#### SHIRE OF



# AGENDA 13 DECEMBER 2022 – 9:00 AM COUNCIL CHAMBERS

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Mayor
Jane B McNamara

mayor@flinders.qld.qov.au

Deputy Mayor

Kim I Middleton deputymayor@flinders.qld.gov.au

Cr Kelly A Carter Cr.Carter@flinders.gld.gov.au

Cr.Haydon@flinders.qld.gov.au

Cr Nicole G Flute
Cr.Flute@flinders.qld.gov.au

Cr Arthur W Bode Cr.Bode@flinders.qld.gov.au

Cr.Mitchell@flinders.qld.gov.au

Chief Executive Officer Hari Boppudi ceo@flinders.qld.gov.au

Director of Engineering Andrew Nunn doe@flinders.qld.gov.au

Director of Corporate & Financial Services Melanie Wicks dcfs@flinders.qld.gov.au

Director of Community Services &Wellbeing Barbra Smith dcsw@flinders.qld.gov.au





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# SHIRE OF

# AGENDA 13 DECEMBER 2022 – 9:00 AM COUNCIL CHAMBERS

#### 1. OPENING BUSINESS

Cr Jane McNamara (Mayor) opened the meeting with the Council Prayer

Lord,

Please guide and direct us, In that the decisions to be made, Will be for the benefit, Of our whole community Amen

#### **1.1 PRESENT**

#### Councillors

Mayor Jane McNamara Kim Middleton Kelly Carter Clarence Haydon Nicole Flute Trevor Mitchell

#### Staff

Hari Boppudi - Chief Executive Officer Andrew Nunn - Director of Engineering Melanie Wicks – Director of Corporate & Financial Services Barbra Smith – Director of Community Services & Wellbeing Jackie Coleman – Executive Support Officer

#### **School Students**

Nil

#### **1.2 APOLOGIES**

Nil

#### **1.3 LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

Cr Arthur Bode - medical appointments

#### 1.4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held 15 November 2022 be taken as read and signed as correct.



#### 1.5 OBLIGATIONS OF COUNCILLORS

#### 1.5.1 Prescribed Conflict of Interest - Sections 150EG, 150EH & 150EI Local Government Act 2009

Councillors are ultimately responsible for informing of any prescribed conflict of interest on matters to be discussed at a council or committee meeting (other than ordinary business matters).

When dealing with a Prescribed Conflict of Interest, Councillors must abide by the following procedures:

- A Councillor who has notified the Chief Executive Officer of a Prescribed Conflict of Interest in a matter to be discussed in a council meeting must also give notice during the meeting.
- A Councillor who first becomes aware of a Prescribed Conflict of Interest in a matter during a council meeting must immediately inform the meeting of the conflict of the interest.
- When notifying the meeting of a Prescribed Conflict of Interest, the following details must be provided:
  - if it relates to a gift or loan given by an entity state the details of gift or loan
  - · if it relates to a sponsored travel or accommodation benefit state the benefit details
  - if it relates to a contract between the Councillor and Local Government or close associate of the Councillor state details
  - if it relates to an application or submission state the subject of the application or submission
  - if it relates to appointment/employment matters of Chief Executive Office position state conflict details

The Councillor must then leave the place of the meeting, including any area set aside for the public, and stay away while the matter is being discussed and voted on, unless the subject Councillor has written notice from the Minister to participate in the matter.

Once the Councillor has left the area where the meeting is being conducted, the council can continue discussing and deciding on the matter at hand.

#### 1.5.2 Declarable Conflict of Interest - Section 150EN Local Government Act 2009

Councillors are ultimately responsible for informing of any Declarable Conflict of Interest on matters to be discussed at council or committee meetings that might lead to a decision that is contrary to the public interest (other than ordinary business matters).

A Councillor may raise their personal interests in a matter at the meeting to canvas the view of the other Councillors prior to deciding to declare a conflict of interest. If the other Councillors suspect the personal interest might be a conflict of interest, the Councillor may disclose their suspicion and the processes under section 150EW of the LGA.

When dealing with a Declarable Conflict of Interest, Councillors must abide by the following procedures:

- A Councillor who has notified the Chief Executive Officer of a Declarable Conflict of Interest in a matter to be discussed at a council meeting must also give notice during the meeting.
- A Councillor who first becomes aware of a Declarable Conflict of Interest in a matter during a council meeting must inform the meeting of the conflict of interest
- When notifying the meeting of a Declarable Conflict of Interest or it could be reasonably presumed that a conflict exists, Councillors should provide sufficient detail to allow the other Councillors to make an informed decision about how best to manage the Declarable Conflict of Interest in the public interest. The following details must be provided:
  - the nature of the Declarable Conflict of Interest
  - if it arises because of the Councillors relationship with a related party:
    - i. the name of the related party to the Councillor
    - ii. the nature of the relationship of the related party to the Councillor
    - iii. the nature of the related party's interest in the matter
  - if it arises because of a gift or loan from another person to the Councillor or a related party:
    - i. the name of the other person
    - ii. the nature of the relationship of the other person to the Councillor or related party
    - iii. the nature of the other person's interest in the matter
    - iv. the value of the gift or loan and the date the gift or loan was made.



# SHIRE OF

#### AGENDA 13 DECEMBER 2022 – 9:00 AM COUNCIL CHAMBERS

After a Councillor has declared a conflict of interest, the Councillor should consider leaving the meeting while the matter is discussed unless they have reasons why their participation would improve making the decision in the public interest.

### 1.5.3 Procedure if no Quorum for Deciding Matter because of Prescribed Conflicts of Interest of Declarable Conflicts of Interest – Section 150EU *Local Government Act 2009*

- (1) This section applies in relation to a meeting if:
- (a) a matter in which 1 or more councillors have a prescribed conflict of interest or Declarable Conflict of Interest is to be decided at the meeting; and
- **(b)** there is less than a quorum remaining at the meeting after any of the councillors mentioned in paragraph (a) leave, and stay away from, the place where the meeting is being held.
- (2) The local government must do 1 of the following:
- (a) delegate deciding the matter under section 257, unless the matter cannot be delegated under that section;
- (b) decide, by resolution, to defer the matter to a later meeting;
- (c) decide, by resolution, not to decide the matter and take no further action in relation to the matter.
- (3) The local government must not delegate deciding the matter to an entity if the entity, or a majority of its members, have personal interests that are, or are equivalent in nature to, a prescribed conflict of interest or Declarable Conflict of Interest in the matter.
- (4) A councillor does not contravene section 150EK(1), 150EM(2), 150EQ(2)(a) or (3)(a) or 150ES(5) by participating in a decision, or being present while the matter is discussed and voted on, for the purpose of delegating the matter or making a decision under subsection (2)(b) or (c).

#### 1.5.4 Closed Meeting Discussion Items - Section 254J Local Government Regulation 2012

Council and standing committee meetings may resolve that a meeting be closed to the public if its Councillors consider it necessary to discuss any of the following matters:

- appointment, dismissal or discipline of the CEO
- industrial matters affecting employees
- the council's budget
- · rating concessions
- legal advice obtained by the council, including legal proceedings that may be taken by or against the council
- matters that may directly affect the health and safety of an individual or a group of individuals
- negotiations relating to a commercial matter involving the council for which a public discussion could prejudice the interests of the council
- negotiations relating to the taking of land by the council under the Acquisition of Land Act 1967
- a matter that the council is required to keep confidential under a law of, or a formal agreement with, the Commonwealth or state.

A Council or committee meeting cannot resolve that a meeting be closed where the meeting is informed of a Councillors personal interest in the matter by another person and the eligible Councillors at the meeting must decide whether the Councillor has a Declarable Conflict of Interest or Prescribed Conflict of Interest in the matter.

Further, the meeting must not be closed if a quorum is lost due to the number of conflicted Councillors who leave the meeting and the council must;

- · delegate the matter
- decide by resolution to defer to a later meeting
- decide by resolution to take no further action on the matter.

**Note**: None of the above will be considered, discussed, voted on or made during a closed session. If a closed session includes attendance by teleconference, the Councillor/s attending by teleconference must maintain confidentiality by ensuring no other person can hear their conversation while in the closed meeting.





To take a matter into a closed session the council must abide by the following:

- pass a resolution to close the meeting
- the resolution must state the matter to be discussed, an overview of what is to be discussed and why the meeting should be closed while the matter is considered
- if the matter is known in advance, the agenda should clearly identify that the matter will be considered in closed session, and an explanation of why it is deemed necessary to take the issue into closed session must be stated
- not make a resolution while in a closed meeting (other than a procedural resolution).

#### **1.6 PETITIONS**

Ni

#### 1.7 CONDOLENCES

#### **1.8 RECOGNITIONS**

#### 1.9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Flinders Shire Council would like to acknowledge the Yirendali people as Traditional Owners and the oldest living culture of the land on which our Council operates, and pay respect to Elders past, present and emerging.



# SHIRE OF

# AGENDA 13 DECEMBER 2022 – 9:00 AM COUNCIL CHAMBERS

#### 2. REPORTS

#### 2.01 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

### 2.01.01 NORTH WEST QUEENSLAND REGIONAL BIOSECURITY PLAN 2022-2027 Appendix 2.01.01

**Background** – Under Section 53 of the <u>Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014</u> requires Local Governments to have a biosecurity plan for their area. Section 53 also permits Local Governments to act concurrently to develop and share a biosecurity plan which has resulted in the development of this joint, shared Biosecurity Plan, as presented by Southern Gulf.

Biosecurity Queensland requested that the Rusa Deer be included in the plan, which is the only addition made following consultation. Data for this addition was sourced directly from the Queensland Feral Deer Management Strategy 2022-2027.

The North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan 2022-2027 is now presented for formal adoption by Council.

**Officer's Recommendation** – That Council adopt the North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan 2022-2027, as presented.

#### 2.01.02 MINISTER MEAGHAN SCANLON MP

Minister for the Environment and the Great Barrier Reef and Minister for Science and Youth Affairs Appendix 2.01.02

**Background** – Letter received congratulating Council on our success in achieving funding of \$10,000.00 through the Local Government Illegal Dumping Partnerships Program Round 2B, for compliance-related data collection activities related to illegal dumping.

Officer's Recommendation – For Council information.

#### 2.01.03 OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Appendix 2.01.03

**Background** – Letter received from the Office of Industrial Relations advising Council that 02 June 2023 has been granted as a holiday for the Shire of Flinders for the purpose of the Hughenden Show.

Officer's Recommendation – For Council information.





#### 2.01.04 CONVERSION TO FREEHOLD – TERM LEASE 0/233714

Appendix 2.01.04

**Background** – Council has received an application for Conversion to Freehold Term Lease 0/233714 described as Lot 98 on DG102.

Officer's Recommendation – That Council offer no objection to the Conversion to freehold of Term lease 0/233714, known as Lot 98 on DG102, on the condition that wild dogs and noxious weeds are controlled and that the landholder be encouraged to participate in the 'Good Neighbour Program' as part of the Flinders Shire Local Government Biosecurity Plan.

#### 2.01.05 CONVERSION TO FREEHOLD – PERPETUAL LEASE GHPL 23/16382

Appendix 2.01.05

**Background** – Council has received an application for Conversion to Freehold of Perpetual Lease GHPL 23/16382 described as Lot 2 on WOU52.

Officer's Recommendation – That Council offer no objection to the Conversion to freehold of Perpetual Lease GHPL 23/16382, known as Lot 2 on WOU52, on the condition that wild dogs and noxious weeds are controlled and that the landholder be encouraged to participate in the 'Good Neighbour Program' as part of the Flinders Shire Local Government Biosecurity Plan.

#### 2.01.06 CONVERSION TO FREEHOLD – PERPETUAL LEASE 23/16491

Appendix 2.01.06

**Background** – Council has received an application for Conversion to Freehold of Perpetual Lease 23/16491 described as Lot 3 on UD48 and Lot 4 on UD96.

**Officer's Recommendation** – That Council offer no objection to the Conversion to freehold of Perpetual Lease 23/16491 described as Lot 3 on UD48 and Lot 4 on UD96 on the condition that wild dogs and noxious weeds are controlled and that the landholder be encouraged to participate in the 'Good Neighbour Program' as part of the Flinders Shire Local Government Biosecurity Plan.

#### 2.01.07 CONVERSION TO FREEHOLD – PERPETUAL LEASE 23/16213

Appendix 2.01.07

**Background** – Council has received an application for Conversion to Freehold of Perpetual Lease 23/16213 described as Lot 2on UD112.

Officer's Recommendation – That Council offer no objection to the Conversion to freehold of Perpetual Lease 23/16213 described as Lot 2 on UD112, on the condition that wild dogs and noxious weeds are controlled and that the landholder be encouraged to participate in the 'Good Neighbour Program' as part of the Flinders Shire Local Government Biosecurity Plan.





#### 2.01.08 CONVERSION TO FREEHOLD – ROLLING TERM LEASE 242315

Appendix 2.01.08

**Background** – At Council meeting held on 19 April 2022 Council resolved to offer no objection to the conversion to freehold of Rolling Term Lease 242315, described as Lot 1 on SP33098, as presented.

The Department of Resources has now contacted Council is relation to comments received from the Stock Route Management Unit during processing.

The Department are offering two options for council consideration in relation to road closure/widening:

#### Option 1:

Involves the widenings of Lots A & B as shown on the attached maps

#### Option 2:

Involves the closure of an area of road marked A on the attached maps, which is under the control of Council as Manager of Local Roads and replaces with widening of roads B & C.

Officer's Recommendation – For Council discussion.

#### 2.01.09 LGAQ BUSH COUNCILS CONVENTION

**Background** –The 2023 LGAQ Bush Council Convention will be held in Goondiwindi on 24 July to 27 July.

The Bush Councils Convention is a chance for Queensland's rural and remote councils to come together and share what has been learnt, as they strive to enhance the vibrancy and vitality of many communities across Queensland.

Date Claimer - More information to follow.

**Officer's Recommendation** – That Council approve attendees to represent Council at the LGAQ Bush Councils Convention in Goondiwindi on 24 to 27 July 2023.

#### 2.01.10 MINISTER MARK BAILEY MP

Minister for Transport and Main Roads Appendix 2.01.10

**Background** – Letter received from Minister Mark Bailey MP advising Council that the first round of Walking Local Government Grants was oversubscribed. To address the growing demand for more walking network planning a second round of the Walking Local Government Grants has been announced for 2023-2024.

Officer's Recommendation – For Council information.





#### 2.01.11 MINISTER DI FARMER MP

Minister for Employment and Small Business Minister for Training and Skills Development Appendix 2.01.11

**Background** – Letter received from Minister Di Farmer MP thanking Council for our support of the Queensland Government's Skilling Queenslanders for Work (SQW) initiative, and advising Council that we have been allocated the following positions under the First Start Program:

- 1 Traineeship/s
- 2 apprenticeship/s

Officer's Recommendation – For Council information.



# SHIRE OF

#### AGENDA 13 DECEMBER 2022 – 9:00 AM COUNCIL CHAMBERS

#### **2.02 CORPORATE AND FINANCE SERVICES**

#### 2.02.01 FINANCIAL REPORT

Appendix 2.02.01

**Background** – In accordance with section 204 of the <u>Local Government Regulation 2012</u>, the Chief Executive Officer must present a financial report to the Council at its monthly ordinary meetings. Monthly financial reports consist of:

- i. Statement of financial performance;
- ii. Statement of financial position;
- iii. Statement of cash flows;
- iv Statement of Changes in Equity;

The following is a summary of the financial results as at 30 November 2022:

1. Statement of Comprehensive Income		
	\$,000	
Total Recurrent Revenue	16,642	41%
Total Recurrent Expenditure	15,530	39%
Net Operating Result - Surplus/(Deficit)	1,112	86%
Total Capital Income	204	2%
Total Capital Expense	-	-
Net Result - Surplus/(Deficit)	1,316	10%
2. Statement of Financial Position		
	\$,000	
Total Current Assets	45,863	157%
Total Non-Current Assets	252,878	94%
Total Assets	298,741	100%
Total Current Liabilities	5,386	120%
Total Non-Current Liabilities	9,997	105%
Total Liabilities	15,383	110%
Net Community Assets	283,359	99%
Asset Revaluation Surplus	96,358	108%
Retained Surplus/(Deficiency)	187,001	95%
Total Community Equity	283,359	99%
3. Cash Flow Statement		
	\$,000	
Cash at the beginning of the period	41,549	152%
Total Payments Received	23,516	52%
Total Payments Made	(23,095)	49%
Cash as the end of the period	41,970	162%



# SHIRE OF

#### AGENDA 13 DECEMBER 2022 – 9:00 AM COUNCIL CHAMBERS

1. Statement of Comprehensive Income		
	\$,000	
Total Recurrent Revenue	16,642	41%
Total Recurrent Expenditure	15,530	39%
Net Operating Result - Surplus/(Deficit)	1,112	86%
Total Capital Income	204	2%
Total Capital Expense	-	-
Net Result - Surplus/(Deficit)	1,316	10%
2. Statement of Financial Position		
	\$,000	
Total Current Assets	45,863	157%
Total Non-Current Assets	252,878	94%
Total Assets	298,741	100%
Total Current Liabilities	5,386	120%
Total Non-Current Liabilities	9,997	105%
Total Liabilities	15,383	110%
Net Community Assets	283,359	99%
Asset Revaluation Surplus	96,358	108%
Retained Surplus/(Deficiency)	187,001	95%
Total Community Equity	283,359	99%
3. Cash Flow Statement		
	\$,000	
Cash at the beginning of the period	41,549	152%
Total Payments Received	23,516	52%
Total Payments Made	(23,095)	49%
Cash as the end of the period	41,970	162%

**Officer's Recommendation** – That in accordance with Section 204 of the <u>Local Government Regulation 2012</u>, Council receives and approves the financial report, which includes the following statements, for the period ending 30 November 2022.

