

SUBMISSION

Balonne Shire Council provides this submission in respect of the proposed Vegetation Management and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 to be included in the SDNRAIDC's detailed consideration.

In providing this submission I refer directly to the Vegetation Management and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018, the Introductory Speech of the Hon Dr Anthony Lynham MP, Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy, of 8 March 2018, and the Explanatory Notes that encompass the proposed changes to the above Acts and a range of commentary and issues.

Council does not support broad scale land clearing or land degradation, however strongly believes that proposed vegetation management laws will negatively impact the towns and communities within its area, placing further pressure on farmers and reducing the opportunities for future regional development. Furthermore, there are some key principles that Council feel should form the basis for any sound, effective and fair vegetation laws:

- *The Legislation must not be subject to arbitrary changes. Such changes have the potential to penalise one form of land management over the other (e.g. High value regrowth affecting a landholder who has not controlled regrowth, due to financial pressures, versus a landholder with the resources or those that have smaller areas to regularly treat regrowth)*
- *The Legislation must be based on sound, peer reviewed and independent scientific evidence*
- *The removal of a property right to a landholder must be accompanied by compensation for the loss of his/her right*
- *The data used in enforcement and administration of the Act must be subject to continuous improvement and regular review*
- *The Legislation must comply with the Legislative Standards Act 1992*
- *The Legislation must comply with the principles of the "Mistake of Fact" and "Onus of Proof (Presumption of innocence)"*
- *The Legislation must allow for practices that ensure the continued functioning of ecological processes, and provide opportunities to manage adverse impacts and not allow land degradation.*
- *The Legislation must provide a clear and easy to follow process for the conduct of activities.*
- *The administration of the Act should be done in a manner that aids compliance, rather than prosecutes for breaches*
- *The harvesting of fodder should be recognised as an important animal welfare issue, and should be exempt from the provisions of this Legislation*
- *The Legislation should recognise the importance of agricultural production to the state economy and provision of food for the World.*

Matters considered within the Bill

Clause	Supported/Not Supported	description	Comment
Clause 10	Not Supported	Requirement for the clearing to have occurred in order to be assessed as Category X	Insertion of this clause has the potential for negative unintended consequences, as it may encourage landholders to clear areas that have not been cleared since December 31, 1989, but are not mapped as high value regrowth, in order to seek security over its classification as Category X.
Clause 17	Not Supported	Requirement to demonstrate an area has thickened in order to undertake thinning	<p>Much of the ecological processes in the rangelands occur at a very slow rate in time. There is little aerial photography prior to the 1950's which can be of value to determine the location and extent of vegetation thickening. Comparison to similar areas of vegetation not in its thickened state are problematic, as these are often difficult to find so as proof can be made.</p> <p>Regional Ecosystem (RE) descriptions specify a density and height of the relevant layers of vegetation, and the floristic composition. These RE descriptions should form the target of what the area should look like and contain after thinning has occurred. Any thinning should include the requirement to reintroduce natural processes where possible, such as the use of fire, to prevent the area from thickening again.</p>
Clause 18	Not Supported	Omission of High Value Agriculture/Irrigated High Value Agriculture	Removal of this section impacts upon the profitability and sustainability of local economies and reduces the diversification opportunities for land managers. This impacts upon their resilience and the economic development of the region.
Clause 19	Supported	Penalty for failure to return card	
Clause 21	Not Supported	Powers of entry	<p>Section 30A, paragraph 4 states that an entry notice should be given 24 hours prior to entry. This short time frame is not 'reasonable'. Legislation, such as the Local Government Act specifies 7 days for reasonable entry. Entry Notice time frame should be consistent across all legislation – so as not to cause confusion and misunderstanding of legislative requirements.</p> <p>Powers of entry must consider the GBO obligations under the <i>Biosecurity Act</i></p>

			2014 for the Landholder and the Department administering the Vegetation Management Act 1999
Clause 22 and 23	Not Supported	Increase of Penalty Units	Proposed penalties are excessive and outweigh the cost to implement the action. In other legislation such as the <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i> , clause 264(1) the maximum penalty is 40 penalty units for the same offences, which is also a Natural Resource legislation.
Clause 24	Not Supported	Power of seizure	Seizure should only be authorised by a warrant due to the value of item that maybe seized (eg Bulldozer)
Clause 25, 26 and 27	Not supported	Increase of Penalty Units	Proposed penalties are excessive – the penalty units in this proposed legislation are 160 penalty units over other applicable natural resource legislation. (That is 200 penalty units in this proposed legislation, opposed to 40 penalty units in the <i>Stock Route Management</i> legislation; <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> - 50 penalty units)
Clause 28	Not Supported	Stop work notice	The need to issue a stop work notice for works that have been completed, or if an offence has already been committed, does not appear necessary. Eg if vegetation has been felled, why issue a “stop work notice” on the ‘felled’ vegetation? Vegetation cannot be reinstated
Clause 28	Not Supported	Examples of what a stop work notice may require	The requirement not to burn felled vegetation may create an undue risk of public safety, particularly if the material represents a fire hazard. While this example is not supported, should it be seen as necessary to include such a provision in the Act, it should be accompanied by a time limit on the stop work notice, as the vegetation may be a public hazard if not removed. (eg, notice only valid for 3 months)
Clause 28	Not Supported	Increase of Penalty Units	Proposed penalties are excessive – punitive approach to compliance – it should be about facilitating compliance, and may have a less hazardous approach to those that are implementing the compliance action. (Do not want to see death caused by such compliance action) This has potential to cause a higher rate of ‘mental health’ issues within the agriculture industry
Clause 29	Not Supported	Increase of Penalty Units	Proposed penalties are excessive - punitive approach to compliance – it should be about facilitating compliance, and may have a less hazardous approach to those that are implementing the compliance action. (Do not want to see death caused by such compliance action). This has potential to cause a higher rate of ‘mental health’ issues within the agriculture industry

