcana San Canana San San San San San San San San Sa	 Challet seems in Cook Pages of UK Community Amore and the States Countering of the Content of Sectors and Sectors of Sectors of Spore & Barrowski in Institute Grants & Chall Care Funding Program. And Care Funding Program. And Care Funding Program.
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1092020		275.000.00	202261		10017	101.10	0.78				127 241	2,205,200	1 100.1	Hould	LGAD - Gooed 2193 LGBD - Ganoto Mult Final sador
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		29/211 3	744,000		48,238 \$	5 44,448 5					384,000	144,000	,		MIPP'sub Total
881	1	65.7469 161867		a 11 1 an an 1	\$ 20075	5,100		x					n ()	MIPP2 - Sourage Planning - Row Matter Industries MIPP2 - Sourage Planning - Row Matter Industries MIPP2 - Sourage Planning - Rowd National Assessment	 MIPP2 - Source Plan MIPP2 - Source CPlan
1/1/2119	1/12/019	194 001 00	164.007					3 4			100.000	784 (00) \$		MIPP2 - Strategic Prantering - Exponence, of "Sources instants' within the Skrine MIPP2 - Konstelan Source Prant	 WPP2 - Strategic Pharmers - I WPP2- Kanamba Sows Pran
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February 2020 Grant Report

Capital Grants Funding Description / Projects

Council Funding

Gast-Fooding Tool Fooding Prior 201920 Tool Fooding Prior 201920 Tool Speet

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Comments

Gl/ Job Cost Account	Particulars	TOTAL BALANCE B/F	2019/ 2020 EXPENSES VID	TOTAL PROJECT COST	Cap./Exp.	CAPITALISED / EXPENSED	PROJECT	PERCENTAGE	2019/ 2020 BUDGET	2020 Capital Funding Through
	AND (SYI) [AND IMPROVEMENTS (SEGME)	en 114 66	2.00	AN 111 66		00.0	A 111 111 111		00.0	
Rec	very (20) (ecords the puchase of land aners but not and held for reside. Buildings are accounted for reparately, monomous and puchase of land aners but not land held for reside. Buildings are accounted for reparately.	331,444,00	0.00	301,444.00	0.00	0.00	331,444.00		0.00	
CU801 Lity	inprovements include retaining walls, ovals, large scale landscaping. Jyvale Subdivision Redevelopment	531,444.66	0.00	\$31,444.66			\$31,444.66		0	
BL II	IDINCS (SCH MM)									
Rex	Records the built unlets on the land which have a noof and walls. Examples include public conveniences, club houses.	12,451,05	65,189,25	77.640.30	0.00	0.00	77,640,30		375,000,00	
		5,134,42	412.46	5,546,88			5,546.88		0	
	Vin Child Care Centre - Storm Water	7,316.63	0.00	7,316.63			7,316,63			
	W4Q - Administration Office Upgrades W4Q - Office - Normanical Water Technicist Plant	0.00	64,776,79	64,776,79			64,776,79	43%	150,000	WAQ(150k)
WQ2003 W40	W4Q - Office - Katumba Sewerage Treatment Pant	0.00	0.00	00.0			00.0	940		W4Q(25k)
	A ANY & TON TRANSPORT AS A REAL	00.0		11/2112/0		1 100 111 10			1 10 1 000 000	
Normanton St Nor	Normanton Sports Centre Security Cameras	6.030.93	00.0	1000000 0000 0000000000000000000000000	00.0	11070110700	6,030.93	000	0 actionstations	
÷.,	Server Harg Replacement 2018	20,895.70	0.00	20,895.70	0	20,895.70	0.00		0	
-	W4Q - Normanton Town Hall PA System	0.00	20,043.24	20,043,24			20,043.24	57%		W4Q(35k)
C12001 New	New Soft Statistics	0.00	856.173.00	856.173.00	0	856.173.00	00.0	001	000.056	reserves(950k)
	Kenew Plant 3401 - Caterpilar CW34 Roller Multi-tyre	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	200	220,000	Reserves(220k)