- i. Statement of financial performance;
- ii. Statement of financial position;
- iii. Statement of cash flows;
- iv Statement of Changes in Equity.





#### 2.02.02 EXCESS WATER WRITE OFF – ASSESSMENT 10008357

**Background** – Council received a request from ratepayer to have their water meter tested due to excess consumption. Council completed its investigation and determined that based on analysis of their consumption and other factors that the excess water charges were not applicable.

**Officer's Recommendation –** That Council in accordance with sections 121 and 122 of the <u>Local Government Regulations 2012</u> grant a full concession of \$2,499.03 consisting of excess water charges of \$2,319.00 for the 2020/21 financial year, \$177.45 for the 2021/22 financial year and accrued interest charges of \$3.06 on assessment 10008357.

#### 2.02.03 EXCESS WATER WRITE OFF – ASSESSMENT 10008365

**Background** – Council received a request from ratepayer to have their water meter tested due to excess consumption. Council completed its investigation and determined that based on analysis of their consumption and other factors that the excess water charges were not applicable.

**Officer's Recommendation** – That Council in accordance with sections 121 and 122 of the *Local Government Regulations 201*2 grant a full concession of \$5,186.43 which consists of excess water charges of \$3,141.00 for the 2020/21 financial year, \$2,016.00 on for the 2021/22 financial year and write off accrued interest charges of \$29.43 on assessment 10008365.

#### 2.02.04 INTERNAL AUDIT COMMITTEE

**Background** – Council has established an internal audit function in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009* (the Act) and the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (the Regulation). The primary objective of the Audit Committee is to provide oversight and advice to Council and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) on matters relating to internal audit, external audit, financial statements and reporting, risk management, internal controls and legislative and policy compliance.

An Audit Committee meeting was held on 5 December 2022 to receive an update on the Internal Audit Progress Report.

**Officer's Recommendation** – That Council receive and note the minutes of the Audit Committee meeting held on 5 December 2022.





#### 2.03 ENGINEERING

### 2.03.01 103.2022.43 - 2022 FLOOD DAMAGE RESTORATION WORKS ON VARIOUS SHIRE ROADS

**Background –** Council requested quotations from our seven Contractors on the Preferred Suppliers List for four flood damage packages that was approved by QRA. Only four Contractors responded for the four packages. Below is the list of contracts awarded under the Chief Executive Officer's delegated authority.

- Package A North West Sector Awarded to Reddies Earthmoving \$569,770.25
- Package B North East & Town Sector Awarded to Cheshire Contracting \$497,392.33
- Package C South & South East & South West 2 Sector Part Awarded to Prairie Services \$301,748.95
- Package C South & South East & South West 2 Sector Part Awarded to Schultz Contracting \$91,250.50
- Package D South West Sector 1 Awarded to Reddies Earthmoving \$228,474.00

Officer's Recommendation - For Council Information.

#### 2.04 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND WELLBEING

Nil Required





#### 3. CLOSED BUSINESS

That Council close the meeting to the public at under section 254J Local Government Regulations 2012.

Nil Report



#### 4. PROPOSED MEETING CALENDAR

DATE	TIME	MEETING VENUE	TOPIC
Monday 14 November 2022	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 15 November 2022	9:00am – 12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 12 December 2022	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 13 December 2022	9:00am – 12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 16 January 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 17 January 2023	9:00am – 12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 20 February 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 21 February 2023	9:00am -12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 20 March 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 21 March 2023	9:00am –12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 17 April 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 18 April 2023	9:00am -12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 15 May 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 16 May 2023	9:00am –12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 19 June 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 20 June 2023	9:00am – 12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 17 July 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 18 July 2023	9:00am – 12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 14 August 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 15 August 2023	9:00am – 12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 18 September 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 19 September 2023	9:00am – 12:30pm	Council chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 16 October 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 17 October 2023	9:00am – 12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 20 November 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 21 November 2023	9:00am – 12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting
Monday 11 December 2023	9:00am – 2:00pm	Council Chambers	Briefing
Tuesday 12 December 2023	9:00am – 12:30pm	Council Chambers	Council Meeting



The meeting closed at

Jane McNamara Mayor Flinders Shire Council



North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan 2022 - 2027



10 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR STAKEHOLDERS WORKING TOGETHER TO COLLECTIVELY MANAGE **INVASIVE PEST SPECIES** 

### Acknowledgments

The North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan has been facilitated and compiled by Southern Gulf NRM and developed in partnership with the North West Queensland Regional Organisation of Council's (NWQROC) participating councils: Burke, Carpentaria, Cloncurry Doomadgee, Etheridge, Flinders, McKinlay, Mount Isa and Richmond Shire councils, as well as Croydon Shire Council, in consultation with regional stakeholders, and would like to acknowledge their invaluable contribution to the development of this document.

We also recognise that this plan relates to the country of the many Aboriginal communities of the region. We formally acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the Region and pay respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

#### Disclaimer

The North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan – A plan to assist all stakeholders in the region to protect and restore the environment through best management practices. The reader/user accepts all risks and responsibilities for losses, damage, expenses, or consequences resulting from using or relying on information within this document.



While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of this publication, Burke, Carpentaria, Cloncurry, Croydon, Doomadgee, Etheridge, Flinders, McKinlay, Mount Isa and Richmond Shire councils accept no liability for any loss or damage that may result from reliance on it.

#### The 10 collaborating Local Governments:





















#### Proudly supported by:





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# 1. Executive Summary

The North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan (the plan), was agreed to be developed by the North West Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils (NWQROC) to establish a catchment approach to the management of invasive biosecurity matter. The plan sets out the strategic direction of all stakeholders in a cooperative and collaborative way so that all efforts are directed towards the same agreed priorities.

The General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) is the principle obligation under the Act and requires a person to take action to minimise biosecurity risks. The management of invasive biosecurity matter is a shared responsibility of all land managers, industry, the community, and all levels of government. While primary responsibility rests with the land manager, collective action which engages all stakeholders is best practice, particularly for mobile species.

This plan delivers achievable objectives to ensure all landholders in the region actively undertake invasive biosecurity matter control, have agreed risk management strategies in place to ensure reduced movements of invasive biosecurity matter from their properties, which is supported by encouragement and incentives. Stakeholders will invest resources in a collaborative approach to ensure both shire and regional community priorities are addressed.

The Biosecurity Act 2014 (the Act) sets out a framework for the management of invasive biosecurity matter across Queensland. Section 53 of the Act mandates that Local Governments (LGs) must have a biosecurity plan for invasive biosecurity matter for its LG area. Section 55 allows for LGs to act concurrently for biosecurity planning, this plan sets priorities at the LG level, as well as the broader stakeholder level, of the combined nine (9) LGs of the NWQROC and Croydon shire Council, to meet their statutory requirement. Each LG has legislative power to ensure prohibited and restricted biosecurity matter are managed in their LG area. This document is supported by the broader North West Queensland Regional Weed and Pest Animal Strategy 2020-2024.

The development and implementation of this plan is based on the management principals of integration: public awareness, commitment, consultation and partnership, planning, prevention and early intervention, best practice, and improvement.

A copy of the act can be accessed at: <a href="https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/">https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/</a> inforce/current/act-2014-007

or

Biosecurity Act 2014 | Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Queensland



# 2. Area Covered by the Plan

The NWQROC region is situated in the north west corner of Queensland with the Northern Territory and northern coastline forming part of its border. The NWQROC consists of the LG areas of Burke, Carpentaria, Cloncurry, Doomadgee, Etheridge, Flinders, McKinlay, Mount Isa and Richmond.

Although Croydon is not a NWQROC member council, they sought to be a participant in the plan which was welcomed by the members of NWQROC, as they share catchments with member LG's and their inclusion in the plan was desirable for all parties.

The NWQROC services an area covering 18% of Queensland or 350,000km² with approximately 29, 000 people calling our region their home.

North West Queensland is a remote region with unique natural resource values and significant Natural Resource Management (NRM) challenges. While the landscapes are largely intact, natural resource condition has been degraded by weeds, pest animals, fire, erosion, drought, flood and overgrazing.

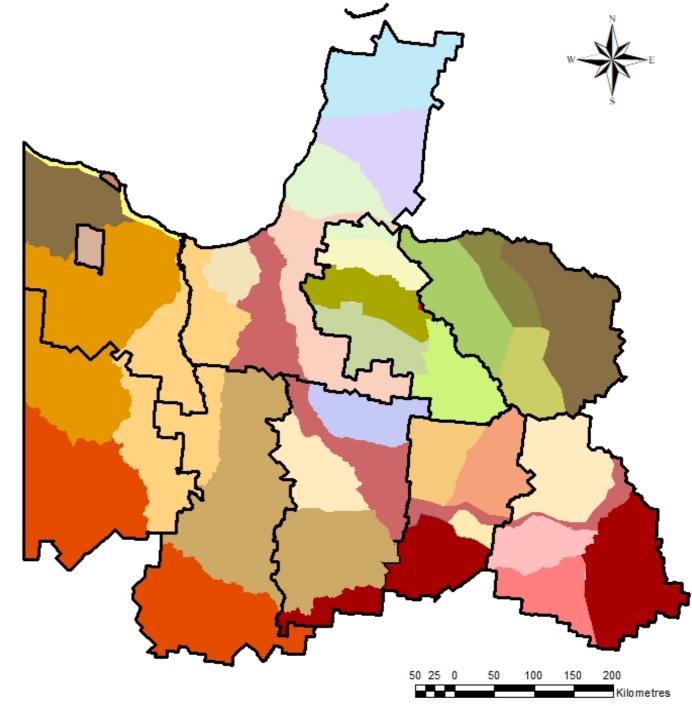
These issues need to be addressed to maintain and restore natural resource condition, and to provide the environment and natural resource-based enterprises with resilience to face further challenges, including climate change.

For these reasons, invasive species biosecurity awareness and management are important natural resource and regional economic issues. Pest management is vitally important environmentally, economically, socially and culturally, for the conservation of the region's natural resources, grazing and mining industries, and community and cultural values.

To ensure consistency with the Act (s48), the plan covers all the lands within the NWQROC participating LG areas regardless of tenure.







#### **LEGEND**



# 3. Plan Compilation

This plan supports each participating LG in meeting their statutory requirements per the act, and encourages LG's and their stakeholders to partake in catchment and regional planning. In developing this plan, consideration has been given to the integrated planning framework from the national level, to the individual owner level, as shown on page 19.

#### 3.1 Purpose of the Plan

The plan provides guidance on how to reduce biosecurity risks associated with invasive plants and animals by:

- Identifying and documenting regional pest priorities.
- Identifying actions for early pest detection and intervention.
- Promoting and supporting stronger governance and leadership.
- Developing strong partnerships, strategic alignment and identifying opportunities for collaboration and alignment of effort.
- Facilitating resource allocation and prioritisation to achieve more efficient and effective utilisation of finite regional resources.
- Building knowledge, encouraging participation, and enhancing capacity of land managers.
- Identifying tools for monitoring and evaluation of progress, and assessing the success of the investment to ensure that lessons learnt are used to improve future plans; and
- Provides a framework and options for possible regulatory actions by LG.

The plan delivers or describes:

- The basis for coordination among delivery and regulatory organisations to ensure combined efforts are aimed at the highest biosecurity risks to the region.
- Priorities for knowledge and/or skills development among partner organisations.
- The basis for collaboration and mutual support between partners.
- Effective governance and coordination arrangements.
- Strategic alignment in management priorities and procedures to reduce biosecurity risks.

#### 3.2 Vision

To foster collaboration and resource sharing between LG and stakeholders, and effectively advocate on agreed shire and regional positions and priorities.

#### 3.3 Scope

The plan includes the management of invasive plants and animals (referred to as invasive biosecurity matter in the Act, plus any locally significant species) that are:

Prohibited Matter	Within Scope of local government biosecurity plans (Invasive Biosecurity Matter) Schedule 1	Outside of scope of local government Biosecurity Plans Schedule 1
	Part 3 – Invasive Plants Part 4 – Invasive Animals	Part 1 – Aquatic diseases, parasites and viruses Part 2 – Animal diseases, parasites and viruses Part 5 – Marine animals and plants Part 6 – Noxious fish Part 7 – Prohibited matter affecting plants Part 8 – Tramp ants
Restricted Matter	Schedule 2 Part 2 – Restricted matter – invasive biosecurity matter	Schedule 2 Part 1 – Restricted matter – other than invasive biosecurity matter
Local Laws	Species specifically targeted as a threat under individual councils' local laws.	

Out of scope items are covered by the Act, and as such, their exclusion from this plan does not negate the General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) which applies to all persons. Although these items are managed by different agencies, local stakeholders may be well placed to provide valuable information and surveillance, and their assistance may be required for effective management.

A 'nil tenure' approach is taken in the plan, which means that people work together, across public and private land, to manage invasive biosecurity matter. This gives a better result than individual, uncoordinated efforts. The responsibility, actions and costs of biosecurity management are shared by all (shared responsibility). All land and waterways within the boundaries of the LG are included.









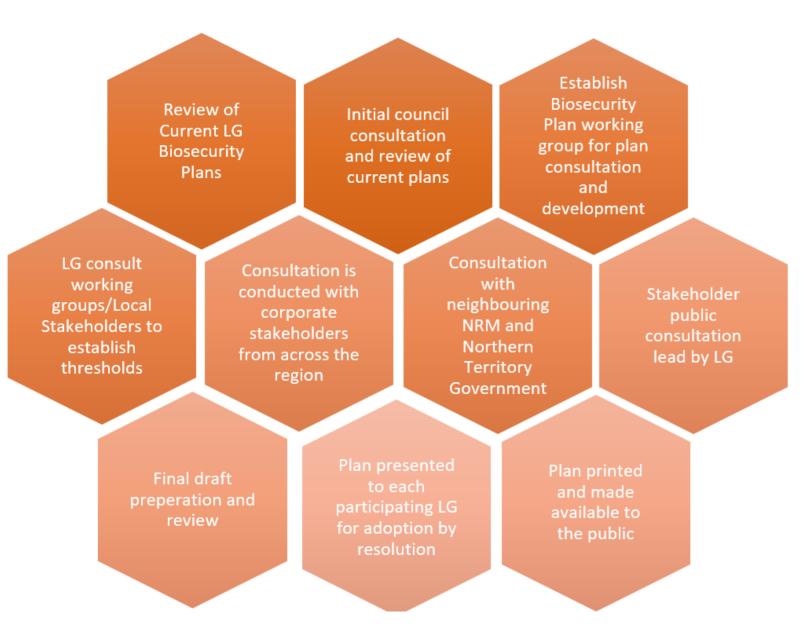
#### 3.4 Plan Development, Implementation and Review

All stakeholders (including but not limited to: government agencies, industry groups, community groups and private landholders), have been invited to participate and contribute in the development of the plan by inclusion in stakeholder group meetings or the public submission/review process.

Although the plan is being developed concurrently, each LG will take ownership of the plan and their section of the plan by adoption through council. The plan is a five (5) year plan (2022-2027), that commences from the date of adoption by each participating council. The five (5) years will commence from the adoption date of the last LG.

Any amendments to the plan will require resubmission to council for approval, and replace the old plan on endorsement of the new plan. The plan will be reviewed annually by the RTAG to assess currency and accuracy.

Following adoption of the plan, LG's will have the freedom to work with any stakeholder in delivering the objectives of the plan and applying for funding. This plan meets the statutory requirements of the Act and fosters a collaborative approach to invasive biosecurity management.



# 4. Importance of Biosecurity Management

The region supports significant biodiversity: water resource, community and residential, and agriculture and industry assets. A risk-based system underpinned by science that protects the regions people, environment, and economy from biosecurity threats of today and tomorrow is essential to long term sustainability. Understanding the importance of our assets provides a strong foundation to focus our collective efforts and supports a wide range of partnerships.

#### 4.1 Biodiversity Assets

The variety of plants, animals, microorganisms, and ecosystems that form a living environment, is constantly evolving. The key threats to native species are loss, degradation, and fragmentation of habitat; invasive species; and altered fire regimes. Invasive biosecurity matter can increase the impact of these key threats, making their management essential for the conservation of our endangered, threatened, and vulnerable species.

#### 4.2 Water Resource Assets

Water is the source of life and protecting our water assets is essential to our community's sustainability and longevity. The region supports many water assets that encompass coastal, marine and freshwater systems, including coastlines, both ephemeral and permanent water courses, wetlands, lakes, springs and aquifers. Water quality is negatively impacted by invasive biosecurity matter and its management should be considered in any water resource management.

The region relies on our water resource assets to supply drinking water, provide for agriculture and industry development, support healthy ecosystems and nationally significant wetlands, and recreation and social amenity.

### 4.3 Community and Residential Assets

A unique natural landscape, world class fossil deposits, national parks and cultural heritage sites makes the region an attractive investment opportunity. Community and residential assets contribute significantly to the livability of the region. Often significant investment has been made to support the establishment of these assets. Ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is adequately managed helps ensure that the value of these assets is not negatively impacted.