Clause 35	Supported, in principle	Enforceable Undertakings	Supported, on the condition that clear guidelines are developed for their use, and that landholders have the option to elect to a court hearing.
Clause 37	Not Supported	S 134 – Restoration notices	<p>The section as drafted is punitive, as it includes the provision to require the restoration of land in addition to any land that may have been unlawfully cleared. This section is unclear as to what (if any) appeal provisions exist for notices under this section.</p> <p>Restoration notices should only apply to an area that has been unlawfully cleared, the Act also needs to clarify that this section only applies to any offences committed between 8 March 2018, and the Date of Assent of the Act [interim period]. This is clearly stated in the Explanatory notes and must be transferred to wording in the Act.</p>
Clause 37	Not Supported	S 139 – Revocation of the Fodder AMP	<p>With large areas of Mulga Lands currently drought declared, revocation of the existing fodder Area Management Plan (AMP) will place undue hardship on landholders harvesting fodder to maintain their stock in accordance with animal welfare legislative requirements.</p> <p>Should the current fodder AMP be deemed unsuitable, an alternative model must be prepared prior to revocation to allow for landholders to transition to a new AMP without delay. A period of time must be given to ensure all animal welfare matters are undertaken – phasing ‘in’ and ‘out’ is merely not the flick of a switch.</p>
Clause 37	Not Supported	S 135 – No Compensation Payable	This goes to the very heart of the issues surrounding the Vegetation Management Act, in that individual landholders are being burdened with the environmental aspirations of the broader community. Any restrictions on the abilities of landholders to manage the production of their lands should be compensated. Landholders should be rewarded for their land management stewardship functions provided to the broader community.

Matters not considered in the Bill

	Issue	Description	Proposed solution
1	Clearing for significant projects, (Wild Dog Exclusion Fencing)	A significant amount of government and community funds have been invested in the construction of exclusion fences for the control of wild dogs. The need for ensuring that these fences are protected from the effects of fire and from falling vegetation is evident, as the current guidelines for clearing of fence lines are insufficient for the adequate construction and protection of these fences.	Suggest that a new purpose for clearing for <i>“Projects of Local Significance”</i> to allow for the clearing of land associated with the construction of projects which demonstrate significant community benefit.
2	Accuracy and Quality of Data	<p>The act relies on State datasets, such as the DCDB, SLATS data and Preclearing vegetation data. Much of this data was not originally developed for the purposes of legislation. Some of this data is very old, and not produced to a great standard of accuracy. There are also conflicts, whereby one dataset has been amended but another hasn't, this leads to errors when developing a third dataset.</p> <p>An example of this is were a regional ecosystem map has been amended to correct the vegetation type from one type to another, but the preclearing data relating to this area has not been amended to show this change. The development of essential habitat data is complied from the preclearing data. This leads to a situation whereby the Regional Ecosystem mapping shows one RE description, and the Essential Habitat mapping shows the potential habitat for a completely unrelated species</p>	Act must include the provision for ongoing updates and continuous improvement of the standard of data used. Datasets should have an expiry date, whereby they can no longer be relied upon if they have not been reviewed or updated for a period of time (eg, datasets more than 5 years old are invalid)
	Management of Vegetation on public lands	Many Stock routes and reserves have become unusable, due to the removal of ecological	The Act should be broadened to allow for the vegetation

		processes, such as fire, and the absence of regular grazing. Thickening of vegetation, and the presence of woody weeds is making these areas of land unusable. These reserves and stock routes are of declining ecological health, and often represent the last linkages of wildlife corridors across the landscape. Priority needs to be given to ensuring that they are able to function to maximum effectiveness, by active management.	management activities available to landholders to be undertaken on public land, such as reserves and stock routes, where the primary purpose is for livestock related activity. The Department of Natural Resources should also demonstrate its commitment to restoring the ecological function and usefulness of this land by partnering with Local Government to undertake remedial works, such as the thinning of vegetation.
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Other Submissions Considered:

Balonne Shire Council has perused and/or provided input to a number of other submissions with regard to the Vegetation Management and other Legislation Amendment Bill, and also wish to offer in-principle endorsement of the contents of these reports:

1. Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ)
2. Maranoa Regional Council
3. Queensland Farmers Federation
4. Agforce Queensland