	Replace Plant 1755 - Ford Ranger 4s4 DC (Stylesde) with Joyota Prade GNI	0.00	65,141,17	65,141.17	0	65,141,17	0.00	93%	70,000	Reserves(70k)
	Ceptace Plant 1606 - Mitsubsiti Inton 2.50.00 404 DC, with Royota Hilux Dual Cab	0.00	54,075,25	54,075,25	0	54,075.25	0.00	1000	57,000	Reserves(S7k)
CP2007 Fsee	NGN GL	00.0	00.0	0.00		00,00	0.00	140	120,000	teserves(120k)
	Replace Pant 1503 - Joyota Workmate Landcraiser V8 Dual Cab with 4.5 Janua MP8	00.0	0.00	0.00			0.00	140	120,000	Reserves(120k)
CP2010 Rep	teptace Pant 1707 - Ford Ranger 4x4 Dual Cab Jrayback with Joyota Musz Jrura Dmax Dual Cab	000	55,492.94	55,492,94	0	55,492,94	00.0	1426	000,72	Reserves(STk)
	Replace Plant 1707 - Ford Ranger 4x4 Dual Cab Irayback with Joyota Hlue/ Junu Dinax Dual Cab	0.00	\$4,075.25	\$4,075,25	c	\$4,075.25	0.00	95%	-	Renetven(57k)
	tenew Plant 1774 - Toyota Huax SR Dual Cab 4WD	00.0	53,284,99	53,284.99	c	53,284.99	0.00	93%	$\gamma \sim$	Reverven(S7k)
CP2014 Pnn	hinter 2050 Renewal - Normanton Depot - Waranty Ended May 2016	00.0	7,872.64	7,872.64			7,872.64	186	8,000	Gen (8k)
	Finter 2440 Renewal - Normanton Engineering - Warranty Ended August 2017 - Move unit to ERSCON Warranty ended Aug 2017	00.0	7 877 64	7 877 64			13 119 14	7480		1000 3855
CP2016 New	New Garbage Truck	0.00	1,188.08				1,188.08		0	
	Geonmax onvio Sprayer	0.00	18,848,18		C	18,848,18	0.00		0	
Î	Aquacuture Tanks	0.00	3,901.82	3,901.82			3,901.82		0	
CII200 Prin	Printer - Epson T7200 DMFP	0.00	15,195.00	15,195.00			15,195.00		0	
BRI	ROAD INFRANKLIERE (~SIR	1,621,755,74	3,835,785,48	5,457,541,22	0.00	905,056,85	4.552,484,37	_	3,872,000,00	
W4Q192 W40	W4Q - Gilbert St Carpank	469,522,49	12,400.00	481,922.49	c	481,922.49	0.00		0	
	W4Q - Normanton Recreational Walling Trail/ Bke Way	313,796,63	-534,50	313,262,13	c	313,262.13	0.00		-	
CR1902 AIN	AIN HEA - Scratton River Crossing on Dunbah to Sowanyama 8d	171 914 67	1,914,968,77	1,953,223.58			1,953,223.58	106	2,000,000	(M2)S(J)
	Pathway Construction Progra Kba	0.00	204.397.78	204,597,78			204.597.78		0	
	Pranage Pri Repl Kba	0.00	4,147,15	4,147.15			4,147.15		0	
	Concrete Causeway Construction - Shadey Lagoon	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00			1,500.00		0	
	a investop - Recencation	00.0	27,389.70	27,389.70	.0	27,389.70	0.00		0	
RR 1902 R2R	28 Balonne Ste Woodward St to Brodie St	27,272.20	1.926.12	29,198,32		-0.07	29,198,32		0	
300	28 Caroine St - Landsborough St to Thompson St	14,664,16	67,790.28	82,454,44	0 C	82,454,44	0.00		0	
	28 Russel St - Swan St to MacNamara St	33,296.95	2,081.75	35,378.70			35,378.70		0	
	2R Themson St - Brown St to Catoline St	444,762.99	154,534,54	399,297,53			599,297.53	-0	0	
UT 0061309	10X/828 - Normanicon to Burketown Road	6/712/601	1 474 078 78	1 404 008 78			111,422,04	7684	0 000 000 1	1200 171061 87847666 1 71D540
	RALP - Karumba Asport Upgrade	0.00	2,875,78	2,875,78			2,875,78	10	-	Reserves(25k)
	WATER INFRA (>\$10,000)	501,846.64	1,370,723.89	1,872,570.53	0.00	138,542.96	1,734,027.57	-	1,610,000.00	
CW1901 Nm	Nn Wei Raisng Investigation (held in WP)	9,165,15	0.00	9,165.15			9,165.15		0	
	LEDAR WEI SCHLEIGENEON	131,738,72	98,615,016	1,102,278.58			1,102,278.58			
	CWP Design Cost Consultant 2016-17	10,290.00	0.00	10,290,00			10.290.00		0	
	Nonne Dosing Shed KBA	26,727.69	1,830,97	28,558.66	0	28,558.66	0.00		0	
	Chorination Upgrade KBA	82,665.64	13,239.77	95,905.41			95,905.41		0	
				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1100000	0.00		0	

