


The Self-assessable codes have greatly reduced the cost and time when making applications to manage vegetation. With respect to fodder harvesting in particular, applications are made in times of drought when landholders are generally short on time and in some cases under significant emotional and sometimes financial stress. The self-assessable codes have allowed landholders to act quickly and confidently within the framework to ensure that livestock have adequate fodder, thus ensuring that stock remain strong and healthy and minimising financial impact on the business.

Living in the Mulga Land area of the state, having areas set aside for dry times is vitally important. With areas being taken away from producers this will put undue stress on these people and potentially result in a monoculture of Mulga, reduction in productivity and decrease in land value.

By taking the regeneration of regrowth from landholders with no-compensation, landholders are denied the rights to earn an income. If society as a whole is to benefit, then the cost must be borne by society.

In some instances, the change in legislation is a complete contradiction to recent increases in property valuations. Producers will lose the productivity of their land or the capacity to improve their productivity – thus decreasing the actual value of the property, yet will be forced to pay higher rates and rent due to increases in desktop unimproved values.

As landholders we are striving for a healthier environment. Land management is a long term process and sustainable development programs have no chance within a consistently changing framework.

Signed:	
Address:	
Date:	22/3/2018