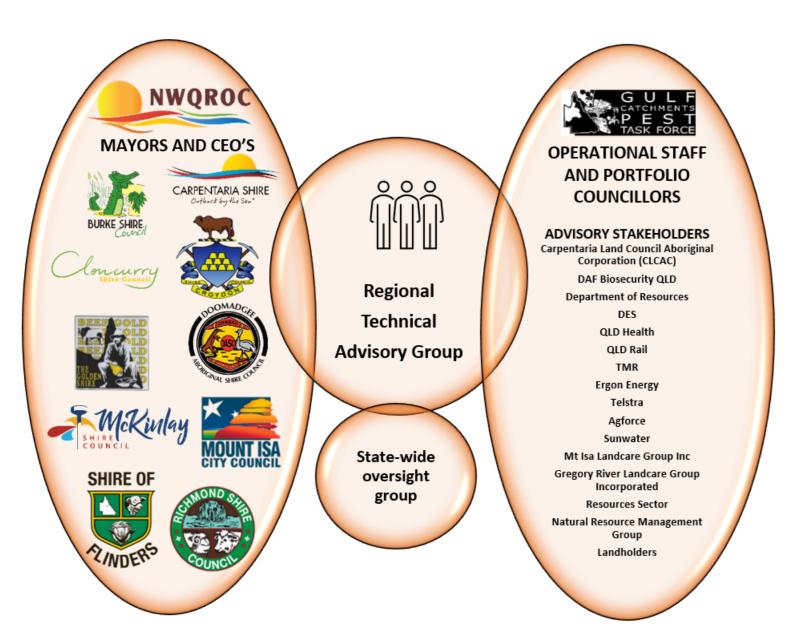
## 4.4 Agricultural and Industry Assets

As highlighted in the 'North West Queensland Economic diversification strategy 2019' Resources (mining and mineral processing) contributes 67% of the region's economy, and an estimated \$215 million in rovalties shared across Queensland (QLD). The gross value of agricultural production (beef cattle production, cropping and commercial fishing) in outback QLD is \$2.4 billion with 88% total value of agricultural production being produced on 82% land area. Tourism (predominantly drive tourism), with a strong focus on the outback experience contributes \$584.8 million spent from domestic overnight visitors and creates 2,000 jobs in outback QLD. Business and industry (small business/supply chain and emerging industry sectors) consists of 2,399 businesses, 31.5% of which are agricultural, forestry and fishing businesses with 96.8% employing less than 20 employees. These are the economic asset of our region, protecting it by managing invasive biosecurity matter is vital for sustainability.



# 5. Regional Governance and Coordination

Ensuring that the ten (10) participating LGs and their stakeholders have a structure for coordination and communication is imperative to the success of the plan. We must learn from the past experiences, to respond faster and more comprehensively and to make the best use of the knowledge and resources we have. Clear process that facilitates information sharing and data collection ensures that LG annual work planning and budgeting is sufficient to address the



#### 5.1 Regional Technical Advisory Group

The Regional Technical Advisory Group (RTAG) facilitates communication and feedback: makes recommendations, provides advice, and supports the GCPTF and NWQROC. The group provides oversight and facilitates a regional approach to pest and weed management in the region.

Membership of the group consists of two (2) NWQROC representatives, one (1) Gulf Savannah representative, one (1) DAF Biosecurity Queensland officer, two (2) SGNRM representatives with SGNRM also facilitating and providing a secretariat.

Four (4) meetings are held annually, with more scheduled on an as needed basis. The RTAG provides oversight and strategic direction on the implementation of the North West Queensland Regional Weed and Pest Animal Strategy 2020-2024 and the development and implementation of region wide actions stemming from the Regional Biosecurity Plan.

Stakeholder representatives may be invited to attend the RTAG meeting by group members on an as needed basis to provide updates and advice to the group.

Recommendations from the RTAG will be presented to either GCPTF or NWQROC, updates of the groups progress will be reported to both groups.

#### 5.2 Gulf Catchments Pest Taskforce

The purpose of the Gulf Catchments Pest Task Force (GCPTF) is to enhance pest plant and animal control within North West Queensland and the Gulf region and reduce their current and potential impacts.

It provides a forum of leadership and participation by major stakeholders in pest plant and animal management. It facilitates networking, information sharing, feedback, advice, integration and support to members and the broader groups they represent on pest management issues and responses of relevance at the LG and regional levels. The group assists to identify, prioritise and address invasive biosecurity issues within the region. It also provides opportunity for addressing operational issues of LG's Rural Lands Officers or Rangers, as well as providing a platform for capacity building to support their roles and responsibilities within LG.

Operational issues and recommendations are presented to the RTAG for consideration. Issues are considered and addressed by the RTAG where possible. If issues need to be addressed by LG's, recommendations and supporting information is presented to the NWQROC.

#### 5.3 Local Government Work Planning

Following the delivery of the NWQROC Regional Biosecurity Plan, each participating LG will be required to develop an annual work plan, working toward the agreed outcomes of the plan.

Each LG will report against their workplan at the GCPTF meeting to demonstrate contribution towards the regionally agreed outcomes.

Work planning needs to be developed in collaboration with portfolio councilors, to ensure that invasive biosecurity budgets are adequate to deliver the agreed work plan. Work plans will need to be delivered prior to the LG budgeting period to ensure inclusion in the budget for approval. The workplans will be discussed at the GCPTF meeting at the April/May meeting to ensure collaboration and efficiencies can be identified and capitalised on as well as potential funding projects identified, and application made for appropriate funding.

#### 5.4 Data Sharing Arrangements

A key action towards building stronger biosecurity system is to evolve how we work together. Regional data sharing arrangements are necessary, and a consistent, standarised, data capture system that facilitate sharing between agencies is vital to support well informed decision making at LG area and regional levels. Regional data sharing will enable the establishment of regional infestation maps; treatment areas; efficiencies in resourcing; and targeted control ensuring value for money; protect and capitalise on past investment.

This would also provide a data supported platform to quantify regional targets, recognize and celebrate success' and provide for legacy monitoring.



# 6. Guiding Principles

This plan embodies the six fundamental principles that underpin effective management of invasive biosecurity matter. They provide a common basis for all of QLD.

These principles are most effective when they are used by all partners in the biosecurity system to guide planning an investment, and when they are incorporated into strategies, plans and actions across all management levels (Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals' Strategy 2019-2024).



#### Prevention and Early Intervention

Prevention and early intervention is generally the most cost-effective management strategy. It is usually impossible to eradicate an established invasive species—impacts and/or management costs for these species often become perpetual.

Government generally has a greater involvement in the earlier stages of prevention and eradication than in later stages of management. However, everybody has a role in preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species.

An invasive species may present different levels of risk and hazard in different regions and productive systems. We need to determine these levels before deciding on priorities for prevention and management.

Preventing the spread of current invasive species will greatly reduce the risk of further negative impacts.



#### Monitoring and Assessment

We need reliable data from monitoring to ensure that invasive species are managed holistically and for the long term. This data will inform progress and investment.

To control invasive species, we need a balance between prevention, surveillance, and preparedness.

An increasing amount of information is available on the distribution, abundance and impacts of invasive species. However, this data could be better organised and analysed through existing and new technologies, leading to improved decision-making.



#### Awareness and Education

Effective management of an invasive species relies on broad stakeholder knowledge of the problem and the management issues. However, people are often not aware of the impacts that invasive species have on the environment or primary production, or that their own actions may be contributing to a problem.

In fact, many such problems are increased through lack of community knowledge. For example, people may not realise that they assist the spread of invasive species if they allow domestic dogs to breed with wild dogs, release domestic deer or unintentionally move seeds of invasive plants (via contaminated soil or equipment).

The level of knowledge on invasive species is increasing, but more targeted public education and a higher public profile are needed. Different stakeholders need different information and support to raise their awareness of problems and increase their willingness to help with management.

Overall community awareness may improve when stakeholders have accessible, science-based information on invasive species, their characteristics, their impacts and control actions. When people have this knowledge, they may also be enabled to take ownership of the issue with increased confidence and be more likely to act.





#### **Effective Management Systems**

It is widely accepted that, for invasive species. integrated management systems are the most effective. That is, best practice for effective control often involves multiple control methods, and successful longterm management relies on cooperation with neighbours and the coordination of control activities. Therefore, to ensure the best possible outcomes, we will call upon all stakeholders to advocate and adopt best practice for all management activities.

Legislation on the management of invasive species is backed by suitable enforcement measures, but enforcement is best used as a targeted catchment based measure integrated with education, planning and incentives for control.



#### Strategic Planning and Management framework Responsibilities

Through strategic planning, we can prioritise actions and ensure that resources are used for maximum effect.

However, a strategic approach can only achieve common goals and priorities if there is effective communication and cooperation between all parties within the system. Biosecurity planning offers a 'partnership' mechanism to achieve this level of coordination and efficiency and the regulatory bottom line.

The Biosecurity Act facilitates a riskbased approach to the management of invasive species; this approach promotes the efficient use of resources.



### Commitment to Roles and

To successfully control invasive species in the long term, we need clearly defined and accepted roles and responsibilities.

When planning and implementing management programs. stakeholders should recognise each other's capacity to deliver the desired outcomes. The broad scope and nature of problems demands a long-term commitment by all stakeholders, they need to recognise the effort, time and cost required for effective management.

LG planning is crucial to the success of invasive species management and provides an opportunity to foster community commitment to roles and responsibilities. NRM groups facilitate planning and management at a regional level, while state government agencies have a responsibility to manage invasive species on lands and water bodies under their control. Community and LG planning must include all stakeholders (such as managers of state land) early in the process.

## 7. Biosecurity Responsibilities

■ Biosecurity is about ensuring there is a system in place that is resilient, while at the same time being flexible to meet a diverse range of needs. We are faced with an expanding number of future threats, while at the same time having to manage pests and diseases that are already here. Understanding our biosecurity responsibilities is critical to biosecurity management as a whole.

#### 7.1 The Biosecurity Act

The Biosecurity Act 2014 (the Act) aims to protect QLD from the impacts of invasive plants and animals, animal and plant diseases, and biological, chemical and physical contaminants. It promotes proactive management of biosecurity risks using timely and effective biosecurity responses to protect human health, the economy, the environment and social amenity.

The Act is built around the following concepts:

- Shared responsibility everyone (governments, industries and individuals) who deals with something that may pose a biosecurity risk to Queensland has an obligation to manage the risk effectively.
- Risk-based decision making the Act requires that the response to a biosecurity risk is reasonable and practical and risk-based decision making is used to ensure that the response is proportionate to the level of risk. This allows flexibility in the application of the legislation and balances the interests of the community with those of the individual.
- The precautionary principle allows action to be taken to manage biosecurity incursions where serious or irreversible damage is possible but the scientific knowledge is incomplete. It considers that on-balance, the cost of not taking action to minimise a risk is more significant than the cost of taking early and definitive action which subsequently proves to be unnecessary.

These principles are designed to provide a responsive and equitable system for the management of biosecurity risks in QLD.

#### 7.2 Invasive Biosecurity Matter

The plan deals with the management of biosecurity risks associated with invasive plants and animals (invasive biosecurity matter). For LGs this includes:

- Prohibited Matter invasive plants and animals listed in Schedule 1 of the Act
- 2. Restricted Matter invasive plants and animals listed in Schedule 2 of the Act

The significant obligations that are relevant to this work are the general biosecurity obligation (GBO), prohibited matter obligations and restricted matter obligations.

#### 7.3 General Biosecurity Obligations (GBO)

The General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) is the principle obligation under the Act and requires a person to take action to minimise biosecurity risks.

To fulfill their GBO, a person must:

- Meet the prescribed requirements of any of the other 5 significant obligations that are relevant (see prohibited and restricted matter details below), and
- Undertake any other actions that are required in the circumstances to minimise the biosecurity risk. This may include active management of priority invasive plants and animals risk (outcome-based elements).

The second aspect of the GBO provides the flexibility required to ensure all risks can be effectively and efficiently managed. In practical terms this is achieved by an individual taking reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.

#### Prohibited matter obligations

Prohibited matter is biosecurity matter that is not currently established in the State, but if it entered, could have serious impacts. Prohibited biosecurity matter must not be dealt with without a permit, the risks it poses must not be exacerbated, and if found, it must be reported to an inspector as soon as practical (and within 24 hours). This can be achieved by reporting the prohibited matter to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries on 13 25 23.

#### Restricted matter obligations

Restricted matter is biosecurity matter that is already having a social, environmental, or economic impact in the State and must be managed when it is found. Restricted matter is assigned category numbers from 1-7 based on its characteristics and the risks it poses.

Unless restricted matter is held under permit, it must be dealt with according to the category(s) it has been assigned.

Further information on categories can be found in Appendix 2. Prohibited and restricted matter lists can be found in Appendix 3.

# 8. Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

Ensuring stakeholders understand and meet their GBO, greatly reduces the risk of new introductions and further spread of existing invasive species. Clearly defined roles and responsibilities leads to greater cooperation between government, industry and the community.

#### 8.1 Role of Local Government

The role of LG in relation to the Act includes:

 An administrative function- enforced through authorised officers.

LG officers authorised under the Act have functions and powers to ensure invasive biosecurity matter found within the LGs area of operation is managed in compliance with the Plan under authority provided by the Act.

The plan and associated operational and compliance plans guide the way LGs will do this by providing direction on the priorities for the region and how the LGs will encourage and/or enforce compliance.

2. The actions the LG and its officers must take to meet their general biosecurity obligation.

Like any other person or organisation, LGs and their employees have an obligation to report notifiable incidents, minimise the risks associated with any biosecurity matter they are dealing with, and refer obvious biosecurity risks that do not relate to invasive biosecurity matter on to Biosecurity Queensland inspectors (via the 13 25 23 Business Information Centre number).

A 'nil tenure' approach is taken in the plan, which means that people work together, across public and private land, to manage invasive biosecurity matter. This gives a better result than individual, uncoordinated efforts. The responsibility, actions and costs of biosecurity management are shared by all (shared responsibility). All land and waterways within the boundaries of the LG are included.

To be clear, a property status or use does not negate a landholders GBO. Where production prevents the use of traditional methods of control, alternative actions must be taken to ensure the landholder is meeting their GBO.



#### 8.2 Other Stakeholder Roles

		Responsibilities
	Australian Government	<ul> <li>Provide the framework for pest management in Australia.</li> <li>Provide leadership and coordination for emergency responses to pests of national significance.</li> <li>Manage pests on their area of responsibility.</li> </ul>
	Queensland Government	<ul> <li>Biosecurity Queensland</li> <li>Develop and implement pest management policy through legislation, research and extension education programs.</li> <li>Coordinate state response to priority pests.</li> <li>Guide, encourage and assist local government, regional NRM groups, landholders and land managers in invasive pest management.</li> <li>Other Queensland Government Agencies</li> <li>Manage pests on state-managed land in accordance with agreed local/regional priorities.</li> <li>Prevent the spread of high priority species.</li> </ul>
Agency	Agriculture and Production Industries	<ul> <li>Follow best practice for pest management on land they have responsibility for in line with relevant legislation, policy, guidelines, management plans and codes of practice.</li> <li>Be involved in the development of LG Biosecurity Plans.</li> <li>Cooperate with, and participate in, local area pest and weed management programs.</li> <li>Develop on-property biosecurity plans.</li> </ul>
	Shire Residents and Visitors	<ul> <li>Report unusual plants and animals.</li> <li>Dispose of green waste and aquarium plants/animals properly.</li> <li>Reduce the density or distribution of priority weeds.</li> <li>Meet GBO.</li> </ul>
	Tourists	<ul> <li>Ensure vehicles and equipment are pest free.</li> <li>Report unusual plants and animals.</li> <li>Be biosecurity aware and ensure that invasive material is not moved from site to site.</li> </ul>
	Community Groups	<ul> <li>Promote awareness of pest issues with the wider community.</li> <li>Seek funding when available.</li> </ul>

		Responsibilities
	NRM Groups	<ul> <li>Promote and facilitate pest management on agreed local priorities.</li> <li>Enable continued improvement in the management of pests on priority projects.</li> <li>Conduct education and awareness activities.</li> <li>Coordinate weed and pest control implementation.</li> <li>Coordinate the delivery of incentives.</li> <li>Map weed and pest distributions and assist in regional data management.</li> <li>Coordinate regional planning.</li> </ul>
	Mines and Quarries	<ul> <li>Ensure machinery and equipment hygiene.</li> <li>Practice on site biosecurity.</li> <li>Ensure best practice rehabilitation is carried out on exhausted sites.</li> <li>Weed hygiene on quarry material to prevent movement of invasive matter.</li> </ul>
	Utility Managers	<ul> <li>Ensure vehicles and equipment is pest free.</li> <li>Report unusual plants and animals.</li> <li>Advise landholder of presence on property.</li> </ul>
Agency	Contractors and Industry Developers	<ul> <li>Ensure vehicles and equipment is pest free.</li> <li>Report unusual plants and animals.</li> </ul>
	Traditional Owners and the broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community	<ul> <li>Distribute information and facilitate the securing of resources for management.</li> <li>Participate in on-ground activities.</li> <li>Record and report on local issues and projects.</li> <li>Report unusual plants and animals.</li> <li>Collaborate with management agencies where possible.</li> </ul>
	Garden Supply Industry	<ul> <li>Research new lines of stock before introducing them.</li> <li>Do not stock or trade invasive species or known environmental weeds.</li> <li>Manually remove weeds and bag seed heads</li> <li>Erect property and site-specific signs.</li> </ul>
	Commercial and Recreational Fishing Industry	<ul> <li>Boat and Equipment Hygiene.</li> <li>Coastline surveillance and reporting.</li> <li>Collaborate and assist in emergency response where necessary.</li> </ul>
	Charitable Organisations	<ul> <li>Ensure supply is from reliable source</li> <li>Provide weed hygiene declarations on supplied products.</li> </ul>

# 9. Integrated Planning Framework

A regional Biosecurity Plan needs to be consistent with the overarching Federal and State strategies. This plan has been developed with this consistency in mind.

The Act sets out the legal framework for the management of invasive biosecurity matter across the state of QLD and was developed to ensure it encompassed the provisions contained in other supporting legislation.

The overarching frameworks are linked throughout the plan to support strategic links to obligations and available funding from these agencies.