18 March 2020

GI/ Job Cost Account	Particulars	IOTAL BALANCE B/F	2019/ 2020 EXPENSES VID	TOTAL PROJECT COST	Cap_/Exp. C/E	CAPITALISED /	TOTAL PROJECT	PERCENIAGE	2019/ 2020 BUDGET	BUDGET
	er Reserver Relinng (overflow)	0.00	1.855.50	1.855.50	0	05 5581	0.00			0
CW1917 Nth V	Vin Water Storage Shed	94,138,71	0.00		e	94,138,71	00.0			0
	Safety Platform at Clanfler	417.01	47,170.68				47,587.69			0
	Water plant donfoction upgrade (c/f C32004)	105,000.00	11,677.41				116,677,41			1-
	Water Plant Filter Refurbshment (Phase 1 Of 2)	4,683.71	_				183,105.55	968		200,000 Reserves(200k)
	Water Plant Filter Refuebishment (Phase 2 Of 2)	0.00	69.9	69,9			69,943.80	~		-
	Recoating of Reservor	0.00					0.00	00		120,000 Reserves(120k)
	Offused Actation Installation	0.00					0,00	00		60,000 R
	Norne Dosng System Normanion - 2018/2019 Rolover (B/F C W 1919)	0.00	7,0	7,0			7,059,55	35%		20,000 8
	Water Meter Rendarcement	0.00	40 414 42	0.00			40 414 42	246		8 000,002
CW2007 BBRF	HRE - Kaw Water Inganon	0.00					4,500.00	00		950,000 Reserves(238k), BRRRF(712k)
SEW	SUMERAGE INTRASTRUCTURE (>\$10,000)	133,676.02	4,607.20	138,283,22	0.00	0.00	138,283.22		3	10,000.00
Karu	and tax AVP									2
CS1901 Dist	Denfection doesne upgrade and storage	60.414.02	0.00	60.414.02			60.414.02		T	0 0
	net Sereen	0.00	0.00				0.00	00		30,000
										0
Nora	Normanton STP									.0
							~~~~~			0
10000	receive of the and the second	10,202,01	07100'+	11,000,11			07.600.11			0
OIH	ER STRUCTURES (>\$10,000)									
Strates	Stuctures are built assets which cannot be crassfied as a building. Examples are built granditands, swinining								ĺ	
	W4Q: A LW Barch Hadeberry University and entry internet states internet states.	FU 951 CC1	678 174 80	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	0.00	1.060,0001	PS 011 054	704	T	000 008
010101 W40	W4O - School Dam Water/ Fargineer	0.019.9	Τ	T			12,330,00	101		450 000 W404450k)
	WBDC Fis-Out	372,555.83		37			372,555.83			
	telocate A/Bock to Cotten	30,093,68	9.41	30,103.09			30,103.09			0
	Tower Kanunba	4,500.00	0.00				4,500.00			0
	Vin Upg Dump Compliance	1,819,413.33	0.00	1.81	0	1,819,413,33	0.00			0
	or set and a set of the set of th	1,213,92	0.00				1.213.92			0
CO1914 0100	Schore Weit (Boundary)	4 120 98	0.00	4 320 98	=	4 320 98	0.00			
	Vir Cemereev Columbanum	7.750.00	7.750.00			1000000	15.500.00			0 0
	Resupply Barge Ramp	6,799.25	0.00				6,799.25			0
	Kaumba - Kath Alexander Fence	7,400.00	17.9				25,315.25			0
	Stornwater Diversion - Normanton Landfil	0.00					6,000.00	20%		30,000
	eachate Pumping Structure - Normanton Landfill	0.00	47,975.00	47,975.00			47,975.00	1006		30,000
	security Cameras - Karumba Transfer Station	0.00	0.00				0.00	00		20,000
	2 Abutton Bock - Normanion Water Park	0.00	0.00				0.00	000		75,000 W
	WAY, - ANNALSON AND - KARMANINA NOVA NARDP WAY, - Tradew Short, - Karmanina na sana sa	0.00					0.00	90		DECK NOVEM DON'DO
WO2008 W4O - 1	3 - Les Wilson Barramund: Discovery Centre - Feeding Facility Shade	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	01		20.000 W
	W4Q - Normanton Showgrounds, Racecoune & Rodeo Grounds - Transformer Upgrade	0.00					0.00	00		75,000 W4Q(75k)
	Normanton Pool Fence	0.00					0.00	200		
	ODRF - Uniters Camp Small Cell Tower	0.00	-				171,214,56	114%		150,000
ľ	nara hareney upgrade rame t	0.00	1				77,435.01			0
100253	were removed and statue - reasonaly story	000	00.0001	00.0001			00,0001			
HOL	HOUSING (>\$10,000)	0.00	196,300.69	69.001.961	0.00	0.00	196,300,69			390,000
W4OSH1 W4O	W4O 19 20 - 38 Woodward St Normanton	0.00	1				10,959,40	20%		54,000 W
	W4Q 19.20 - 36 Woodward St Normanton	0.00	73.	73.			73,445.92			75,000 W4Q(75k)
	W4Q 1920 - 6 Norman St Normanton	0.00	193.86	193.86			193,86	51	-	28,000 W
	W4Q-19-20 - 76 Landsborough St Normanton	0.00	0.00				0.00	05	-	M 000'05
	2 19 20 - 23 Woodward St Normanton	0.00	95,992.94	95,992.94			95,992.94	166%		58,000 W
	2 19 20 - 2 Norman St Normanton	0.00	15,708,57	15,708.57			15,708.57	511		145,000 W
Othe	Office/OPEX						10 0/1 10		-	
	or Operating Expenses and mangines	0.00			0.00	00.0	38,862.10		2,00	2,552,000.00
	Analor Up E ine Energy inspect	000	30,01	0,00			00,000,00			0
	Vario to Actor Frence Vario da Actor Frence	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	2.5		1000,000
COPENDOR Salto	Safto Padéoci Revisionement en	0.00	T				00.0	01		24.000
	stmas Light Replacement	0.00	1.8	1.8			1.853.40	1450		2.000
	stmas light Replacement	0.00					1 853,40	03%		2 000

February 2020 Capital Expenditures

	13,198,000	50%	8,881,898,19	4,165,457.60	0.00	13,047,355,79	7,775,697.76	5,232,796	IOTAL FEMBING APPLICATIONS	
	2,552,000		38,862.10	0,00	0.00	38,862.10	38,862.10	0.00	IOIAL MAJOR OPERATING	
	10,646,000		8,843,036.09	4,165,457.60	0.00	13,008,493.69	7,736,835.66	5,232,795,93		
W4Q(45k)	45,000	540	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	Staff Housing Electrical Upgrade	W4QSHE
	3,000	57%	1,712,45			1.7	1,712,45	0.00	ended Aug 2017	OPEX2010
									Proter 2087 Renewal - Normanton Childcare - Warranty Ended August 2017 - Move unit to ERSCON Warranty	
	3,000	57%	1,712,45			1,712,45	1,712,45	0.00	Printer 2047 - Community/ Water - Waranny Ended May 2016	OPEX2009
	5,000	940	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	Normanton Pool Pump Building Repaint	OPEX2008
	40,000	546	3,583,80			3,583,80	3,583,80	0.00	Upgrade Cloud Hosting Infrastructure	OPEX2007
2020 Capital Funding Through	2019/ 2020 BUDGET	PERCENTAGE	101AL PROJECT COST	CAPITALISED / EXPENSED	Cap./Exp. C/E	CE BAF 2019/2020 TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES VID COST	2019/ 2020 EXPENSES VID	TOTAL BALANCE B/F	Particulars	Gl/ Job Cost Account



# 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:

- 1. 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
- 2. 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	



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

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:



- 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.



• 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

#### POLICY STATEMENT 1.

- 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

#### PRINCIPLES 2.

- 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.

#### POLICY 3.

#### 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

Corporate credit cards may be issued to Council Officers when it can be demonstrated that the 3.7. 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
<mark>Plumber</mark>	\$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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#### **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.

Adopted/Approved:	1018/014	Department:	Corporate Services
Version:	2.0	Section:	Finance
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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> <li>Local Government Act 2009</li> <li>Local Government Regulation 2012</li> </ul>
Policies	<ul><li>Procurement Policy</li><li>Entertainment and Hospitality Policy</li></ul>
Delegations	•
Forms	•
Supporting Documents	•

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#### 9.4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Attachments:	<ul> <li>9.4.1. Monthly report - Normatnon Sports Centre</li> <li>9.4.2. Monthly pool report</li> <li>9.4.3. Library monthly report</li> </ul>	
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).



#### 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.



Outback by the Sea®

# Normanton Sports Centre

MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY 2020

#### EXCUTIVE 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 to 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*)

#### ATTENDENCES

### 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.

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#### PHOTOS FROM EVENTS







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### 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 wormer 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 Sevices	_	Normanton		Karumba		
Statistics - Carpentaria Library Sevices	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



#### 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.
- 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)



- 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)
- 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.



