


SUBMISSION

In providing this submission I refer directly to the key provisions of the legislation which may be amended.

<p style="text-align: center;">1. Removing High Value Agriculture and Irrigated High Value Agriculture from the Vegetation Management Framework</p>
<p>This change will take away the ability of us land holders to clear small areas of land to develop farms.</p> <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 have provided farmers in northern Queensland with the opportunity to grow</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2. Retaining Self-Assessable Codes</p>
<p>The Amendment Bill seeks to deliver on the Government's 2017 election commitments to protect remnant and high conservation value non-remnant vegetation; amend the accepted development vegetation clearing codes to ensure they are providing appropriate protections based on Queensland Herbarium advice; and align the definition of high value regrowth vegetation with the international definition of High Conservation Value.</p> <p>Science-based self-assessable codes help us farmers carry out the routine vegetation management practices necessary to sustainably produce food and fibre.</p> <p>The self-assessable codes help us farmers ensure trees and grass stay in balance, avoid soil erosion and feed animals in drought. Farmers are not required to obtain permits for work done under the self-assessable codes, but they are required to notify the Queensland Government.</p> <p>The Self-Assessable codes have reduced the cost and time taken to make applications for managing vegetation on our property.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">3. Including High Value Regrowth as an additional layer of regulation under the Vegetation Management Framework on leasehold, freehold and indigenous land</p>
<p>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 Paris Protocol. In 2009 when initially introduced, this HVR layer was prepared hastily in a 'desk-top' mapping exercise with associated errors including areas of non-native vegetation (such as orchards) and bare earth.</p> <p>The Government is essentially adding an extra regulation over our FREEHOLD land, do we tell people who live in the city they cannot remove a tree to put in a pool, a new pavement or shed in their backyard?</p> <p>Regrowth Control is simply the matter of maintenance of a property asset.</p>

<p>4. Increasing Category R regrowth watercourse vegetation to include additional catchments in the Burnett Mary, Eastern Cape York and Fitzroy Great Barrier Reef Catchments.</p>
<p>In addition to the high value regrowth layer being added back onto our freehold land, landholders will also be impacted by overnight changes to the regrowth watercourse mapping and the extent of essential habitat mapping. There is currently a strong focus on developing Northern Australia. The Queensland State Government Vegetation Management Framework is preventing us farmers from developing agriculture projects.</p> <p>How will any of the 'developing' the North get off the ground if it is not even a possibility in the first place</p>
<p>5. That no compensation will be payable to landholders subject to added layers of regulation – high value regrowth, regrowth watercourses and essential habitat during transitional arrangements</p>
<p>Again, the issue of compensation arises with the addition of these layers where is the recompense for Queensland farmers and what is the estimated dollar value of these layers?</p>
<p>6. Increasing compliance measures and penalties under vegetation management laws.</p>
<p>The Bill potentially breaches fundamental legislative principles (FLPs) as outlined in section 4 of the Legislative Standards Act 1992.</p> <p>Legislation should have sufficient regard to the rights and liberties of individuals and consequently should not adversely affect rights and liberties, or impose obligations, retrospectively.</p> <p>In addition, penalties have effectively been tripled indicating there is a sense the Government does not think farmers who mistakenly clear vegetation are being penalised</p>
<p>7. Other matters relevant to the Vegetation Management and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 that the review committee should consider appropriate and worth some consideration</p>
<p>We as Farmers will develop sustainably if given the appropriate frameworks.</p> <p>We need legislation not to change every 5 seconds otherwise we cannot plan for the future,</p> <p>We want the opportunity to drought proof our business for a sustainable future</p> <p>Self-Assessable Codes have been very useful and more cost effective than lodging applications</p>

Signed:	
Address:	
Date:	20-03-2018