The management focus for any particular invasive species may vary across spatial scale. For example, the management strategy for a certain invasive plant may be asset protection at the state level, but for some regions it may be containment and within that region, at a local level, it may be eradication. Therefore, the management of invasive plants and animals requires planning and coordination at federal, state, regional, local and even property levels. The integrated planning framework presents stakeholders with a strategic and holistic approach to the containment, control and eradication of invasive biosecurity matter based on risk, impact, and liability within each of the 10 participating LG areas.



#### INTEGRATED PLANNING FRAMEWORK **National** Queensland Australian Weeds Strategy 2017-2027 National Feral Pig Action Plan Queensland Legislation -Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2021 - 2031 Biosecurity Act 2014 Targeted National Priority Programs Queensland Invasive Plants and - Weeds of National Significance National Feral Deer Action Plan Animal Strategy 2019 - 2024 National Legislation - Environment Northern Australia Biodiversity State Agency and Public Utility Pest Protection and Biodiversity Strategy Management Plans Conservation Act 1999 National Wild Dog Action Plan Queensland Feral Deer Management Strategy 2022 - 2027 2017 - 2027 North West Queensland Regional Weed and Pest Animals Management Strategy 2020 - 2024 Far North Queensland ROC Adjoining Regional Pest Management "Our Natural Assets Regional Strategies Strategic Framework" Regional Pest Management Strategy Central West Regional Biosecurity for the Burdekin-Dry Tropics NRM region (2020-2025) North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan 2022 - 2027 Property Pest Management Plans and Biosecurity Plans

# 10. Biosecurity Management

Making decisions about the level of risk the invasive biosecurity matter presents is a critical part of biosecurity planning. A risk-based decision making process will help determine the way risks are managed.

The level of impact of the invasive biosecurity matter (including existing species and species not yet present) on the local community and the potential for successful control measures are an important consideration as part of assessing risk and prioritisation of risk.

The risk of each species entering and becoming established is assessed, with the highest risk species given highest priority. There are four key types of action in managing invasive plants and animals: prevention, eradication, containment and public interest asset-based protection.

#### 10.1 Priority Invasive Plants and Animals

The risk prioritisation process allows for the identification of species of highest risk to the region and identify management objectives to reduce this risk. The risk-based decision-making process used for this document is based on the reasonable and practical measures for priority invasive plants and animals that were set with the quidance of the Biosecurity Queensland (2020). LG Biosecurity Planning Support Tools - Risk Prioritisation Tool, The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Brisbane. Each participating LG has completed a risk-based process to support the thresholds that appear in table 2. The six (6) steps that were considered when appointing these thresholds are included below.



Management thresholds have been identified for each priority invasive biosecurity matter listed in table 2. The Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy (QW&PAS 2019-2024) assigns management objectives for specific invasive biosecurity matter listed under the act, as described below, with the addition of a watch list.

#### PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

Maintain QLD's pest-free status

- Prevent the introduction of the pest species.
- Remove the pest species from trade.
- · Isolate any known incursion of the pest species and eradicate immediately.
- · Monitor any reported sightings of the pest species.

#### **ERADICATION**

Return QLD to pest-free status

- Remove all pest plants and and exhaust the seed bank.
- Remove all pest animals.
- Prevent the spread of pest species reproductive material.
- Prevent reintrodcution of pest species.
- Remove the pest species from trade.

#### **CONTAINMENT B**

Create an exclusion zone with prevention and eradication objectives, and manage species as per best practice to reduce impacts on priority assets within the containment area

- Ensure actions are taken to prevent pest entry into other areas.
- Minimise the spread of pest species reproductive material into areas
- Remove the pest species from trade.
- Take all reasonable actions to control, prevent or limit spread of pest

#### ASSET PROTECTION

Reduce the overall economic. environmental, and/or social impacts of the species, including targetted management to protect key sites/assets

- Reduce impacts of pest species on assets.
- Minimise the spread of pest species reproductive material into
- Remove the pest species from trade.

Unlikely to establish in area

- Ongoing periodic monitoring of pest species to confirm statu
   The pest species is unlikely to be targetted for coordinated α unless it's impacts increase and pose a threat.

#### CAUTION

It is important to remember that there is a legislative obligation for individuals and organisations to meet the prescribed prohibited and restricted matter obligations, regardless of the risk-rating that is identified for your LG area or region.

# 11. Identifying Priorities

The LG has assessed several invasive plant and animal species and determined the following as priorities for management in the LG area (table 2).

■ 11.1 Priority Invasive Plants and Animals (Table 2)

PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION	ERADICATION	CONTAINMENT A	CONTAINMENT B	ASSET PROTECTION	WATCH LIST

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Calotrope Calotropis procera, C gigantea																																																
Candle Bush Senna alata																																																
Castor oil plant Ricinus communis																																																

PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION	ERADICATION	CONTAINMENT A	CONTAINMENT B	ASSET PROTECTION	WATCH LIST

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Gamba Grass Andropogon gayanus						Ī																						Ī	Ī		Ī	Ī							T										T		
Giant Rat's Tail Grass Sporobolus pyramidalis, S. natalensis																																																			
Golden Dodder Cuscuta campestris																																																			
Grader Grass Spp																																																			
Japanese Sunflower Tithonia diversifolia																																																			
Hymenachne Hymenachne amplexicaulis & hybrids																																																			
Opuntia microdasys																																																			
Cholla Cactus Cylindropuntia fulgida var. mamillata																																																			
Harrisia Cactus Harrisia's martini, tortuosa & pomanensis																																																			

PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION	ERADICATION	CONTAINMENT A	CONTAINMENT B	ASSET PROTECTION	WATCH LIST

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Khaki Weed Alternanthera pungens					ı	l	ı		ı	ı	ı	ı	ı		ı			ı					ı	ı	l		ı		ı						ı																
Leucaena Leucaena leucocephala																																																			
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Mesquite Prosopis pallida, Prosopis spp. hybrid			L		L												L													L															J					L	
Milk Weed Euphorbia heterophylla													l											L	L	L	L		L	L						L															
Mimosa Bush Vachellia farnesiana																																																			
Mother of Millions Bryophyllum spp.																																																			
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Neem Tree Azadirachta indica																																																			
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PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION	ERADICATION	CONTAINMENT A	CONTAINMENT B	ASSET PROTECTION	WATCH LIST

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Paddy's Lucerne Sida rhombifolia			ı							ı		ı							ivas	sive	Pla	ants	ı	ı																						ı		
Parkinsonia Parkinsonia aculeata																																																
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Praxelis Praxelis clematidea																																																
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Prickly Acacia Vachellia nilotica subsp. indica																																																
Read Headed Cotton Bush Asclepias curassavica																																																
Rubber Vine Cryptostegia grandiflora																																																
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PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION	ERADICATION	CONTAINMENT A	CONTAINMENT B	ASSET PROTECTION	WATCH LIST

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Siam Weed Chromolaena odorata																																																
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Siratro weed  Macroptilium atropurpureum																					ı																	ı										
Snake Weed Stachytarpheta jamaicensis																																							Ī					Ī				
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Thunbergia Thunbergia grandiflora																																																
Yellow Bells Tecoma stans																																																
Water Hyacinth Eichhornia crassipes syn. Pontederia crassipes																																																

PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION	ERADICATION	CONTAINMENT A	CONTAINMENT B	ASSET PROTECTION	WATCH LIST

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Yellow Candles Senna Alata																																																
Yellow Flame Tree Peltophorum pterocarpum																																																
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PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION	ERADICATION	CONTAINMENT A	CONTAINMENT B	ASSET PROTECTION	WATCH LIST

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Feral Horse Equus caballus																																															
Feral Pidgeon Columbia livia domestica																																															
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PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION	ERADICATION	CONTAINMENT A	CONTAINMENT B	ASSET PROTECTION	WATCH LIST

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Vulpes vulpes																																											ı						
Locusts Australian plague locust Chortoicetes terminifera, Spur-throated locust Austracris guttulosa, Migratory locust Locusta migratoria, Yellow-winged locust Gastrimargus musicus																																																	
Rabbit Oryctolagus cuniculus																																																	
Singapore Ant Trichomyrmex destructor																																																	
Water Buffalo Bubalus bubalis																																																	
Wild dog Canis familiaris, Dingo C. familiaris dingo																																																	

# 12. Reasonable and Practical Measures

Reasonable and practical measures describe the action(s) needed to minimise the biosecurity risk associated with invasive plants and animals. Determined by the situation, stakeholders within the LG area may be required to discharge the GBO and take reasonable and practical measures to reduce the biosecurity risk.

Examples of measures include:

- Following hygiene procedures, such as washing vehicles/machinery, to prevent the spread of an invasive plant
- Checking that the plant or animal you are acquiring is not listed in the biosecurity plan
- Reporting the presence of eradication targets to the LG biosecurity officer
- Managing invasive plants or animals in accordance with best practice control methods
- Getting involved in a pest animal baiting or fencing program.

A full list of reasonable and practical measures for the priority invasive plants and animals listed in this plan see (table 2) can be found in Appendix 4.

Make yourself familiar with the reasonable and practical measures associated with the invasive plants and animals listed in this plan.



# i. Appendix 1 - Definitions

Biosecurity considerations	Include human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment i.e. things which may be negatively impacted by biosecurity matter.
Biosecurity event	An event or potential event that has been, or is likely to be caused by biosecurity matter, and which has had, or may have a significant adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration (s14). These are usually high-risk events such as an outbreak of disease which may have widespread impacts on an industry.
Biosecurity matter	(Referred to in the plan as invasive plants and animals). A living thing (other than a human or part of a human), a disease, a pathogenic agent that can cause disease in a living thing other than a human or in a human via transmission of the pathogenic agent from an animal, or a contaminant (biological, chemical and physical) (s15).
Biosecurity risk	Any risk (real or potential) of an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration caused by: biosecurity matter, dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier, or carrying out an activity relating to biosecurity matter or a carrier (s16).
Carrier	Can be any 'thing', dead or alive, biological or inanimate, that is carrying or has the potential to carry biosecurity matter (s17). A 'thing' includes a human.
Contaminant	Anything that may be harmful to animal or plant health or pose the risk of an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration (s18). Examples include pathogenic bacteria in irrigation water, environmental contaminants including dioxins and residual organochlorine pesticides, heavy metals in fertilisers and animal feed and weed seeds.
General Biosecurity Obligation	<ul> <li>Everyone is responsible for managing biosecurity risks that are:</li> <li>under their control; and</li> <li>that they know about or should reasonably be expected to know about.</li> <li>Under the GBO, individuals and organisations whose activities pose a biosecurity risk must take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each biosecurity risk by:</li> <li>minimising the likelihood of causing a 'biosecurity event', and limit the consequences if such an event is caused; and</li> <li>preventing or minimise the harmful effects a risk could have, and not do anything that might make any harmful effects worse.</li> </ul>
Invasive biosecurity matter	Invasive plants and animals (weeds and pest animals) listed as:  prohibited matter in schedule 1, parts 3 and 4;  restricted matter in schedule 2, part 2; or  listed in a regulation or emergency prohibited matter declaration (a temporary measure prior to listing as restricted or prohibited matter in the Act).
Prohibited matter	Biosecurity matter that is not currently present in Queensland and is prohibited because there are reasonable grounds to believe that it may have a significant adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration if it did enter Queensland (ss19 and 20). Prohibited matter is listed in schedule 1 of the Act and schedule 1, part 1 of the Regulation.
Reasonable and practical measures	The term 'reasonable and practical measures' is used throughout the legislation to include all the mitigation measures (actions or inactions) that a person would reasonably be expected to undertake to prevent or minimise a biosecurity risk in a particular circumstance.
Restricted matter	Biosecurity matter that is already present in Queensland and may have an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration if restrictions are not imposed (ss21 and 22). Restricted matter is listed in schedule 2 of the Act and schedule 1, part 2 of the Regulation. Restricted matter is assigned category numbers from 1-7 based on its characteristics and the risks it poses.

# ii. Appendix 2 - Biosecurity Act Categories

■ Categories 1 and 2 have specific urgent reporting requirements, whether or not they are in a person's possession.

Categories 3, 4, 5 and 7 relate to the requirements for restricted matter that is in a person's possession.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>
Category 1 Must be reported to an_ inspector	Category 1 restricted matter requires immediate containment or eradication to minimise the risk of spread. It must be reported to an inspector within 24 hours of an individual becoming aware of its presence (s42).
Category 2 Must be reported to an authorised officer	Category 2 restricted matter includes a range of plant and fish species that pose a significant biosecurity risk and require management. Category 2 restricted matter must be reported to an authorised officer (i.e., an inspector or an authorised person) within 24 hours of an individual becoming aware of its presence (s42).
Category 3 Not to be distributed or disposed	Category 3 restricted matter includes all invasive animals and plants where deliberate distribution or disposal is a key source of spread. These species must not be given as a gift, sold, traded or released into the environment while still 'alive' unless the distribution or disposal is provided for in a regulation or under a permit (s43 of the Act and chapter 2, part 3 of the Regulation). Note: 'alive' includes viable propagules (seeds or spores) or vegetative material from which the plant could grow.
Category 4 Not to be moved	Category 4 restricted matter includes specific invasive plants and animals that must not be moved from their site of origin to ensure they are not spread into other areas of the State (s45 (a)). This includes viable propagules or vegetative material from which the plant could re-grow.
Category 5 Not to be kept	Category 5 restricted matter cannot be possessed or kept under a person's control. This restricted matter category includes invasive species that have a high pest potential and capacity to impact heavily on the environment. There are exemptions for seized items, where the restricted matter is being held for identification purposes or under permit (s45 (b)).
Category 6 Not to be fed	Category 6 restricted matter cannot be fed unless held under a restricted matter permit or for the purposes of poison baiting. This includes invasive animals and noxious fish which are not owned by a person. The intention of this prohibition is to discourage population growth (s45 (c)).
Category 7 Must be killed	Category 7 restricted matter must be killed as soon as practicable and disposed of in a way described under a regulation. This is currently intended for the management of noxious fish (s44 of the Act and chapter 2, part 3 of the Regulation).

# iii. Appendix 3 - Prohibited and Restricted Matter

Prohibited Matter - Schedule 1, Part 3 & Part 4

acacias non-indigenous to Australia (Acaciella spp., Mariosousa spp., Senegalia spp. and Vachellia spp. other than Vachellia nilotica, Vachellia farnesiana).  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 C. tunicata) Christ's thorn (Ziziphus spina-christi) Eurasian water milfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)
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 C. tunicata) Christ's thorn (Ziziphus spina-christi)
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 C. tunicata)  Christ's thorn (Ziziphus spina-christi)
candleberry myrtle (Morella faya)  cholla cactus (Cylindropuntia spp. and hybrids other than C. fulgida, C. imbricata, C. prolifera, C. rosea, C. spinosior and C. tunicata)  Christ's thorn (Ziziphus spina-christi)
cholla cactus (Cylindropuntia spp. and hybrids other than C. fulgida, C. imbricata, C. prolifera, C. rosea, C. spinosior and C. tunicata)  Christ's thorn (Ziziphus spina-christi)
and C. tunicata)  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 (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 (Opuntia spp. other than O. aurantiaca, O. elata, O. ficus-indica, O. microdasys, O.
monacantha, O. stricta, O. streptacantha and 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)

#### All amphibians, mammals and reptiles other than the following

Invasive Animals
amphibians, mammals and reptiles that are restricted matter
amphibians, mammals and reptiles indigenous to Australia, including 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 (axis) 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 (Lama glama)
mule (Equus caballus x Equus asinus)
pig (Sus scrofa)
rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus)
red deer (Cervus elaphus)
rusa deer (Rusa timorensis syn. Cervus timorensis)
sewer rat (Rattus norvegicus)
sheep (Ovis aries)
water buffalo (Bubalus bubalis)

### Restricted Matter - Schedule 2, Part 2

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 and A. plumosus)	3
asparagus fern (Asparagus 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—	3
- 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

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### Restricted Matter - Schedule 2, Part 2

Invasive Plants	Category
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
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—	3
- 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—	3
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

#### Restricted Matter - Schedule 2, Part 2

Invasive Plants	Category
mikania vine (Mikania micrantha)	2,3,4,5
mimosa pigra (Mimosa pigra)	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—	3
- 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—	3
bunny ears (Opuntia microdasys)	2,3,4,5
- common pest pear, spiny pest pear (0. stricta syn. 0. inermis)	3
drooping tree pear (0. monacantha syn. 0. vulgaris)	3
- prickly pear (0. elata)	2,3,4,5
- tiger pear (0. aurantiaca)	3
- velvety tree pear (0. tomentosa)	3
• Westwood pear (0. streptacantha)	3
privets—	3
broad-leaf privet, tree privet (Ligustrum lucidum)	3
- small-leaf privet, Chinese privet (L. sinense)	3
rat's tail grasses—	3
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—	3
ornamental rubber vine (Cryptostegia madagascariensis)	3
• rubber vine (C. grandiflora)	3
sagittaria (Sagittaria platyphylla)	3

## Restricted Matter - Schedule 2, Part 2

Invasive Plants	Category
salvinia (Salvinia molesta)	3
Scotch broom (Cytisus scoparius)	3
Senegal tea (Gymnocoronis spilanthoides)	3
Siam weed with the following names—	3
- Chromolaena odorata	3
- C. squalida	3
sicklepods—	3
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

# Restricted Matter - Schedule 2, Part 2

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	Category
yellow crazy ant (Anoplolepis gracilipes)	3