#### 9.6 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND GUIDELINES

Attachments:	<ul> <li>9.6.1. Community Engagement Policy - POL_E_CSC_001</li> <li>9.6.2. Community Engagement Guidelines</li> </ul>
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.

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 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.



### **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> <li>Local Government Act 2009</li> <li>Local Government Regulation 2012</li> <li>Planning Act 2016</li> </ul>
Policies	Community Engagement Guidelines
Delegations	Nil
Forms	Nil
Supporting Documents	<ul> <li>Corporate Plan 2017 - 2022</li> <li>International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)</li> </ul>

#### 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 polices and services reflect their involvement and when their impact is apparent.

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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;

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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

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- 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

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# **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> <li>Local Government Act 2009</li> <li>Local Government Regulation 2012</li> <li>Planning Act 2016</li> </ul>
Policies	Community Engagement Policy
Delegations	• Nil
Forms	• Nil
Supporting Documents	<ul> <li>Corporate Plan 2017 - 2022</li> <li>International Association for Public Participation (IAP2)</li> <li>Community Engagement in Queensland Local Government, A Guide</li> <li>Engaging Queenslanders, Community Engagement in the Business of Government, Queensland Government Department of Communities</li> </ul>

#### 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  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{issue}}^2$ 

¹ International Association of Public Participation Australasia (IAP2)

² Community Engagement in Queensland Local Government, A Guide.

Community Engagement Policy Guidelines



#### 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?

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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?

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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

Community Engagement Policy Guidelines

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³ Engaging Queenslanders, Community Engagement in the Business of Government, Queensland Government Department of Communities.



#### 1. IAP2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SPECTRUM

ernational Association r Public Participation Australasia	MPACT			
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 palanced 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:
• Fact sheets • Web Sites • Open houses	Public comment     Focus groups     Surveys     Public meetings	Workshops     Deliberate     polling	Citizen Advisory     Committees     Consensus     building     Participatory     decision-     making	Citizen juries     Ballots     Delegated     decisions

Community Engagement Policy Guidelines

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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.



## **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.



# 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.	In Progress
	Work is nearly completed. Waiting for side gates to arrive and install.	
A0318-18	Liaise with TMR to obtain approval to install a pedestrian crossing on Landsborough Street in the vicinity of the Stop Shop	In Progress
	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.	
1/11/2018	Relocate and extend tie-downs to northern side of a aircraft parking area.	In Progress
	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.	
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



Reference	Action	Status
	$\triangleright$	
April 19	Assess the possibility of closing this road area and creating a playground/park in this area.	Not Started
Sept 19	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	In Progress
	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.	
	Look at the line marking at Karumba business district	In
	Arranging line marking quotes. Plans received from Erscons.	Progress

### 2. <u>Miscellaneous Projects</u>

- 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 than 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.



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.



# **BUSINESS PAPERS**



**Photo:** Work being done on 2 Norman Street – completed kitchen.



# **BUSINESS PAPERS**



Photo: Work being done on 23 Woodward Street – installing kitchen.



# **BUSINESS PAPERS**



Photo: Installing electrical conduits for the Trades Shed.

# 5. <u>New Projects/Grant Applications</u>

5.1. Nil

# 6. <u>Reports</u>

6.1. Nil



#### 10.2 NDRRA/QDRF REPORT

Attachments:	<ul> <li>10.2.1. Appendix A - QRA18 Expenditure Summary.</li> <li>10.2.2. Appendix B - QRA18 Completion.</li> <li>10.2.3. Appendix C - QRA19 Expenditure Summary.</li> <li>10.2.4. Appendix D - QRA19 Completion.</li> <li>10.2.5. Appendix E - Betterment Projects.</li> <li>10.2.6. Appendix F - TMR19 89B REPA Submitted.</li> <li>10.2.7. Appendix G - TMR19 89B REPA Approved.</li> <li>10.2.8. Appendix H - TMR19 89B Quantity comparison.</li> </ul>
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



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.

- 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.



- 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

- 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.

#### <u>2019 TMR</u>

- 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



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:

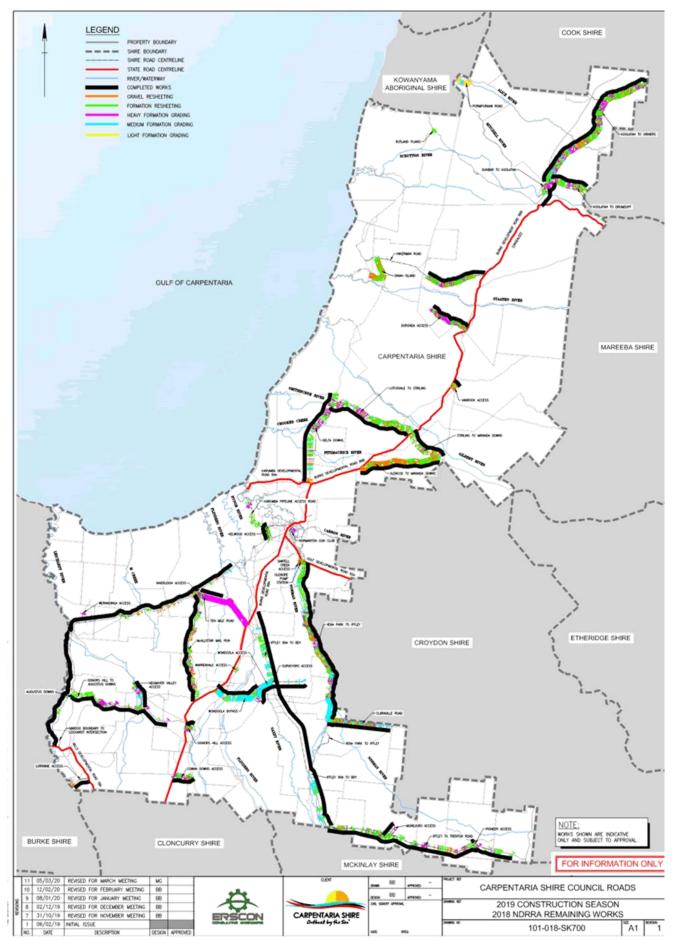
- QRA17 Trigger Point contribution \$33,443
- QRA17 10% Council contribution to day labour \$170,443.56
- QRA18 Trigger Point contribution \$29,085
- QRA18 10% Council contribution to day labour \$176,982.87
- QRA19 Trigger Point contribution \$32,408
- QRA19 10% Council contribution to day labour \$21,994.64

