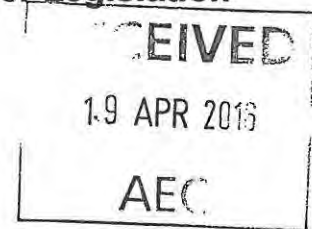


SUBMISSION TO:**Vegetation Management (Reinstatement) and Other Legislation
Amendment Bill 2016****SUBMISSION COVER SHEET****Closing date for submissions is 25 April 2016.**

Please complete and submit this form with your submission to:

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Is all or part of your submission confidential? Yes, all ☐ Yes, part ☐ No ☒

If part, please identify which sections are confidential:

Reason for confidentiality:

SUBMISSION

I provide my submission in support of the continuation of the Current Vegetation Management Act 1999 and rejection of the changes proposed in the Vegetation Management (Reinstatement) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016 ("the Bill").

My overriding issue with the Bill is that its introduction in the Queensland Parliament on 17th March represents **yet another** variation to the Vegetation Management Framework, which has been amended over 18 times since its introduction in 1999. This constant change in legislation severely impacts on the ability of farm managers to plan and implement effective long-term property and business management decisions. Ecological processes work in much longer timeframes and can be severely compromised when mismatching, constantly changing regulations are enforced. Farmers have long called for certainty with the vegetation management regulatory framework. With the Bill being introduced when farmers are on their knees with over 86% of Queensland in drought conditions, it should come as no surprise that I am totally opposed to continued uncertainty and attacks on the viability of myself, the long-term sustainability of my business as well as attacks on fellow farmers.

On my property, the impact of the continual change in vegetation management regulation is that I have had to alter my plans for future vegetation management significantly and this will negatively impact on my farm's viability. Thickening & encroachment of regrowth would result in the Future carrying capacity being decreased, rather than maintained or improved. Will result in reduced profitability & increased utilization of the productive areas that will increase the potential for these areas to be overstocked & degraded.

The proposed changes will also result in increased risk of drought (overstocking reducing viable grazing area), fire, erosion (less grass cover), pest & weed infiltration.

In providing this submission I refer directly to the key provisions of the legislation which the 2016 Bill intends to amend.

1. Removing High Value Agriculture and Irrigated High Value Agriculture from the Vegetation Management Framework

Background

<p>The removal of High Value Agriculture (HVA) and irrigated HVA (IHVA) affects farmers in regions differently, with those in the north particularly hard hit. Throughout northern Queensland energy and protein become limiting in cattle diets during the dry season and this can cause farmers issues with stock survival and welfare through years of drought. HVA and IHVA permits provide farmers in northern Queensland with the opportunity to grow fodder and grain for supplementing in the dry season and finishing off stock for market.</p>
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<p>The removal of HVA and IHVA is in direct conflict with the Australian Government White Paper on the Development of Northern Australia. A current example of this is \$220 million being spent to upgrade roads to communities across Cape York, but Queensland State Government Vegetation Management Framework is preventing indigenous and non-indigenous land holders from developing agriculture projects.</p>

In central and southern Queensland, HVA and IHVA provides opportunity for farmers to drought-proof properties and stabilise production and income over variable climatic and market conditions. Sustainable clearing for relatively small pockets of high value agriculture enable agricultural production to improve continuity of supply to food processors and meet the increasing requirements of international markets and Australia's Free Trade Agreements.

Indigenous development is particularly compromised by the re-inclusion of High Value Regrowth (HVR) as well as the stripping of the right to develop traditional lands as HVA or IHVA. For example, Indigenous landowners on the Gilbert River in northern Queensland preparing to submit IHVA applications have now been denied the possibility of stabilising beef production and employing community labour on their properties.

2. Re-introducing Reverse Onus-of-Proof

Background

The inclusion of Reverse Onus of Proof in Queensland Government's Vegetation Management Framework is a direct affront to the rights and liberties of farmers. Reverse Onus relegates farmers clearing vegetation to a level below that of criminals, where they are denied common justice under Section 24 of the Criminal Code: Mistake of fact. In Queensland not only are farmers presumed guilty until they are proven innocent, but they are refused the possibility of making a mistake.

Even murderers & rapists have the right to be presumed innocent before their guilt is proven beyond reasonable doubt. The green movement already believe all farmers & graziers are guilty of "raping the land" ...they don't believe in truth or proof.

It is not cheap to develop country and clearing is not undertaken without serious investment. Why would we clear and develop country if it is not likely to be financially worthwhile? We all know if you look after the country it will look after you. Farming is a family business that has been passed down through the generations & will continue to do so provided we look after the land.... as has happened over the past 150 years. We all know this from a lifetime on the land, we are 3rd generation on this property. What authority or experience does the city green movement know about sustainably managing the land? Hope can people with no idea tell us what to do?

3. That no compensation will be payable to HVA, IHVA and Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) applicants during transitional arrangements

Background

The proposal that compensation will not be available for HVA, IHVA or PMAV applicants during the Bill transition period may be a tactic to prevent panic clearing, but the implications for compensation for vegetation management in the broader sense are quite alarming.