# iv. Appendix 4 - Reasonable and Practical Measures for Priority Invasive Plants and Animals

Prevention and Early Inter	vention – Preventing introduction or intervening	early is generally the most o	cost-effective management of invasive species.
Guiding Principal	Strategic Actions	Responsibility	Success Indicator
Stakeholders are aware of risks and prevent the introduction of new invasive species to the region.	Identify, prioritise, and promote prohibited, emerging, and isolated high risk invasive biosecurity matter for prevention, surveillance, reporting and early intervention activities.	BQ, RTAG, LG	Pest alert list and reporting mechanism is established, and hi priority prohibited, emerging and isolated invasive biosecurity matter prevention actions are actively promoted.
lew invasive species incursions are detected early and managed to minimise further spread.	Conduct surveillance activities for early detection of new incursions.	BQ, RTAG, LG	Detections are actively shared among stakeholders. Regiona pest prevention measures are promoted at GCPTF, RTAG and forums.
nvasive species are managed to prevent their movement into new areas/catchments within the region	Inspect local suppliers and markets for restricted invasive biosecurity matter.	LG	Local markets are informed of GBO regarding invasive biosec matter.
_	Promote and utilise hygiene protocols and local wash down facilities.	LG, NRM	Information is being actively shared on hygiene and availabili washdown facilities.
	Adopt biosecurity and weed hygiene protocols to minimising spread by carriers.	All Stakeholders	Spread prevention is actively promoted and adopted.
	New pests and spread of isolated pest incursions are prevented across all land tenure within LG's.	All Stakeholders	High priority emerging and isolated invasive biosecurity mate eradication and containment actions are actively promoted a adopted.
	Support stakeholders' adoption of prevention, eradication and containment activities through agreements, incentives, or compliance.		High impact IBM containment/impact reduction actions are actively promoted and adopted.
	Establish on-property biosecurity plan.	All Landholders	Landholders establish and implement on property biosecur plans.
	Implement 'Best Practice' management actions.	All Stakeholders	Recognised best practice utilised in on ground activities.
	Report any incursions or seek assistance for suspicious material.	All Stakeholders	Pest alert list and reporting mechanism is established and utilised.
	Implement hygiene protocols and practices to minimise spread.	All Stakeholders	Landholders are using hygiene declarations to assess risk, restricting property access, and including signage. All availa washdown facilities are being utilised.
	Establish GNP buffers as minimum requirement.	All Landholders	Boundary buffer containment concept is supported.
	Work with LG and NRM groups in programs and incentive schemes.	LG, NRM, All Landholders	Actively engage in invasive biosecurity management in local
	Ensure compliance with GBO.	All Stakeholders	Understand GBO and what that means to activities being carr

Monitoring and Assessments - Established pests are monitored to allow for reliable and timely information to be reported for effective decision n			n to be reported for effective decision making.
Guiding Principal	Strategic Actions	Responsibility	Success Indicator
Coordinate and assist surveillance and monitoring programs to support prevention and early intervention activities.	Promote information sharing by key stakeholders to ensure that information is kept current and accurate across the region for better decision making and resource allocation.	NWQROC, RTAG, GCPTF, LG, SGNRM	Information is actively shared throughout this governance structure.
Collect, collate, utilise, and make available date relevant to invasive species management.	Maintain lines of communication between agencies so that pests can be reported to relevant authorities.	RTAG, GCPTF, NRM	High risk Invasive Biosecurity matter is promoted to ensure identification and reporting when encountered.
	Promote prohibited, emerging, and isolated high-risk Invasive Biosecurity Matter for surveillance, prevention, and reporting.	BQ, RTAG, GCPTF	Biosecurity surveillance completed and any recognised activities completed.
	Stakeholders are to undertake surveillance for new pests and monitor and report possible biosecurity risk.	All Stakeholders	Number of key stakeholders actively conducting surveillance and reporting recognised invasive biosecurity risk.
	Support stakeholder surveillance, monitoring, and identification activities.	LG, BQ, NRM	Stakeholders are mapping data on all biosecurity matter, and it is included in on-property biosecurity plans.
	Assist mapping and data capture amongst stakeholders.	LG, NRM	No. of stakeholders participating in data capture and sharing for distribution mapping.
	Collate all invasive pest presence, distribution, and control data available into a mapping system and support monitoring and assessments.	LG, NRM	Data collected is collated into informative regional mapping documents.
	Develop pest data sharing program amongst stakeholders.	NRM, NWQROC, RTAG, GCPTF, LG	No. of regional pest distribution maps available to stakeholders.
	Support the Biosecurity Queensland Annual Pest Distribution Survey.	BQ, NRM, LG	No. of LG participating in Annual Pest Distribution survey.
	Encourage and support the development of individual property plans to a scale that meets standards to activate access to NRM plans, permits and funding.	LG, NRM	No. of landholders completing compliant plans.

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Awareness and Education – Stakeholders are informed and knowledgeable with the capability and capacity to take ownership of invasive species management. Consultation and partnership arrangements between land managers, community, industry, state, and LG must be established to achieve a collaborative and coordinated approach to management.

Guiding Principal	Strategic Actions	Responsibility	Success Indicator
Stakeholders are informed and knowledgeable, with the capability and capacity to take ownership of pest management.  Stakeholders have a clear understanding of the biology, ecology and impacts of invasive biosecurity matter they are managing.  Stakeholders are actively participating in invasive species groups for understanding and information sharing.	Regional Biosecurity plan developed in consultation with stakeholders and made available for public consultation and submissions.	SGNRM, NWQROC, LG	Draft developed in consultation with stakeholders. Public notice advertised for public consultation and submissions.
	Adopted NWQRBP made available via all 10 participating councils' websites and available at LG main office and public information centres.	LG	All participating LG make the plan available electronically, and hard copy at public office and Library.
	Invasive Biosecurity matter information is made available to stakeholders.	BQ, NRM, LG	No. communications distributed to stakeholders. No. of communication pathways expanded.
	Weed hygiene protocols and practices promoted and enforced among potential carriers.	LG	No. of stakeholders using washdown facilities. Information shared amongst stakeholders of the importance of movement hygiene.
	Promote adoption of surveillance, prevention and reporting activities for high risk, new incursions, isolated incursions or prohibited biosecurity matter among stakeholders.	LG, BQ, NRM	Number of landholders, groups or representatives which information was provided.
	Information is shared amongst key stakeholders for good decision making.	LG, GCPTF, SGNRM	Information is shared amongst key stakeholders so that information is kept current and accurate.
	Assist stakeholders with species identification and planning activities.	BQ, NRM	Number of landholders assisted, pests identified, and property plans developed.
	Work with NRM groups and Government Departments to provide training and information relating to invasive biosecurity matter.	LG, BQ, NRM	Number of stakeholders who attend workshops or received training.

Effective Management System – Invasive species management must be based on ecologically and socially responsible practices that protect the environment and productive capacity of natural resources while minimising impacts to the community. There should be a balance between feasibility; cost-effectiveness; sustainability; humaneness; community perceptions and safety; and emergency response.

Guiding Principal	Strategic Actions	Responsibility	Success Indicator
<ul> <li>Plan to minimise the impacts of invasive species by developing and implementing an integrated strategic plan.</li> <li>Adopt and promote best practice amongst all landholders.</li> <li>Offer incentives to stakeholders for priority invasive species management activities.</li> </ul>	Plans are established in compliance with the act and linking frameworks to ensure consideration in funding programs.	SGNRM, LG	NWQRBP is compiled in consideration with integrated planning framework.
	Agreed programs support control actions from invasive biosecurity matter in compliance with the Act and linking frameworks.	LG, NRM	Planning framework is established linking programs and actions which recognised as best practice and actively adopted.
	Make case studies available with cost benefit analysis so that Land Managers are better informed for decision making.	BQ, NRM	Research and development is targeted at high priority species. Outcomes of research is made available to the public.
	Schedule management activities to coincide with natural population fluctuations and seasonal conditions.	All Landholders	On-property biosecurity plans schedule activities to coincide with population fluctuations and seasonal conditions and appoint a budget and resources to meet these objectives.
	Programs and actions agreed to among a stakeholder collective should be consistent with stakeholder responsibilities under the Act.	All Stakeholders	Programs are developed in consideration of legislated responsibilities under the act and all stakeholders affected by the program are consulted.
	GNP buffer zones are adopted as minimum requirement.	All Landholders	GNP boundary buffer containment concept is supported.
	On ground works for pest programs and actions should align with best practice for timing, control technique used and cost benefit.	All Landholders	Best practice procedures are actively promoted and adopted.
	Ensure that the execution of pest programs aligns with other legislation and practices (i.e., Baiting programs/Animals Welfare/Medicines and Poisons Act).	All Stakeholders	Consideration is given to duty of care and programs and protocols do not contradict other relevant legislation.
	Promote and support release of state government biological controls as a tool in the arsenal.	BQ, NRM, LG	Uptake and use of biological control to support on ground activities.
	Support stakeholder implementation of best practice programs and actions through incentives, agreements, or biosecurity instruments.	BQ, NRM, LG	Programs and incentives are developed in consultation with stakeholders. Biosecurity instruments are developed to support compliance where required.

# Strategic Planning and Management framework - Planning for invasive species management should be based on risk management to ensure that resources are targeted at the priorities identified at local, regional, state and federal levels.

Guiding Principal	Strategic Actions	Responsibility	Success Indicator
<ul> <li>Priorities are established to give direction to planning and policy.</li> <li>Environmentally significant areas are protected from invasive species.</li> <li>Invasive species management is integrated with other operation planning processes.</li> <li>Invasive species management is adequately resourced to complete on</li> </ul>	Prioritise invasive species and implement plans based on risk analysis and achievable outcomes.	LG/SGNRM	NWQRBP is developed on sound risk-based decision-making processes and priorities are established based on achievable outcomes.
	Establish a catchment-based program to ensure the effort downstream is supported upstream.	LG, NRM	Catchment representation, communication, planning and assessment are adopted.
	Establish an integrated planning framework which ensures stakeholder programs and actions are creating an overall uniform/strategic approach to planning and management.	BQ/LG/NRM	NWQRBP and guiding framework is effective in facilitating stakeholder planning and resourcing.
ground works.	Pest programs and actions should aim to align with overarching framework obligations and available funding streams to strategically direct finite resources.	All Stakeholders	Programs and actions are receiving funding or achieving outcomes from investment.
	GNP buffer zones are adopted as minimum requirement.	All Landholders	GNP boundary buffer containment concept is supported.
	LG is incorporating programs and actions into all relevant departmental planning, policy and operation works (i.e., roads, waste, water, and park maintenance).	LG	Work plans, policies and projects are developed in each department with consideration GBO responsibilities and to encourage holistic management across the entire LG workforce.
	All stakeholders incorporate identified, agreed programs and actions into operation activities.	All Landholders	Landholders are planning and resourcing priority invasive species management into their annual workplans.
	Participate in local catchment group planning and projects with NRM and neighbours to align obligated commitments with Commonwealth WONS that increases likelihood of securing funding.	All Stakeholders	No. of funded projects established to target pests of national significance.
	Seek out and source funding opportunities to support catchment groups targeting priorities of national significance identified through integrated pest planning framework.	LG, NRM	No. of landholders collaboratively working together as a catchment group to address priorities.
	Conduct coordinated programs that support invasive species priority management. i.e., 1080 Baiting program.	LG	No. of landholders participating in coordinated programs
	Support stakeholder adoption and implementation of programs and actions through incentives, agreements and biosecurity instruments and compliance procedures.	LG, NRM	Agreed programs and actions are being adopted by key stakeholders.
	Conduct annual review to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and actions to support ongoing improvements.	RTAG, GCPTF, SGNRM	Review is conducted and outcomes are communicated with stakeholders.

Commitment to Roles and Responsibilities – Effective invasive species management requires shared responsibility, capability, capacity and long-term commitment by landholders/mangers, the community, industry groups and government. Those who create the risk associated with pest species introduction or spread and those that benefit from their management should help to minimise the impacts of invasive species and contribute to the cost of management.

Guiding Principal	Strategic Actions	Responsibility	Success Indicator
<ul> <li>Stakeholders understand and are committed to their roles and responsibilities under the Act.</li> <li>All stakeholders are committed to, and undertake, coordinated management.</li> <li>Stakeholder roles and responsibilities are established in consultation with all stakeholders.</li> <li>Offer incentives to stakeholders for priority invasive species management activities.</li> </ul>	Stakeholders are aware of their obligations under the Act through agreed awareness and education actions.	BQ, LG, NRM	GBO material is actively disseminated.
	Develop and maintain a Local Government Area Pest Advisory Group, to establish commitment to the development of the plan, its actions and inform pest management generally.	LG, SGNRM, All Stakeholders	Pest Advisory Groups and contact list is established and used to communicate invasive species updates.
	Provide an opportunity for the entire community to provide input by circulating the plan for public consultation and submissions.	LG, SGNRM	NWQRBP is made available to the public for submissions to be considered prior to finalisation.
	The plan is adopted by all participating councils and subsequent work plans are derived from this plan.	LG	NWQRBP is presented and adopted by all 10 participating councils by resolution at their respective LG Meetings.
	Participate and contribute to regional planning, advisory groups, and forums such as the GCPTF and RTAG.	BQ, LG, NRM, Advisory Stakeholders	Forums are represented by LG and key stakeholders from the region.
	Liaise with government and industry and ensure that state wide oversight representation is well informed of regional priorities for research consideration.	NWQROC, NRM	NWQROC appointee represents the regions priorities for research investments and programs.
	Catchment surveillance, monitoring, and assessment to evaluate commitment to actions.	All stakeholders	Invasive species communication is maintained through the pest advisory groups. Monitoring data collection and shared.
	Support commitment to local laws relevant to invasive biosecurity matter.	LG	LG's local laws supports management of locally declared biosecurity risk.
	Support stakeholder commitment to the plan and compliance with their GBO, through incentives, agreements, biosecurity instruments or compliance procedures.	LG	An implementation agreement is developed to support adoption of identified priorities and actions. Biosecurity instruments are developed to support compliance where required.

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# v. Appendix 5 - References

- Many thanks to the following experts in their fields for compiling valuable data that was vital to the implementation of this plan.
  - Biosecurity Queensland (2020), Local Government Biosecurity Planning Support Tools Risk Prioritisation Tool, The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Brisbane.
  - CSIRO PUBLISHING | The Rangeland Journal
  - Central West Biosecurity Plan V5 at 3 February 2015\_Final Endorsed (rapad.com.au)
  - Carpentaria Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019
  - Cloncurry Shire Area Biosecurity Plan 2019-2023
  - Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019
  - DNRM (2014) Area Management Plan for the Control of Pest Plants in the Dry Tropics Region 2014-2024;
     Department of Natural Resources and Mines.
  - · Feral Horse | Business Queensland
  - Flinders Shire Local Government Biosecurity Plan 2017-2021
  - McKinlay Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019
  - Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018
  - Namadgi National Park Feral Horse Management Plan 2020 (act.gov.au)
  - North West Queensland Diversification Strategy 2019
  - Richmond Shire Area Biosecurity Plan 2020 2024
  - S Csurhes et al. (2009) Invasive Animal Risk Assessment: Feral Horses Equus Caballus: Queensland Government Feral Horse Risk Assessment (daf.qld.gov.au)
  - State of Queensland (2021) Regional Collaborative Framework, Enhancing Queensland's Local Government Biosecurity Capacity, Biosecurity Queensland, Invasive Plants and Animals Unit
  - The Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals' Strategy 2019-2024
  - The Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy (QW&PAS 2019-2024)

# vi. Appendix 6 - Table of Acronyms

Invasive Plants	Category
BQ	Biosecurity Queensland
GB0	General Biosecurity Obligation
GCPTF	Gulf Catchments Pest Taskforce
GNP	Good Neighbour Program
LG	Local Government
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NWQROC	North West Queensland Regional Organisation of Council
QLD	Queensland
RTAG	Regional Technical Advisory Group
SGNRM	Southern Gulf NRM
The Act	Biosecurity Act 2014
The Plan/NWQRBP	North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan
WONS	Weeds of National Significance

# vii. Appendix 7 - Photo Credits

We would like to acknowledge the talented individuals who have successfully captured the elements of North West Queensland.

Athel Pine Flowers - Forest & Kim Starr Creative	Cover
Belly Ache Bush - Nathan March DAF QLD	Cover
Coral Cactus - SGNRM	Cover
Feral Cat - DAF QLD	Cover
Feral Pig - DAF QLD	Cover
Gas Gun Spraying - Nathan March DAF QLD	Cover
Khaki Weed - D Sharp DES QLD	Cover
Leucaena Seed Pods - DAF QLD	Cover
Prickly Acacia - SGNRM	Cover
Rubbervine - SGNRM	Cover
Wild Dog - DAF QLD	Cover
Lake Moondara - SGNRM	5
Mount Isa Rockface - SGNRM	6
Lantana Flowers - DAF QLD	8
Calotrope Flowers - Nathan March DAF QLD	9
Gamba Flowers & Seeds - Nathan March DAF QLD	9
Candlebush Flowers - Kenpei Creative Commons	9
Fountain Springs - Isaeagle Photography	11
Tech in Agrobusiness - SGNRM	13
Gas Gun Spraying - Nathan March DAF QLD	15
Innovation Day - Kelsey Hosking DAF QLD	17
Collaboration Meeting - GCPTF	20
Field Day - SGNRM	40
Cloncurry Mustering - Riki Fulton	63
Station Gate - SGNRM	Rear



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Each year biosecurity threats increase as we welcome more visitors, parcels, and cargo to our region. It is imperative that we are all biosecurity aware to protect our unique natural resources, agriculture and industry, community and residential assets, for the region's long term sustainability and growth.



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Appendix – 2.01.03

Office of Industrial Relations

**Department of Education** 

2 December 2022

Mr Hari Boppudi Chief Executive Officer Flinders Shire Council

Via Email: ceo@flinders.qld.gov.au

eso@flinders.qld.gov.au

Dear Mr Boppudi

I refer to your request for special holidays for 2023.