### **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.

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		30.370		EBELON
ure to RV Ratio		1.67		CONSULTING ENGINEERS
		Submissi	printed in the later state which	18
Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)		Notes
\$ 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.
ratio of final expendit	ture divided by the re		-	
		Submisse	A CONTRACTOR OF TAXABLE PARTY.	18
Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expenditure	Notes
	\$ 725,668.86	100%	1.02	
\$ 610,025,00	\$ 333.54	0%	1.00	
	the second		1.00	
			on 3 - CSC SR	.18
			Expected	
Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expenditure	Notes
		100%	Ratio 1.00	
		100%	1.82	Ratio not representative due to small scope of work.
\$ 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.
			0.73	Overlapping costs with Wondoola Bypass.
\$ 280,235.00	\$ 329,749.51	100%	1.18	Dverlapping Costs with Wondoola Access. Approved rates for construction too low. Inconsistent works increased costs due to multiple
\$ 395,235.00	\$ 780,106.62	100N	1.97	approved values for construction too low, incomistent works increased costs are to maniple establishments/disestablishments. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
\$ 2,714,619.00	\$ 3,863,701.84	è		
		Submissi		18
Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expenditure Ratio	Notes
		100%	0.50	Ratio not representative due to small scope of work. Mobilisation costs shared with adjacent 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.
\$ 354,839.00	5 809,943.35	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 approve for QRA19 construction season.
\$ 46,397.00	\$ 65,140.36	100%	1.40	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19
\$ 17,953.00	\$ 31,187.92	100%	1.74	construction season. Ratio not representative due to small scope of work.
\$ 69,445.00	\$ 96,739.05	100%	1.39	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19
\$ 13,694.00	\$ 11,022.00	100%	0.80	construction season. Overlapping costs with Normanton to Burketown Road.
\$ 201,164.00	\$ 165,312.15	100%	0.82	Cost savings from proximity to Normanton.
\$ 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.
\$ 84,974.00	\$ \$0,612.52	0%	1.00	
1000 Macrosoft 1000 4				Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19
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		Dubaster	ion S - CSC 52	.18
		SUDITIES		
			Expected	
Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expenditure Ratio	Notes Annexed rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been annexed for ORA19
\$ \$84,653.00	\$ 840,471.55	Complete (%)	Expenditure Ratio 1.44	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
\$ \$84,653.00 \$ 122,744.00	\$ 840,471.55 \$ 179,263.68	Complete (%) 100%	Espenditure Ratio	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19
\$ \$84,653.00	\$ 840,471.55 \$ 179,263.68	Complete (%) 100% 100%	Expenditure Ratio 1.44 1.46	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season. Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
\$ \$84,653.00 \$ 122,744.00	\$ 840,471.55 \$ 179,263.68	Complete (%) 100% 100%	Expenditure Ratio 1.44 1.46 on 6 - CSC.55	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season. Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
\$ \$84,653.00 \$ 122,744.00	\$ 840,471.55 \$ 179,263.68	Complete (%) 100% 100%	Expenditure Ratio 1.44 1.46 on 6 - CSC SS Expected	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season. Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
	ENDITURE Recommended Value \$ 2,050,012.00 \$ 2,050,012.00 \$ 2,050,012.00 \$ 2,050,012.00 \$ 2,050,012.00 \$ 10,013.00 \$ 10,013.00 \$ 110,013.00 \$ 110,013.00 \$ 110,013.00 \$ 110,013.00 \$ 121,010,00 \$ 121,010,00 \$ 2,714,619.00 \$ 2,714,619.00 \$ 2,714,619.00 \$ 2,714,619.00 \$ 2,714,619.00 \$ 395,235.00 \$ 2,714,619.00 \$ 354,839.00 \$ 313,094.00 \$ 313,094.00 \$ 33,001.00 \$ 33,001.00 \$ 15,065.00 \$ 315,065.00 \$ 33,001.00 \$ 315,065.00 \$ 315,070 \$	ENDITURE           Recommended Value         Expenditure           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48           \$ 10,035.00         \$ 2273.51           \$ 110,846.00         \$ 2275,668.86           \$ 410,035.00         \$ 2275,968.36           \$ 119,450.00         \$ 2275,968.36           \$ 119,450.00         \$ 2275,968.37           \$ 119,450.00         \$ 2275,968.37           \$ 119,450.00         \$ 2275,968.37           \$ 119,450.00         \$ 2275,976.37           \$ 119,450.00         \$ 212,978.50           \$ 121,401.00         \$ 31,274.52.44           \$ 202,015.00         \$ 322,076.51           \$ 202,015.00         \$ 322,076.51           \$ 202,015.00         \$ 322,010.66.52           \$ 2,714,419.40         \$ 3,861,201.44           Recommended Value         Expenditure           \$ 85,624.00         \$ 4,258,27           \$ 354,839.00         \$ 4,258	ENDITURE         29/02/20: 96.5%           1.67         1.67           Submissi         Submissi           Recommended Value         Expenditure         Complete (%)           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48         100%           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48         100%           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48         100%           \$ 2,050,012.00         \$ 3,252,631.48         100%           \$ 10,055.00         \$ 2,755,683.86         100%           \$ 10,055.00         \$ 2275,668.86         100%           \$ 110,055.00         \$ 2275,668.86         100%           \$ 110,055.00         \$ 2275,668.36         100%           \$ 110,055.00         \$ 2275,676.37         0%           \$ 110,055.00         \$ 2275,076.37         0%           \$ 110,055.00         \$ 237,076.37         00%           \$ 110,055.00         \$ 232,076.37         00%           \$ 110,055.00         \$ 232,076.37         00%           \$ 110,286.00         \$ 2425.07         100%           \$ 110,286.00         \$ 1,394,125.54         100%           \$ 121,803.00         \$ 1,394,125.54         100%           \$ 2,0240.150         \$ 3,296,101.00%         3,36	ENDITURE         29/02/2020 96.5%           1.57           Submission 1 - CSC.50           Recommended Value         Expenditure Complete (%)         Expected Expected S 2,050,012.00         Submission 1 - CSC.50           Recommended Value         Submission 1 - CSC.50           Submission 2 - CSC.56           Recommended Value         Submission 2 - CSC.56           Recommended Value         Expected Expected           Submission 2 - CSC.56           Recommended Value         Expected Expected           Submission 2 - CSC.56           Recommended Value         Expected Expected           Submission 5 - 213 51         ON           Submission 5 - 213 51         ON           Submission 5 - 213 51         ON           Submission 1 - 202           Submission 1 - 202           Submission 2 - 202-051           Submission 2 - 202-051           Submission 2 - 202-051           Submission 2 - 202-052           Submission 2 - 202-052 <tr< td=""></tr<>