With the cessation of broad scale land-clearing, compensation for landholders to offset opportunity cost, lost development potential and decreased property value has been a critical omission from the Vegetation Management Regulatory Framework. The issue of compensation has been debated heavily by federal and state legislators, however a precedent was set by the

Beattie Government in 2004 with provision of \$150 million over 5 years to offset landholder losses due to the removal of their rights to clear. This however was a copout with the funds unable to provide effective recompense for opportunity costs incurred, despite prior assessment undertaken for the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry in 2003. In 2004, there was no doubt considerable rejoicing by the Queensland Government who boasted of compensating carbon dioxide abatement for less than \$1 a tonne!

In the 2016 Bill transition period the situation is quite different to what it was in 2004. The threat to remove HVA and IHVA from farmers' potential to develop property provides considerable grounds for compensation, particularly for those that have structured investments and farm management activities to take advantage of HVA/IHVA in the near future. Also HVA/IHVA has attracted far greater interest in northern Queensland, with large swathes of marginal beef production areas provided the opportunity of growing supplementary feed to overcome the protein drought in the dry season.

The 2003 Commonwealth study mentioned above did not include north or west Queensland Local Government Areas and consequently grossly underestimated the areas to be considered for compensation. Another change since 2004 is the free market recognition of the value of carbon abatement with the recent auction of the Emissions Reduction Fund selling carbon at \$12.25 per tonne. The Queensland State Government needs to recognise the fact that they are robbing the rights of farmers to develop productive HVA/IHVA land sustainably and that the area for development and value for carbon are much greater than they were in 2004.

My opinion about the dollar value of High Value regrowth on our property is that it is regrowth ...so virgin timer was originally approved by Government to be cleared and the right to keep the country development, at our leisure, was implied. It is our right ..so any degradation or reduction in our profitability due to reduced carrying capacity should be compensated on a ongoing yearly basis at current market values. Not a one off insulting amount.

4. Including High Value Regrowth as an additional layer of regulation under the Vegetation Management Framework on leasehold, freehold and indigenous land

Background

The re-inclusion of High Value Regrowth (HVR) as an additional layer of regulation on leasehold, freehold and indigenous land is an overt grab by Queensland Government in search of targets for meeting international treaties such as the Kyoto Protocol and more recently the 2015 Paris Climate Deal. In 2009 when initially introduced, this HVR layer was prepared hastily in a 'desktop' mapping exercise with associated errors including areas of non-native vegetation (such as orchards) and bare earth. In preliminary investigations of several properties it appears that the accuracy of the 2016 HVR is no better than that in 2009.

If the free market places a value of \$12.25 per tonne on carbon, what is the estimated dollar value of "High Value Regrowth" and where is the Queensland Government's recompense for farmers and indigenous land holders?

5. Increasing Category R vegetation to include the Burdekin, Mackay, Whitsunday and Wet Tropics Great Barrier Reef catchments and additional catchments Burnett Mary, Eastern Cape York and Fitzroy.

Background

This increase in Category R provisions is a further restriction on development in Northern Queensland, which is in stark contrast to the development imperatives contained with the White Paper on Developing Northern Australia.

The science is completely unproven on the necessity to include ≥ 50 metre buffers along streamlines. In fact, a study conducted in Queensland and published in 2016 shows that grass is a far better assimilator for nitrogen to prevent leaching into waterways. The current bleaching of the Great Barrier Reef is not caused by high nutrient runoff from agricultural lands.

As Queenslanders, we want to see prosperous indigenous and non-indigenous communities that are not welfare dependant ones. If the proposed changes go ahead be prepared in approx 10 years for a huge increase in demand for welfare as farms become increasingly unviable.

Government should be encouraging business development & profitability which results in increased employment & decreased demand on Welfare rather than trying to sabotage Primary Production businesses & tax payers.

6. Other matters relevant to the Vegetation Management (Reinstatement) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016 that the review committee should consider appropriate and worth some consideration

Farmers/producers need certainty within legislation to overcome change every election cycle so we can plan for the future and ensure investment availability and opportunities. We cannot get investment from banks or private investors due to constant change when governments change

We want the opportunity to drought proof our business for a sustainable future

Farmers have proven to be the best land managers regarding weeds and feral animal control, whereas various Governments have not invested in their own land to manage the weeds and pests (e.g. National Parks)

Self-Assessable Codes have been very useful and also cost affective when lodging applications. They were a welcome & refreshing change from the normal time consuming & costly blue tape we are usually subjected to. But once again the jokes on us as low & behold the draconian legislation changes are proposed to be imposed on us. What a backward step.... Farmers viewed again as criminals when in fact we are the best, cleanest & most efficient producers in the world. Once again punished for the pollution mistakes & extravagances of the cities.

Signed:	[Redacted Signature]
Address:	[Redacted Address], Augathella Q 4477
Date:	14/4/16