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Holidays Act 1983*, the Minister for Education and Minister for Industrial Relations has appointed:

• 2 June 2023 a holiday for the Shire of Flinders – Hughenden, Stamford, Prairie and Torrens Creek for the purpose of the Hughenden Show

Please note that it is only special holidays appointed in respect of an annual agricultural, horticultural or industrial show (show holidays) which are public holidays. On a public holiday, employees will be entitled to refuse to work in reasonable circumstances without loss of pay and to be paid penalty rates for work performed.

Should there be a need to request repeal of one or more of the above special holidays (whether or not appointment of a replacement special holiday is also requested) or appointment of an additional special holiday, 30 days prior notice of the requested repeal or appointment is to be given to the Minister. This will allow time for the Minister to decide the request, notify any repeals and/or appointments in the Queensland Government Gazette and for the requesting local government to give notice of holiday changes to its community.

Replacement of a show holiday with a special holiday on another date should be carefully considered as the replacement show holiday will only be a public holiday if it continues to be in respect of an annual agricultural, horticultural or industrial show.

Notification of the appointment of the 2023 special holidays was published in the Queensland Government Gazette on 2 December 2022.

A copy of the gazette can be accessed on the <u>Queensland Government's publications website</u>, the special holidays notifications commence on page 433 of the gazette.

Should you require further information, please contact Ms Jacqui McGuire, Senior Industrial Officer on telephone (07) 3406 9854.

Yours sincerely

A J (Tony) James

Assistant Director-General Office of Industrial Relations

File / Ref number 2022/001458

09 November 2022

Flinders Shire Council PO BOX 274 Hughenden QLD 4821

Email: flinders@flinders.qld.gov.au

Queensland Government

Department of Resources

Dear Sir/Madam.

# Assessment of Conversion of Term Lease 0/233714 described as Lot 98 on Crown Plan DG102 to Freehold

An application has been made to Freehold the abovementioned lease, and the department is considering further dealing with this land. The following information may help you in providing your views and/or requirements regarding further dealing with this land.

Term Lease 0/233714 commenced on 20/10/2009 for a term of 15 years and issued for Grazing purposes.

The enclosed Smartmap shows the subject land and the surround locality.

It is requested that you provide any views or requirements for the conversion of term lease 0/233714 to Freehold Land.

Objections to the conversion and any views or requirements that may affect the future use of the land should be received by close of business on **21**<sup>st</sup> **December 2022**. If you offer an objection to conversion, a full explanation stating the reason for the objection should be forwarded to this Office.

If you wish to provide a response but are unable to do so before the due date, please contact the author before the due date to arrange a more suitable timeframe. An extension to this due date will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.

If a response is not received by the due date and no alternative arrangements have been made, it will be considered you have no objections or requirements in relation to this matter.

This information has been provided to you in confidence for the purpose of seeking your views on this matter. It is not to be used for any other purpose, or distributed further to any person, company, or organisation, without the express written permission of the department unless required.

Postal: Resources Cairns PO Box 937 Cairns QLD 4870

Telephone: (07) 4222 5220

If you wish to discuss this matter, please contact Gerry Mcdonald on (07) 4222 5220.

All future correspondence relative to this matter is to be referred to the contact Officer at the address below or by email to <a href="mailto:lass|steam1enq@resources.qld.gov.au">lass|steam1enq@resources.qld.gov.au</a> Any hard copy correspondence received will be electronically scanned and filed. For this reason, it is recommended that any attached plans, sketches or maps be no larger than A3-sized.

Please quote reference number 2022/001458 in any future correspondence.

Yours sincerely

gode/

Gerry Mcdonald

**Land Support Officer** 

20°49'48"S 144°10'54"E



20°50'18"S 144°10'54"E





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#### Lot 98 DG102

Reserve

#### Legend

#### Stock route Coastline Primary, Open Secondary, Open Lake Minor and Unused, Open Primary, Conditional Lake Secondary, Conditional Minor and Unused, Conditional Reservoir Primary, Closed Reservoir Secondary, Closed Minor and Unused, Closed Canal line - Canal Stock route reserve Primary, Open Canal area Secondary, Open Canal area Minor and Unused, Open Primary, Conditional Watercourse line Secondary, Conditional Major - perennial Minor and Unused, Conditional -- Major - non perennial Primary, Closed Minor - perennial Secondary, Closed - Minor - non perennial Minor and Unused, Closed Watercourse area Proposed stock routes Watercourse area Primary Secondary Water area edge Inactive â∏ use by negotiation

Watercourse stream order

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File / Ref number 2022/001759

11 November 2022

Flinders Shire Council PO BOX 274 Hughenden QLD 4821

Email: flinders@flinders.qld.gov.au

Queensland Government

Department of Resources

Dear Sir/Madam.

Assessment of Conversion of Perpetual Lease GHPL 23/16382 described as Lot 2 on Crown Plan WOU12, Lot 3 on Crown Plan WOU17 and Lot 6 on Crown Plan WOU52 to Freehold

An application has been made to Freehold the abovementioned lease, and the department is considering further dealing with this land. The following information may help you in providing your views and/or requirements regarding further dealing with this land.

Perpetual Lease GHPL 23/16382 commenced on 01/04/1967 and issued for Grazing or Agricultural purposes.

The enclosed Smartmap shows the subject land and the surround locality.

It is requested that you provide any views or requirements for the conversion of perpetual lease 23/16382 to Freehold Land.

Objections to the conversion and any views or requirements that may affect the future use of the land should be received by close of business on **23**<sup>rd</sup> **December 2022**. If you offer an objection to conversion, a full explanation stating the reason for the objection should be forwarded to this Office.

If you wish to provide a response but are unable to do so before the due date, please contact the author before the due date to arrange a more suitable timeframe. An extension to this due date will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.

If a response is not received by the due date and no alternative arrangements have been made, it will be considered you have no objections or requirements in relation to this matter.

This information has been provided to you in confidence for the purpose of seeking your views on this matter. It is not to be used for any other purpose, or distributed further to any person, company, or organisation, without the express written permission of the department unless required.

Postal: Resources Cairns PO Box 937 Cairns QLD 4870

Telephone: (07) 4222 5220

If you wish to discuss this matter, please contact Gerry Mcdonald on (07) 4222 5220.

All future correspondence relative to this matter is to be referred to the contact Officer at the address below or by email to <a href="mailto:lass|lsteam1enq@resources.qld.gov.au">lass|lsteam1enq@resources.qld.gov.au</a> Any hard copy correspondence received will be electronically scanned and filed. For this reason, it is recommended that any attached plans, sketches or maps be no larger than A3-sized.

Please quote reference number 2022/001759 in any future correspondence.

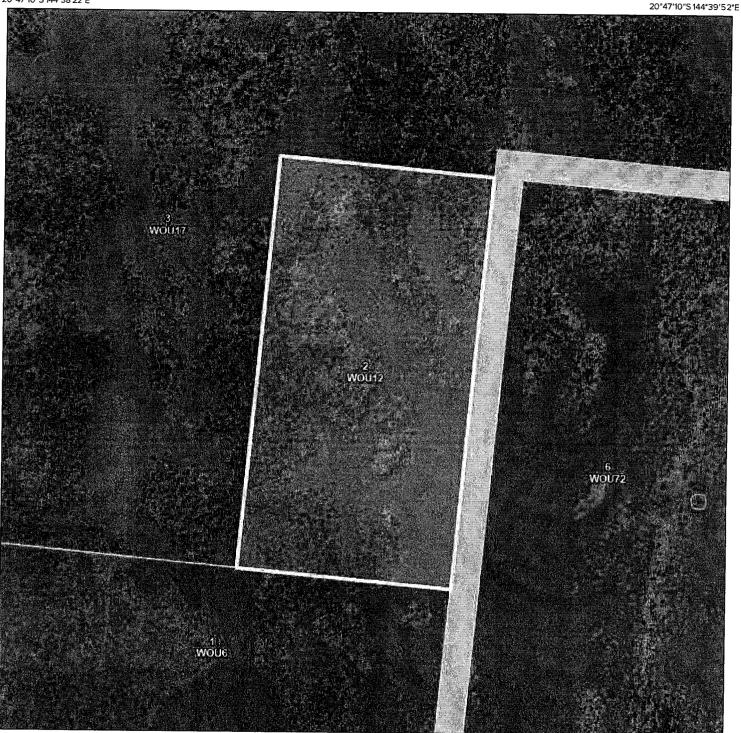
Yours sincerely

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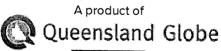
Gerry Mcdonald

Land Support Officer

20°47'10"S 144°38'22"E



20°48'34"S 144°38'22"E

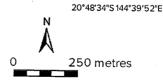




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# Lot 3 WOU17

20°43'58"S 144°34'28"E





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20°49'10"S 144°41'12"E

## Lot 6 WOU52

20°38'44"S 144°36'3"E 20°38'44"S 144°43'45"E



20°45'56"S 144°36'3"E

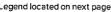




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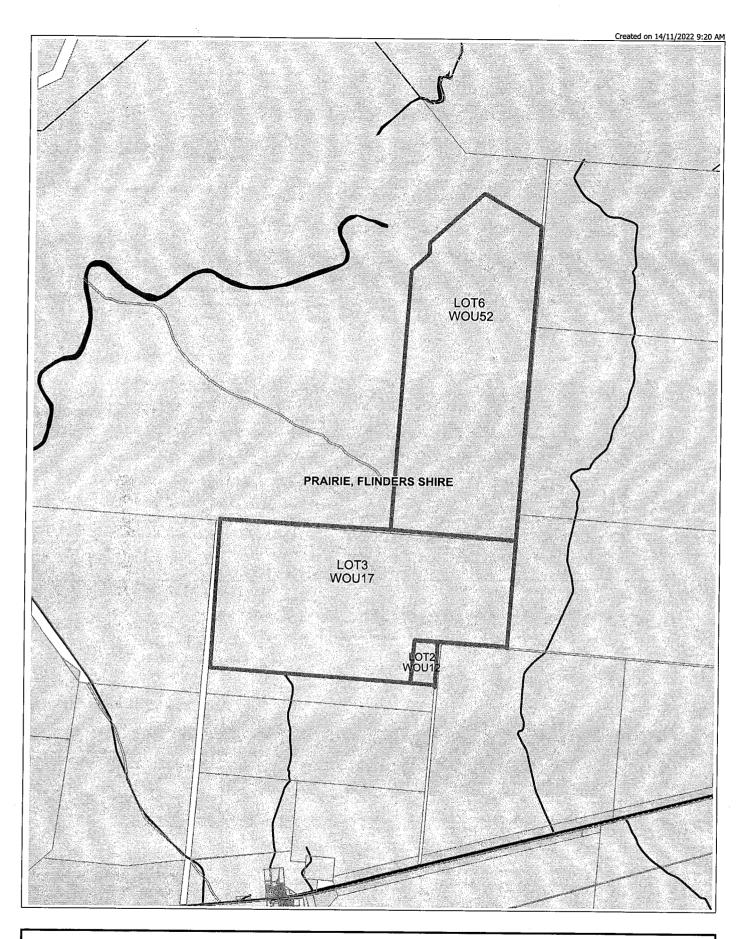


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**Perpetual Lease** GHPL 23/16382

File / Ref number 2022/001239

10 November 2022

Flinders Shire Council PO BOX 274 Hughenden QLD 4821

Email: flinders@flinders.gld.gov.au

Queensland Government

Department of Resources

Dear Sir/Madam,

# Assessment of Conversion of Perpetual Lease 23/16491 described as Lot 3 on Crown Plan UD48 and Lot 4 on Crown Plan UD96 to Freehold

An application has been made to Freehold the abovementioned leases, and the department is considering further dealing with this land. The following information may help you in providing your views and/or requirements regarding further dealing with this land.

Perpetual Lease 23/16491 commenced on 01/07/1969 and issued for Grazing or Agricultural purposes.

The enclosed Smartmap shows the subject land and the surround locality.

It is requested that you provide any views or requirements for the conversion of perpetual lease 23/16491 to Freehold Land.

Objections to the conversion and any views or requirements that may affect the future use of the land should be received by close of business on **22**<sup>nd</sup> **December 2022**. If you offer an objection to conversion, a full explanation stating the reason for the objection should be forwarded to this Office.

If you wish to provide a response but are unable to do so before the due date, please contact the author before the due date to arrange a more suitable timeframe. An extension to this due date will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.

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Postal: Resources Cairns PO Box 937 Cairns QLD 4870

Telephone: (07) 4222 5220

If you wish to discuss this matter, please contact Gerry Mcdonald on (07) 4222 5220.

All future correspondence relative to this matter is to be referred to the contact Officer at the address below or by email to <a href="mailto:lass|steam1enq@resources.qld.gov.au">lass|steam1enq@resources.qld.gov.au</a> Any hard copy correspondence received will be electronically scanned and filed. For this reason, it is recommended that any attached plans, sketches or maps be no larger than A3-sized.

Please quote reference number 2022/001239 in any future correspondence.

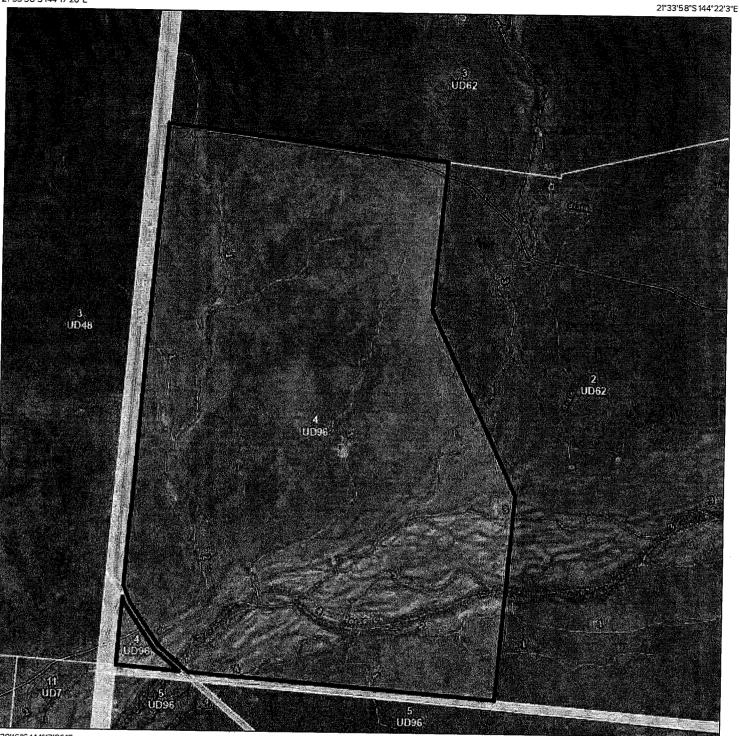
Yours sincerely

Gerry Mcdonald

Land Support Officer

# **Lot 4 UD96**

21°33′58"\$ 144°17′26"E



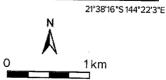


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21°38'18"S 144°13'26"E





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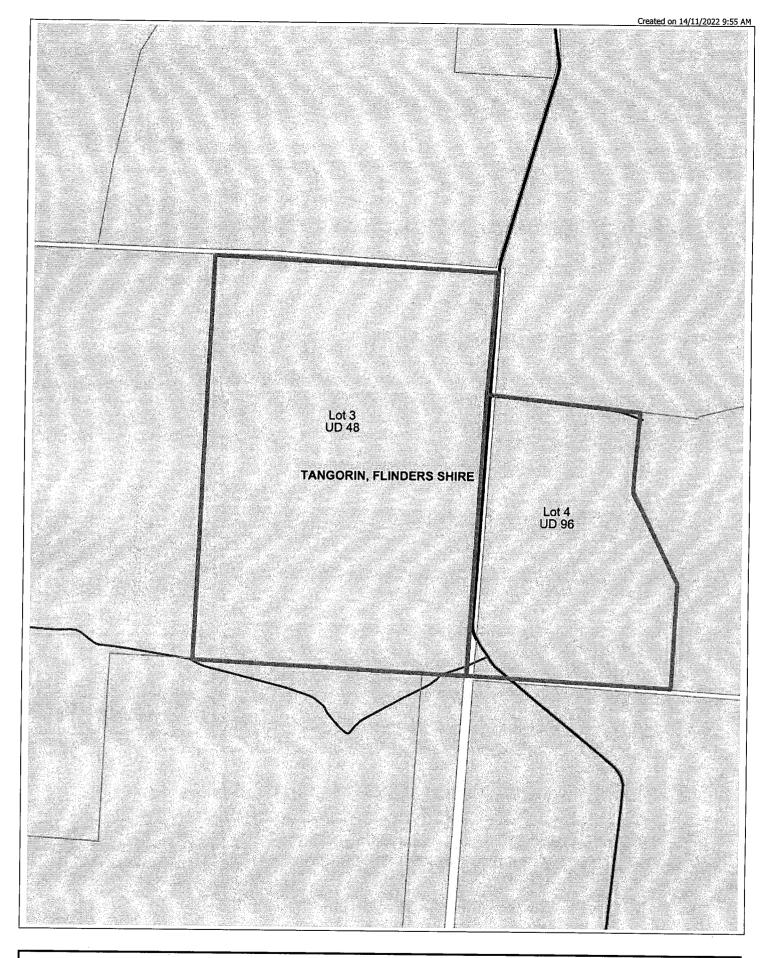
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reated By: Ib

Projection:

Perpetual Lease GHPL 23/16491

Date:

14/11/2022 9:55 AM

File / Ref number 2022/001238

09 November 2022

Flinders Shire Council PO BOX 274 Hughenden QLD 4821

Email: flinders@flinders.qld.gov.au

Queensland Government

Department of Resources

Dear Sir/Madam,

# Assessment of Conversion of Perpetual Lease 23/16213 described as Lot 2 on Crown Plan UD112 to Freehold

An application has been made to Freehold the abovementioned lease and the department is considering further dealing with this land. The following information may help you in providing your views and/or requirements regarding further dealing with this land.