			Submissi	on 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			
			Submiss	on 9 - CSC 62	-19
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected	Notes
Koolatah to Dixle 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	5 502,077.56	100%	2.09	Approved rates for construction too low. Variation to rates has been approved for QRA19 construction season.
Delta Downs Road	\$ \$71,992.00	\$ 1,124,300.68	100%	1.97	Long gravel haul from Lilyvale Pit. 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	5 -	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 3,641,359.00	\$ 5,913,890.47	1		
			Submissie	on 10 - CSC.64	0.18
Road Name	Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Glenore Weir Road	5 11,372.00		ON.	1.00	
Sawtell Creek Access	5 6,640.00		0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 18,012.00	\$ .	1		



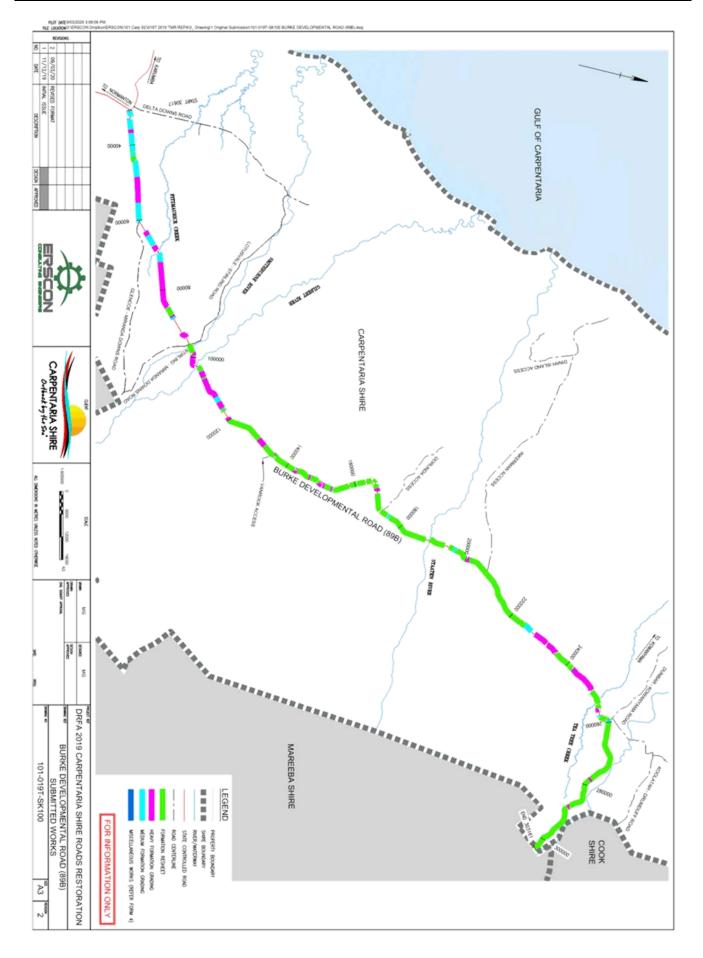
# CARPENTARIA SHIRE COUNCIL

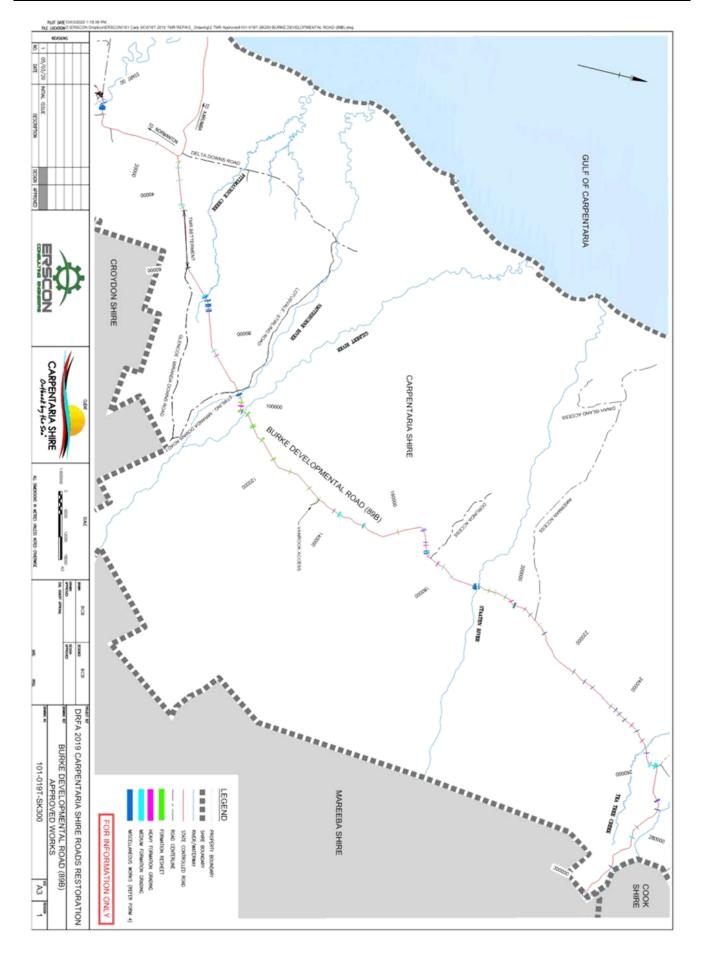
CARPENTARIA SHIR					<b>2</b> *4
CURRENT Project Completed Forecast Project Expenditur	e to RV Ratio		29/02/202 12.3% 0.96	20	
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Submission Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Iffley Road	\$ 7,965,253.97	5 3,683,047.54	52%	0.90	Expected re-establishment 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	ş -	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	5 40,500.00	\$ 26,974.62	55%	1.21	Costs incurred to order flood camera parts, camera not yet installed.
TOTAL *Expected expenditure ratio is the ri		\$ 3,710,022.16 re divided by th	e recommende	ed value. (i.e.	1.5 is 50% over budget, 0.8 is 20% under budget)
W 12			Submission	2-CSC 0010	1819 RFC
	Charles and Charles			Expected	- Millions
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Dunbar to Kowanyama Road TOTAL	\$ 5,772,450.47 \$ 5,772,450.47		0%	1.00	
	1. SURGERAL	hān - Tra	A share a second	3 - CSC.0009.	1010 PT
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expected Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Koolatah to Dixie Road	\$ 1,037,829.19		0%	1.00	
Trenton Road Nardoo to Leichardt Road	5 3.087.067.71 5 5.457.880.01	5 .	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 9,582,776.91				
			Submission	4 CSC.0015.1	819F.RFC
	Construction			Expected	
Road Name	Recommended Value	Espenditure	Complete (%)	Expenditure Ratio	Notes
Delta Downs Road	5 1,234,393.09 5 61,616,91		0%	1.00	
Dorunda Access Double Lagoon Access	5 152,260.02	5	0%	1.00	
Dunbar to Koolatah	\$ 623,749.80	\$ <	0%	1.00	
Glencoe to Miranda Downs	5 2,336,152.96 5 525,844.88	\$ .	0%	1.00	
Inkerman Access Koolatah to Drumduff	\$ 575,844,88 \$ 400,021,44	\$ 992.67	0%	1.00	
Lotusvale to Stirling	\$ 886,520.02	5	0%	1.00	
Mutton Hole Access	\$ 197.093.65	\$	0%	1.00	
Rutland Plains Access Shady Lagoon Access	5 62,784 92 5 706,726 20	5 .	0%	1.00	
Stirling to Miranda Downs	5 714.067.74	\$ .	0%	1.00	
TOTAL	\$ 7,949,231.58	\$ 997.67			
1			Submission	5 CSC.0019.1	819E.REC
	A CONTRACTOR OF A	1	(d) (d)	Expected	
Boad Name	Construction	Contract of the second second	Carlos and the second second		Law Street St
Road Name	Construction Recommended Value	Expenditure	Complete (%)	Expenditure	Notes
Road Name Broadwater to Iffley	Recommended Value \$ 3,337,286.59	Expenditure	Complete (%)		Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access	Recommended Value \$ 3,337,286 59 \$ 7,458 24	\$ - \$ -	0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access Claraville	Recommended Value \$ 3,317,286 59 \$ 7,458 24 \$ 631,331 54	\$ \$ \$	0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access	Recommended Value \$ 3,337,286 59 \$ 7,458 24	\$ - \$ -	0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Obnors Hill Access Glenore Access Glenore Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,286 59           \$ 7,458 24           \$ 631,331 54           \$ 192,966 61           \$ 72,667 33           \$ 909,509 81		0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Notes
Broadwater to iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Donors Hill Access Glenore Access Haydon Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,286 59           \$ 7,458 24           \$ 631,331 54           \$ 192,966 61           \$ 72,567 33           \$ 909,509 81           \$ 195,907 01	\$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Donors Hill Access Glenore Access Haydon Access Haydon Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,286 59           \$ 7,458 24           \$ 631,331 54           \$ 192,966 61           \$ 72,667 33           \$ 909,509 81		0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Donors Hill Access Glenore Access Haydon Access Inverfeigh Access (Secondary) Inverfeigh Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,286 59           \$ 7,488 24           \$ 631,331 54           \$ 612,331 54           \$ 72,667 35           \$ 909,509 81           \$ 195,307 01           \$ 5,671 11           \$ 6,592 06           \$ 26,659 05	\$	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Oonors Hill Access Glenore Access Haydon Access Inverteigh Access (Secondary) Inverteigh Access (Secondary) Inverteigh West Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,24659           \$ 7,44524           \$ 631,31354           \$ 631,31354           \$ 631,31354           \$ 192,06661           \$ 72,46733           \$ 909,509,81           \$ 5,8276           \$ 5,8276           \$ 26,659.05           \$ 26,659.05           \$ 3,51,989.21	\$	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Notes
Broadwater to iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Donors Hill Access Glenore Access Haydon Access Inverfeigh Access (Secondary) Inverfeigh Access (Secondary) Inverfeigh West Access KBA Pipeline Service Access KBA Pipeline Service Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,286 59           \$ 7,488 24           \$ 631,331 54           \$ 612,331 54           \$ 72,667 35           \$ 909,509 81           \$ 195,307 01           \$ 5,671 11           \$ 6,592 06           \$ 26,659 05	5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Notes
Broadwater to iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Oonors Hill Access Genore Access Naydon Access Inverfeigh Access Inverfeigh Access (Secondary) Inverfeigh West Access Kelwood Access Corraine Access Corraine Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3.317.286.59           \$ 7.458.24           \$ 631.331.54           \$ 631.331.54           \$ 631.331.54           \$ 72.667.33           \$ 72.667.33           \$ 909.509.81           \$ 6352.06           \$ 5.507.06           \$ 5.507.06           \$ 5.507.06           \$ 5.507.06           \$ 5.507.06           \$ 5.507.06           \$ 5.507.06           \$ 5.507.06           \$ 5.507.06           \$ 5.507.06           \$ 6.502.05           \$ 603.515.79           \$ 5.507.06.37	5	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Donors Hill Access Glenore Access Inverteigh Access Inverteigh Access (Bay Competing Access KBA Pipeline Service Access KBA Pipeline Service Access KBA Pipeline Service Access KBA Stelenord Access McAllister Mundjuro Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,246,59           \$ 5         3,437,246,59           \$ 5         2,458,24           \$ 631,331,54         5           \$ 192,666,61         5           \$ 72,667,33         5           \$ 900,509,81         5           \$ 195,007,60         5           \$ 26,654,05         5           \$ 1,631,289,21         11           \$ 6,654,05         5           \$ 1,631,289,21         5           \$ 603,515,79         5           \$ 917,701,87         5           \$ 925,858,23         492,858,23	\$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Donors Hill Access Glenore Access Inverteigh Access Inverteigh Access Inverteigh Access Star Pipeline Service Access KBA Pipeline Service Access KBA Pipeline Service Access KBA Pipeline Service Access Mathister Mundipro Access Numayer Valley Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,337,24659           \$ 7,24659           \$ 631,33154           \$ 631,33154           \$ 631,33154           \$ 192,966,61           \$ 195,907,01           \$ 5,92,96           \$ 26,559,95           \$ 1,631,989,21           \$ 63,515,79           \$ 997,701,87           \$ 997,701,87           \$ 240,585,26           \$ 240,585,26	\$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -           \$         -	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Donors Hill Access Glenore Access Inverteigh Access Inverteigh Access (Secondary) Inverteigh Access KBA Pipeline Service Access KBA Pipeline Service Access KBA Selection Secondary) Inverteigh Access McAllister Mundjuro Access Neumayer Valley Access Old Croydon (Unsealed) Pioneer Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,24659           \$ 9,337,24659           \$ 0,34524           \$ 03,13154           \$ 03,23154           \$ 192,96631           \$ 192,96631           \$ 26,6533           \$ 909,509,817           \$ 195,907,011           \$ 26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05           \$ 26,03,615,79           \$ 997,701,87           \$ 246,224,08           \$ 246,224,08           \$ 246,224,08           \$ 246,324,635,69	3         -           3         -           4         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Notes