Perpetual Lease 23/16213 commenced on 01/07/1963 and issued for Grazing/Agricultural purposes.

The enclosed Smartmap shows the subject land and the surround locality.

It is requested that you provide any views or requirements for the conversion of perpetual lease 23/16213 to Freehold Land.

Objections to the conversion and any views or requirements that may affect the future use of the land should be received by close of business on 21st December 2022. If you offer an objection to conversion, a full explanation stating the reason for the objection should be forwarded to this Office.

If you wish to provide a response but are unable to do so before the due date, please contact the author before the due date to arrange a more suitable timeframe. An extension to this due date will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.

If a response is not received by the due date and no alternative arrangements have been made, it will be considered you have no objections or requirements in relation to this matter.

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Postal: Resources Cairns PO Box 937 Cairns QLD 4870

Telephone: (07) 4222 5220

If you wish to discuss this matter, please contact Gerry Mcdonald on (07) 4222 5220.

All future correspondence relative to this matter is to be referred to the contact Officer at the address below or by email to <a href="mailto:lass|steam1enq@resources.qld.gov.au">lass|steam1enq@resources.qld.gov.au</a> Any hard copy correspondence received will be electronically scanned and filed. For this reason, it is recommended that any attached plans, sketches or maps be no larger than A3-sized.

Please quote reference number 2022/001238 in any future correspondence.

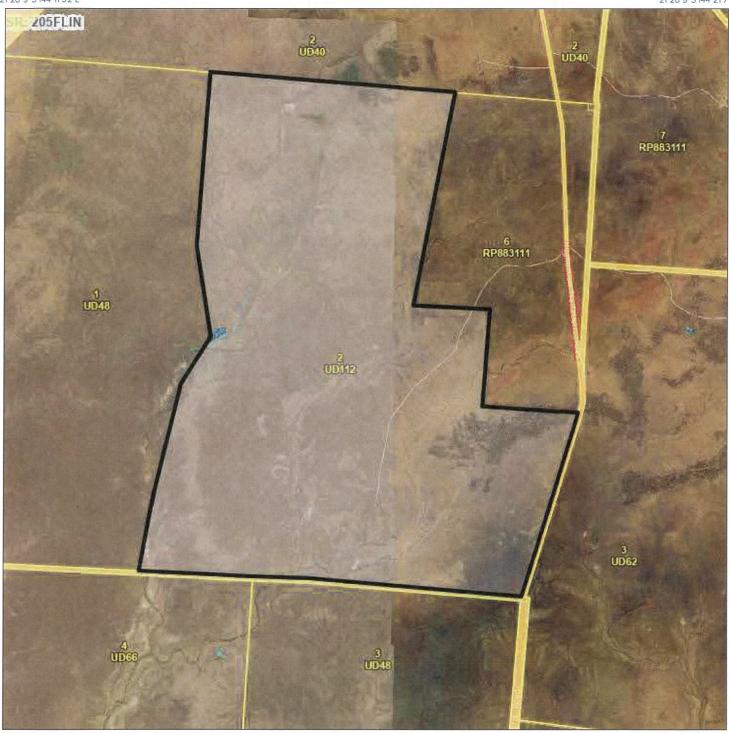
Yours sincerely

Gerry Mcdonald

Land Support Officer

## Lot 2 UD112

21°26'9"S144°11'52"E



21°34'45"S 144°11'52"E





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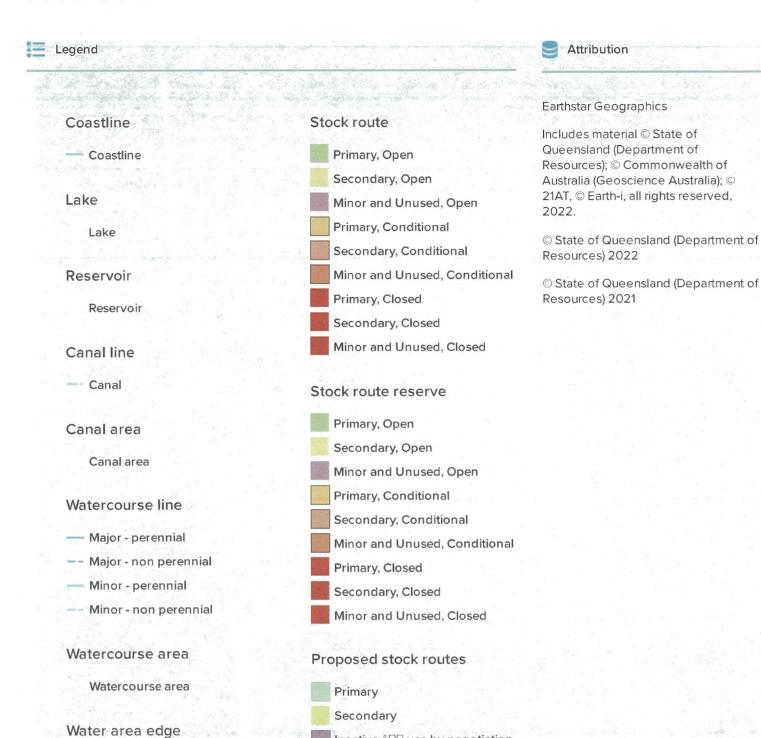
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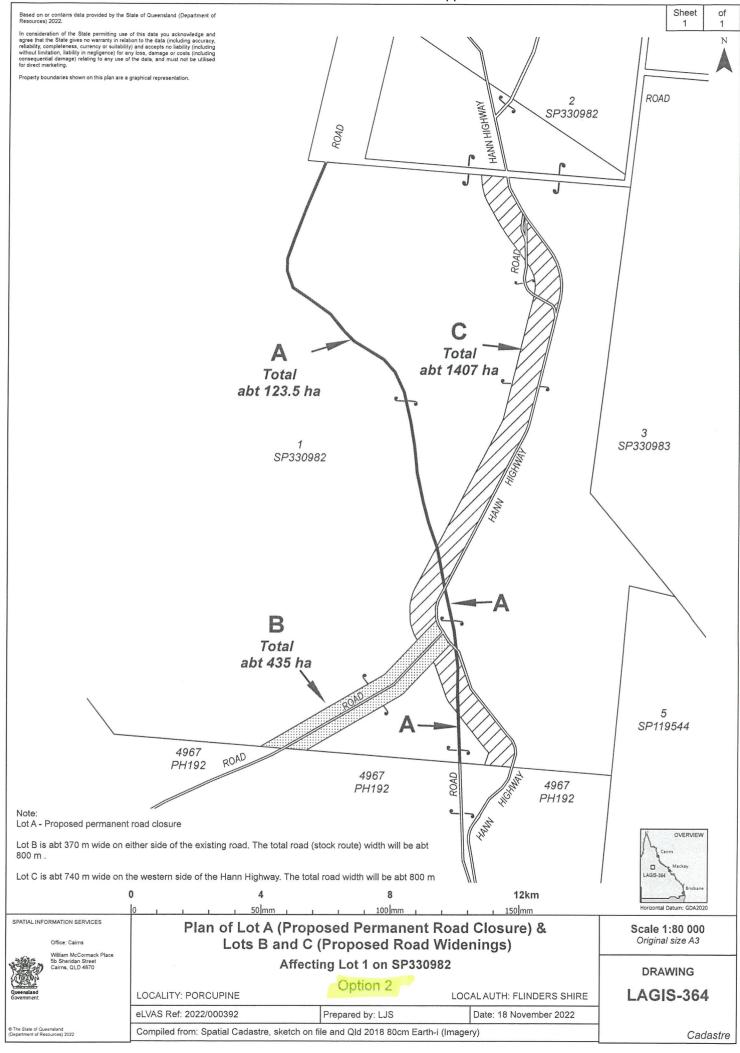
#### Lot 2 UD112

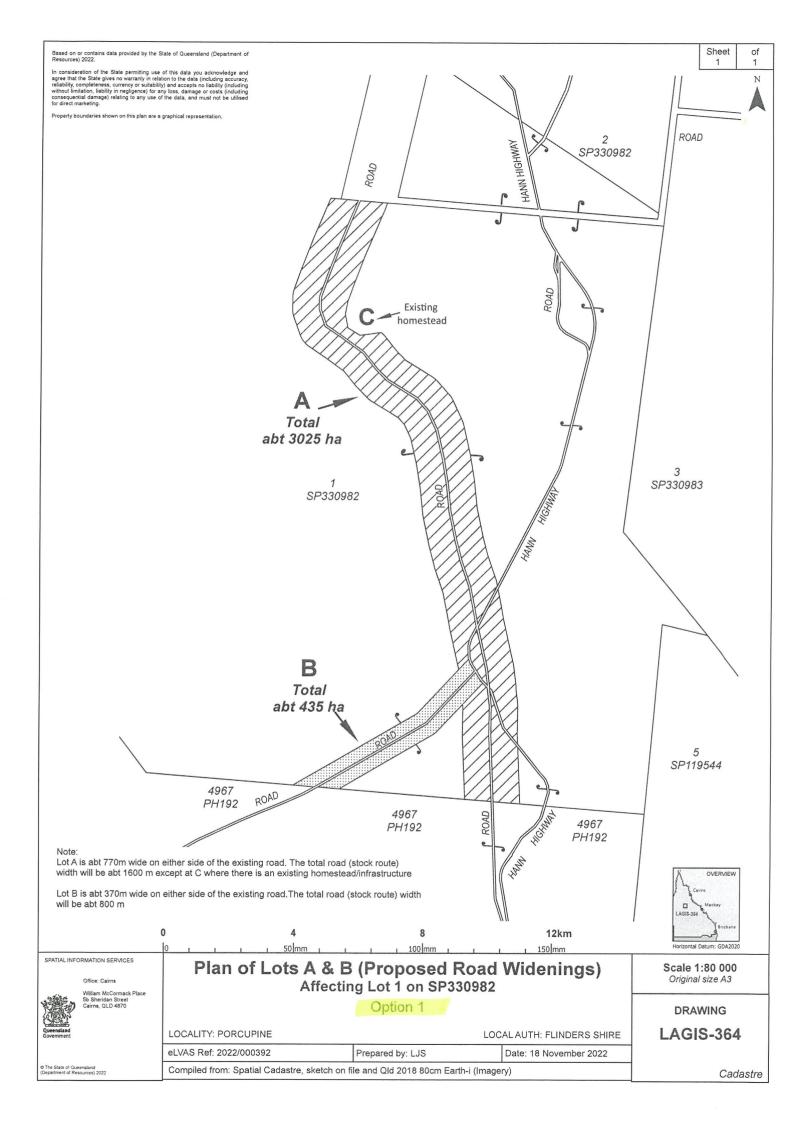


Inactive â∏ use by negotiation

Reserve

Watercourse stream order







### Minister for Transport and Main Roads

Our ref: MC129683

7 December 2022

1 William Street Brisbane 4000 GPO Box 2644 Brisbane Queensland 4001 Australia Telephone +617 3719 7300

Email transportandmainroads@ministerial.qld.gov.au

Website www.tmr.qld.gov.au

Councillor Jane McNamara Mayor Flinders Shire Council mayor@flinders.qld.gov.au

Dear Councillor McNamara

In 2022, as part of implementation of the *Queensland Walking Strategy 2019–2029*, the Queensland Government awarded the first Walking Local Government Grants.

These 50:50 grants are now assisting local governments to develop walking network plans and priority works programs in 48 diverse communities across the state.

These planning projects are focused around everyday destinations such as schools, public transport and town centres and assist local governments to identify where to invest in cost-effective improvements to create better places to walk.

The first round of Walking Local Government Grants was oversubscribed with more applications received than we could fund. To address the growing demand for more walking network planning, I am pleased to announce a second round of Walking Local Government Grants for 2023–2024.

The new round of funding has opened and enclosed is a factsheet addressing frequently asked questions. Applications are due for submission by 20 January 2023.

It would be appreciated if you could nominate a suitable officer to receive the application material when it is released by sending an email to TMR.Walking.Grants@tmr.qld.gov.au.

If you require further information, I encourage you to contact Mr Adam Rogers, Director (Active Transport), Department of Transport and Main Roads, by email via walking@tmr.qld.gov.au or telephone on 3066 7540.

I look forward to working with you to help plan and build more walkable communities and places.

Yours sincerely

MARK BAILEY MP

**Minister for Transport and Main Roads** 

Enc (1)

## **Factsheet: Walking Local Government Grants**

#### **Background**

The <u>Queensland Walking Strategy 2019–2029</u> (QWS) identifies the critical role walking plays as part of a single integrated transport system accessible to everyone.

The Queensland Government has established Walking Local Government Grants (WLGG) as part of the implementation of the QWS. Grants will initially support walking network planning.

Whether we move on foot, with the help of a mobility device like a wheelchair, or push a child in a pram, walking is an important part of life for everyone. Nearly half of Queenslanders want to walk more<sup>25</sup>.

To increase the number of people walking, we need walkable communities and places. Walking to everyday destinations like schools, public transport stops, shops and parks needs to be accessible, comfortable, safe, attractive and convenient.

#### What will the WLGGs fund?

The WLGG will provide 50:50 matched funding to Queensland local governments to deliver:

- Walking Network Plans (WNP): the Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) has developed <u>walking</u> <u>network planning guidance</u> for Queensland, which sets out how to prepare WNPs. WNPs are developed using GIS and local government and stakeholder input. They show the preferred walking routes within a catchment up to 2km around a primary destination.
- Priority Works Program (PWP): the TMR guidance also includes staged advice on preparing a PWP identifying
  works needed to implement the plan, preliminary design assessment and costs/timeframes to make the plan a
  reality.

The guidance was developed and piloted with local governments and has been used extensively by TMR and local governments since 2021. TMR has also <u>published a short video</u> on the walking network planning guidance. We suggest you watch it before applying.

#### How much do WNPs cost?

It is expected that a WNP and PWP will cost up to \$50,000 or more in total depending on location, stakeholder engagement costs and local government in-house capability and capacity. Under the 50:50 state-matched funding arrangement, local governments will need to contribute half that amount.

Local governments may secure consultancy services for some, or all, of the planning stages or may choose to do the work in-house following TMR's guidance.

Local governments planning to outsource the project to consultants should seek a current quote to ascertain costs before applying for funding. You can request a model scope of works for a project/tender by emailing <a href="mailto:TMR.Walking.Grants@tmr.qld.gov.au">TMR.Walking.Grants@tmr.qld.gov.au</a>.

Local governments may apply for funding to develop WNPs around multiple destinations in their area.

#### How will the grant applications be assessed?

Applications will be assessed against criteria including demand, places to walk to, safety and whole of government priority.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Walking: What Queenslanders told us (PDF, 4.38 MB).

More information will be provided in the application materials.

WLGG applications will be assessed by the TMR Active Transport Investment Program (ATIP) panel at the same time as the Cycle Network Local Government Grants.

#### Timeframes for 2023–2024 grant funding

- WLGG round opens: Late November 2022 via direct email to all local governments.
- Round closes: Friday 20 January 2023.
- Outcome announcement: it is anticipated successful applications will be announced with the release of the Queensland Transport and Roads Investment Program with the State Budget, around June 2023.
- Grant delivery: local governments will be given up to 12 months to complete their approved project after signing of a funding agreement.

#### What is involved in developing a WNP and PWP?

The planning process is set out clearly in TMR's walking network planning guidance. The steps are:

- Identify a primary destination that is, or could, attract high levels of walking (town centres, school/s, public transport).
- Prepare a draft walking network plan in a catchment around the destination (up to 2km) (GIS-based).
- Engage relevant stakeholders to audit and test the draft plan (workshop-based).
- Finalise the walking network plan.
- Develop a works program (including options, high level cost estimates and priorities).
- Support preparation of required materials for Council approval.
- Prepare evaluation metrics to assess the implementation of the plan and program.

#### Will small and remote communities be able to apply?

All local governments are encouraged to apply for network planning for communities regardless of size or location. When you apply, provide information against the assessment criteria to help the panel understand the reasons why improved walking conditions are important to the community.

#### Who will own and store the plans?

Local governments will own the resulting WNPs and PWPs and will need to store them for future planning purposes as they would with any other planning resources.

As part of the grant close out process, TMR will request a copy of the council-approved WNP for inclusion in a future WNP register.

#### How will walking networks relate to the Principal Cycle Network (PCN)?

Walking network planning is focused around primary walking destinations like schools, public transport and town centres. Walking routes will sometimes overlap with PCN routes.

WNPs should take account of the PCN. PWPs should identify where walking and cycling could both benefit from improved infrastructure.

#### Will these grants fund walking infrastructure projects?

Not at this time. Initially, only planning will be eligible for funding through the WLGG.

Local governments will need to use other sources of funding to design and construct infrastructure identified through WNPs and PWPs. TMR provides a list of possible funding sources at <a href="https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au/Travel-and-transport/Pedestrians-and-walking/Guidance-and-Resources/Funding-sources">www.tmr.qld.gov.au/Travel-and-transport/Pedestrians-and-walking/Guidance-and-Resources/Funding-sources</a>.

Note that where walking routes overlap with high priority PCN routes, Cycle Network Local Government Grant funding may be sought for design and construction of suitable walking and cycling infrastructure.