Broadwater to iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Oonors Hill Access Glenore Access Inverfeigh Access Inverfeigh Access (Secondary) Inverfeigh Access (Secondary) Inverfeigh Access (Secondary) Inverfeigh Access Kehvood Access Kehvood Access Kehvood Access Kehvood Access Mundjiuro Access Mundjiuro Access Old Croydon (Unsealed) Pioneer Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,28659           \$ 5         3,437,28659           \$ 5         7,448.24           \$ 631,331,54         5           \$ 192,566,61         5           \$ 192,506,61         5           \$ 195,507,60         5           \$ 5         26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05         5           \$ 60,512,55         603,515,79           \$ 346,224,08         5           \$ 346,224,08         5           \$ 407,664,35         5           \$ 40,07,664,35         5           \$ 5         43,036,66           \$ 5         43,036,66	5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Notes
Broadwater to Iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Donors Hill Access Glenore Access Haydon Access Haydon Access Inverteigh Access (Secondary) Inverteigh West Access KBA Pipeline Service Access KBA Pipeline Service Access KBA Pipeline Service Access McAillister Numdjuro Access Numdjuro Access Numdjuro Access Numger Valley Access Od Creydon (Unseabed) Pioneer Access Warrenvale Access Warnenvale Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,28659           \$ 5         3,317,28659           \$ 5         2,34824           \$ 631,33154           \$ 192,96641           \$ 72,86534           \$ 909,50981           \$ 209,50981           \$ 26,65405           \$ 26,65405           \$ 26,65405           \$ 603,515,79           \$ 927,701,87           \$ 927,701,87           \$ 927,701,87           \$ 92,66435           \$ 44,036,66435           \$ 44,036,664           \$ 155,44520           \$ 38,88981.8	5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Notes
Broadwater to iffley Broadwater Access Claraville Cowan Downs Access Oonors Hill Access Glenore Access Inverfeigh Access Inverfeigh Access (Secondary) Inverfeigh Access (Secondary) Inverfeigh Access (Secondary) Inverfeigh Access Kehvood Access Kehvood Access Kehvood Access Kehvood Access Mundjiuro Access Mundjiuro Access Old Croydon (Unsealed) Pioneer Access	Recommended Value           \$ 3,317,28659           \$ 5         3,437,28659           \$ 5         7,448.24           \$ 631,331,54         5           \$ 192,566,61         5           \$ 192,506,61         5           \$ 195,507,60         5           \$ 5         26,659,05           \$ 26,659,05         5           \$ 60,512,55         603,515,79           \$ 346,224,08         5           \$ 346,224,08         5           \$ 407,664,35         5           \$ 40,07,664,35         5           \$ 5         43,036,66           \$ 5         43,036,66	5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -           5         -	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0	Expenditure Ratio 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Notes



Betterment Pr	Betterment Projects Under Assessment	essment							
Designet as	Acces	Catogony	Ctart CL	5-4 CU	1 anash	Associated REPA	Betterment	Aplicant	Estimated TOTAL
Project no.	Asset	Category	Start Ch chu ch rengu		rengtin	Funding	Funding	Contribution	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-E01-0496	Dunbar-Kowanyama	Betterment	28.964 31.555	31.555	2.591	\$ 145,000.00	\$ 420,000.00	•	\$ 565,000.00

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Road	868	8	Glencoe-Miranda Downs	da Downs	Dorunda Access	ccess	Stirling-Miranda Downs	anda Downs	Vanrook Access	c Access	Inkerman Access	Access	Lotusvale to Stirling	to Stirling	Delta Downs Road	ms Road
Year	2018	2019	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19	QRA18	QRA19
Road Length (km)	505	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	56'5S	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	59.65	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%	3%	177.69%	*	%45`86	<b>.</b>	99.02%	2%	%46'86	¥%	99,97%	7%	97.91%	11%	%£9`£8	3%



#### 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)



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