#### **Contact information**

If you have any further enquiries, please contact the Cycling and Walking team:

Walking Grants	Email: TMR.Walking.Grants@tmr.qld.gov.au		
	Phone: (07) 3066 3695		
Website	Pedestrians and walking (Department of Transport and Main Roads) (tmr.qld.gov.au)		



### Minister for Employment and Small Business Minister for Training and Skills Development

1 William Street Brisbane Q 4000 PO Box 15483 City East Q 4002 **Telephone** +61 7 3719 7500 **Email** employment@ministerial.qld.gov.au

Dept ref: 02830/22

6 December 2022

Councillor Jane McNamara Flinders Shire Council Email: mayor@flinders.gld.gov.au

#### **Dear Councillor**

Thank you for your ongoing support of the Queensland Government's Skilling Queenslanders for Work (SQW) initiative. We are pleased that you have been allocated the following positions under the First Start program:

- 1 traineeship/s
- 2 apprenticeship/s

It's a record year for First Start, with an increased budget in 2022–23 of \$7.125 million to create 365 new traineeship and 110 new apprenticeship positions. The focus for new apprenticeships, funded for 24 months, is in regional and remote Queensland communities.

I appreciate your support of the First Start program which aims to provide young people and disadvantaged job seekers with opportunities to gain 12–24 months of paid employment by undertaking a subsidised traineeship or apprenticeship with a local council or statutory authority. The program has a strong foundation based on an ongoing successful partnership with the Local Government Association of Queensland.

First Start is clearly a success, with 2,461 people employed so far since 2015 across Queensland by local councils and nearly 70% retained or gained new employment upon completion. First Start primarily targets young school leavers and over 80% of positions have gone to young people aged 15–24 years.

Overall, SQW continues to exceed targets and play a critical role in increasing workforce participation and the overall performance of the Queensland economy. Since 2015, \$587 million has been committed state-wide under SQW to provide nationally recognised training, skills development and job opportunities to 90,809 disadvantaged Queenslanders. As at 31 October 2022, 72,431 people have been assisted with 46,076 securing employment as a direct result of their participation in SQW.

I look forward to continuing to work with you to create more jobs throughout your local government area through the delivery of First Start and other programs under SQW.

Yours sincerely

Di Farmer MP Minister for Employment and Small Business

Minister for Training and Skills Development



## **Financial Report**

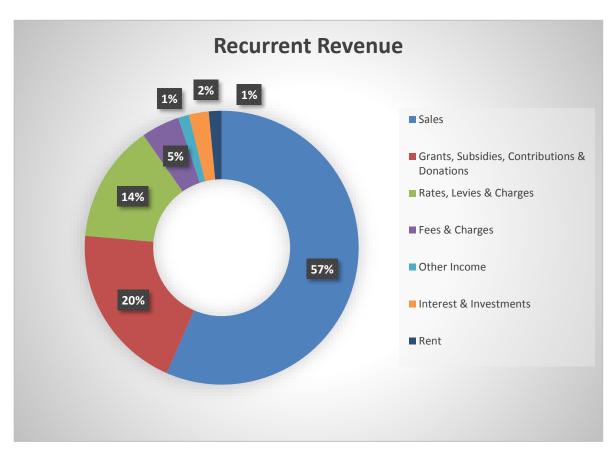
## For the period ended

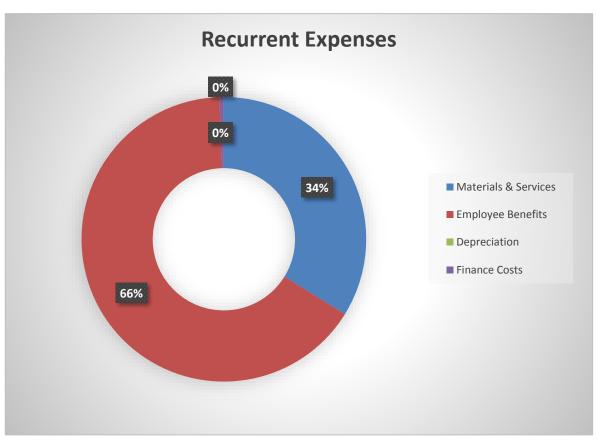
**30 November 2022** 

### Flinders Shire Council Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the financial year to date 30 November 2022

\$'000	Actual YTD 22/23	Budget 22/23	Variance Target 42%	Actual 21/22
Income from Continuing Operations				_
Recurrent Revenue				
Rates, Levies and Charges	2,321	4,643	50%	4,441
Fees and Charges	752	2,697	28%	1,741
Rental Income	252	427	59%	415
Interest and Investment Revenue	390	190	205%	250
Sales Revenue	9,416	19,752	48%	29,762
Other Income	215	382	56%	527
Grants, Subsidies, Contributions and Donations	3,296	12,915	26%	11,720
Total Recurrent Revenue	16,642	41,006	41%	48,856
Expenses from Continuing Operations				
Recurrent Expenses				
Employee Benefits	10,201	14,389	71%	11,731
Materials and Services	5,252	19,511	27%	24,520
Finance Costs	77	244	32%	273
Depreciation	-	5,575	0%	5,494
Total Recurrent Expenses	15,530	39,719	39%	42,018
Net Operating Result	1,112	1,287	86%	6,838
Capital Revenue				
Grants, Subsidies, Contributions and Donations	204	10 101	20/	2 200
	204	12,121	2%	3,208
Capital Income	-	-		30
Total Capital Revenue	204	12,121	2%	3,238
Capital Expenses	-	-	-	369
Total Capital Expenses	-	-	-	369
Net Result	1,316	13,408	10%	9,707
Other Comprehensive Income	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
Items that will not be reclassified subsequent				
Net Result Gain/(Loss) on Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	16,124
Total Comprehensive Income	1,316	13,408	10%	25,831
·	-	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

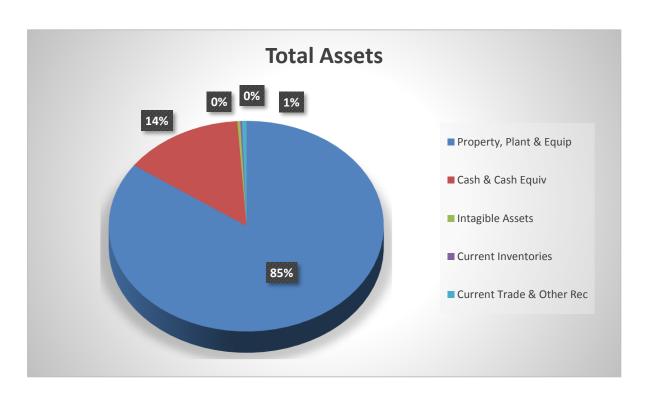


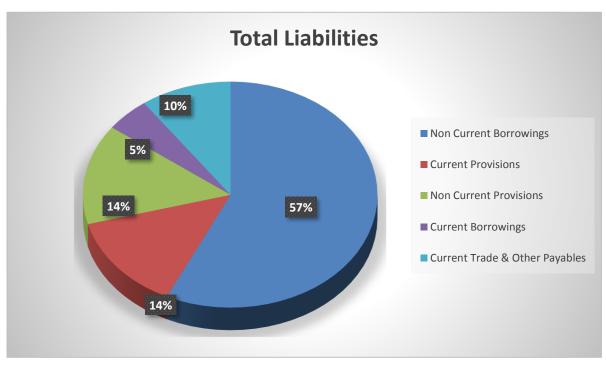


# Flinders Shire Council Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 November 2022

\$'000	Actual YTD 22/23	Budget 22/23	Variance Target 42%	Actual 21/22
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents Trade and Other Receivables Inventories Contract Assets Other Assets	41,970 1,619 560 782 932	25,834 2,712 550 - 91	162% 60% 102% - 1024%	41,549 6,043 530 782 63
Total Current Assets	45,863	29,186	157%	48,967
Non-Current Assets				
Trade and Other Receivables Property, Plant and Equipment Intagible assets	1 251,855 1,022	2 269,221 1,022	50% 94% 0%	1 250,242 1,022
Total Non-Current Assets	252,878	270,245	94%	251,266
TOTAL ASSETS	298,741	299,431	100%	300,233
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Trade and Other Payables Contract Liabilities Borrowings Provisions	1,396 1,386 683 1,921	1,869 - 944 1,691	75% - 72% 114%	3,909 1,386 875 1,921
Total Current Liabilities	5,386	4,505	120%	8,092
Non-Current Liabilities				
Trade and Other Payables Borrowings Provisions	- 7,993 2,004	8,494 1,043	94% 192%	- 8,095 2,004
Total Non-Current Liabilities	9,997	9,537	105%	10,099
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,383	14,042	110%	18,191
Net Community Assets	283,359	285,390	99%	282,043
COMMUNITY EQUITY				
Asset Revaluation Surplus Retained Surplus/(Deficiency)	96,358 187,001	89,444 195,946	108% 95%	96,358 185,685
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY	283,359	285,390	99%	282,043





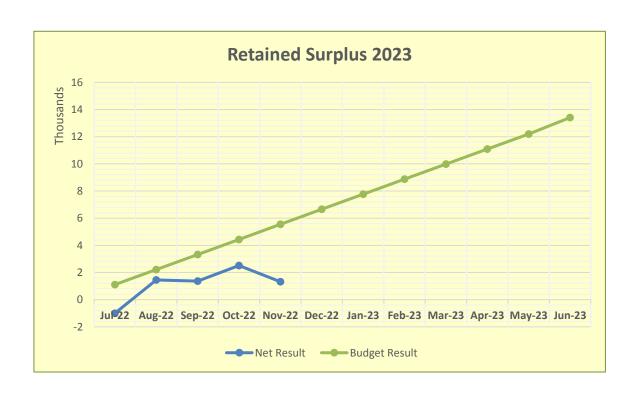
# Flinders Shire Council Statement of Changes in Equity

for the financial year to date 30 November 2022

<u>\$'000</u>	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Retained Surplus	Total Equity
Actual 22/23			
Opening Balance as at 1 July 2022	96,357	185,686	282,043
Net Result Other Comprehensive Income Increase / Decrease in Asset Revaluation Surplus		1,316	1,316 -
Equity Balance as at 30 November 2022	96,357	187,002	283,359

#### **Actual 21/22**

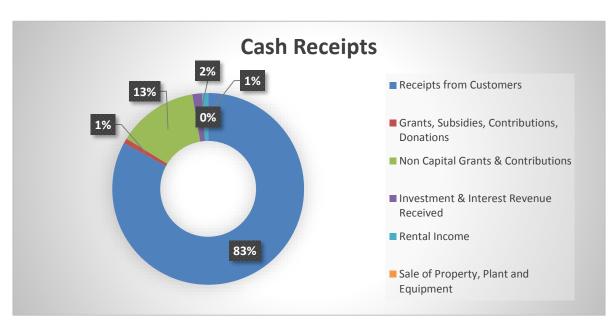
Opening Balance as at 1 July 2021	80,233	175,978	256,211
Net Result		9,707	9,707
Other Comprehensive Income Increase / Decrease in Asset Revaluation Surplus	16,124	-	16,124
Equity Balance as at 30 June 2022	96,357	185,686	282,043

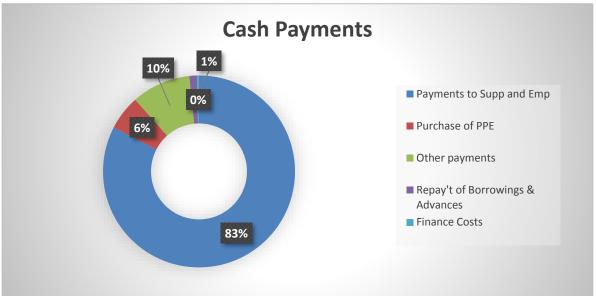


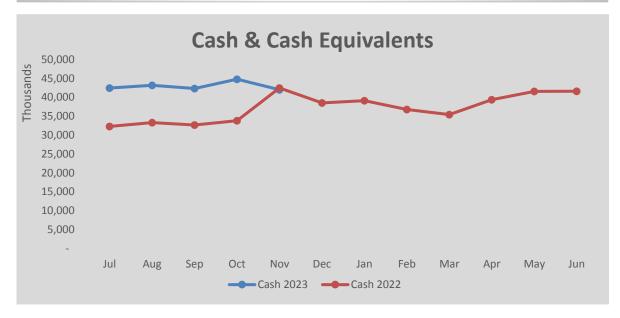
# Flinders Shire Council Statement of Cash Flows

for the financial year to date 30 November 2022

\$'000	Actual YTD 22/23	Budget 22/23	Variance	Actual 21/22
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Receipts from Customers Payments to Suppliers and Employees	20,125 (19,073) 1,052	26,369 (30,265) (3,896)	76% 63% -27%	36,392 (37,918) (1,526)
Receipts :				
Investment and Interest Revenue Received Rental Income Non Capital Grants and Contributions Other	390 252 3,296 (751)	150 210 8,164 -	260% 120% 40%	250 414 12,780
Payments:				
Finance Costs Other	(77) (2,303)	(294)	26% -	(273)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	1,859	4,334	43%	11,646
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Receipts:				
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Capital)	- 204	500 10,060	- 2%	565 5,737
Payments:				
Payments for real estate assets Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment Payments for intangible assets	- (1,348) -	- (15,387) -	- 9% -	- (9,494) -
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(1,144)	(4,827)	24%	(3,192)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Proceeds from Borrowings Repayment of Borrowings	- (294)	- (944)	- 31%	- (856)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(294)	(944)	31%	(856)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) FOR THE YEAR	421	(1,437)	-29%	7,598
plus: Cash and Cash Equivalents - opening	41,549	27,271	152%	33,951
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	41,970	25,834	162%	41,549







## FLINDERS SHIRE COUNCIL UNRESTRICTED CASH RECONCILIATION

#### As at 30 November 2022

	\$000	\$000
Cash Balance at		41,970
Less: Current Liabilities		5,386
Non-Current Provisions		2,004
Unspent Grants		2,937
Reserves		12,000
- Roads	4,000	
- Water	1,500	
- Sewer	1,500	
<ul> <li>Buildings and Other Structures</li> </ul>	2,500	
- Plant Replacement	2,000	
- Cemeteries	500	
Total Unrestricted Cash at 30 November 2022	19,643	
	=	

Audit Committee Minutes 5 December 2022

#### **Internal Audit Committee Minutes**

Council Meeting: 13<sup>th</sup> December 2022 Department: Corporate & Financial Services

Author: Melanie Wicks, DCFS

#### **Purpose**

The purpose of this document is to provide Council with an update on our Internal Audit Committee Meeting.

#### Recommendation

That Council receive and note this report.



Internal Audit Committee Meeting Minutes 5 December 2022

Audit Committee Minutes 5 December 2022

Flinders Shire Council - Internal Audit Committee Meeting

Opened: 1:22pm

**Attendees** 

**Committee Members:** Graeme Kanofski External Independent Chair

Kim Ian (Clancy) Middleton – Councillor FSC

Nicole Flute – Councillor FSC

**Observers and Advisors:** Jane McNamara – Mayor FSC

Clarrie Haydon – Councillor FSC Bill Bode – Councillor FSC Kelly Carter – Councillor FSC Trevor Mitchell – Councillor FSC

Hari Boppudi – CEO FSC Melanie Wicks – DCFS FSC Barbra Smith – DCWB FSC Andrew Nunn – DOE FSC

Mark Andrejic – Crowe – External Audit (Zoom)
Tara Wallis - Crowe – External Audit (Zoom)
Michael Claydon – QAO Signing Officer – (Zoom)

Ashita Lal - QAO (Zoom)

Carolyn Eagle – Pacifica – Internal Audit (Zoom)

Andy Smith – Pacifica – Internal Audit

Tracy Townsend – Pacifica – Internal Audit (Zoom) Rowena Smallcombe – Pacifica – Internal Audit

**Apologies:** Bill Bode – Councillor FSC

Andrew Nunn - DOE FSC

Mark Andrejic – Crowe – External Audit (Zoom)
Tara Wallis - Crowe – External Audit (Zoom)
Michael Claydon – QAO Signing Officer – (Zoom)

Ashita Lal – QAO (Zoom)

Carolyn Eagle – Pacifica – Internal Audit (Zoom)
Tracy Townsend – Pacifica – Internal Audit (Zoom)
Rowena Smallcombe – Pacifica – Internal Audit

Item 1 Introduction, Welcome and Apologies Chair

The Chair G Kanofski welcomed all attendees.

Item 2 Conflicts of Interest Declarations

Nil recorded

Αll

Audit Committee Minutes 5 December 2022

Item 3	Confirmation of Minutes of Previous Meeting  Minutes of the meeting October 2022	Chair
	The confirmation of the October 2022 minutes was received & accept unanimously.	ed
	Proposer: Cr. Kim Ian (Clancy) Middleton Seconded: Cr. Nicole Flute	
	Andy Smith from Pacifica provided an update on the Internal Audit Pr	ogress report.
Item 4	FINAL – Revenue Assurance – Rates & Water Billing Practices	Andy Smith
	The Committee requests that a summary report is provided for all out matters in relation to the revenue assurance – rates & water billing pa	•
	Proposer: Cr. Nicole Flute Seconded: Cr. Kim Ian (Clancy) Middleton	
Item 5	DRAFT – Records Management Review	Andy Smith
	Committee notes the draft reports & requests management to provid for their consideration.	e final reports
Item 6	DRAFT – Tender Evaluation & Procurement Compliance	Andy Smith
	Committee notes the draft reports & requests management to provid for their consideration.	e final reports
Item 7	DRAFT – Property & Lease Management	Andy Smith
	Committee notes the draft reports & requests management to provid for their consideration.	e final reports
General Com	<u>ments</u>	
	During the audit committee meeting a discussion took place around t assess organisational risk & cybersecurity in early 2023.	he plan to
	The impact that this can have on an organisation and the important owns is a priority for FSC	of this body of
Item 8	Proposed Next Meeting  March 2023 – Melanie Wicks to Confirm.	Chair
Item 9	Meeting Close – 2:15pm	Chair