



Department of
Primary Industries

Management of pest animals under the Biosecurity Act 2015

Transition Timeline



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1 July 2017

Introduction of

- Biosecurity Act
- General biosecurity duty

1 July 2018

Repeal of

- Part 10 of LLS Act
- 9 Pest Control Orders

A screenshot of the NSW Government's legislation website. The page title is 'New South Wales Government NSW legislation'. The navigation bar includes 'Search', 'Browse', 'Notification-Gazette', 'As Made', 'Bills', 'LegInfo', and 'Links'. A list of legislative items is shown, with 'Part 10' (128-163 (Repealed)) circled in red. To the right, the 'Local Land Services Act 2013 No 51' is displayed, with a note that the current version is for 1 August 2018 to date, accessed on 10 September 2018 at 09:43.

Introduction of

- LLS Regional Strategic Pest Management Plans
- Mandatory measures
 - movement, keeping & release of certain pest animals,
 - prohibition on vaccination of rabbits
 - notification of plague locust species

Still to come ...

- Biosecurity zone for cane toad



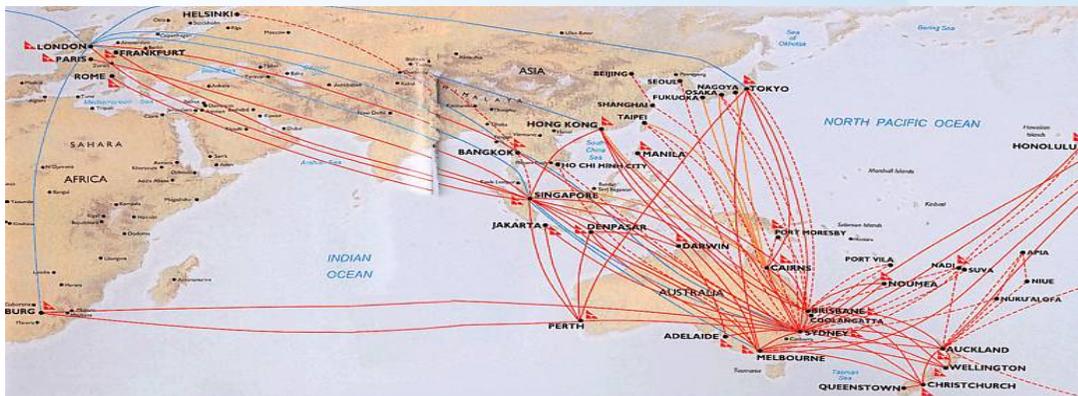
Department of Primary Industries



New incursions

Contributing Factors

- Changing consumer preferences
- Illegal trade
- Stowaways
- Changing land use
- Climate variability



Albino boa constrictor. Picture: Supplied

MEET Sydney's real "Underbelly" - male trader, reptile smuggler and convicted fraudster Neil Simpson.

The 48-year-old from Petersham, who has been legally trading in exotic snakes and reptiles for years without a licence, was fined more than 120,000 for illegal importation and ordered to pay \$18,000 in court costs after his latest bust.

People don't realise reptile trading is big business," a former associate said. "There is a massive subculture of people who'll pay large sums for these animals, legally or illegally obtained."

Investigators uncovered a suburban snake pit downstairs and an identity fraud factory upstairs when they raided an ordinary-looking Paddington home last year.



Neil Simpson leaving court.



Leopard geckos. Picture: Supplied



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New incursions

MOST UNWANTED

Examples of non-native pest animals that should be reported:

**REPORT LINE
1800 680 244**



ASIAN BLACK-SPINED TOAD



INDIAN PALM SQUIRREL



AMERICAN ALLIGATOR



GREEN IGUANA



BOA CONSTRICTOR



AMERICAN CORN SNAKE



AFRICAN HEDGEHOG



ASIAN HOUSE GECKO



RED-EARED SLIDER TURTLE



VEILED CHAMELEON

The NSW Government is committed to preventing the introduction and establishment of new pest animals and to ensuring non-native pest animals already in the state are managed effectively.

WHY ARE THESE ANIMALS A THREAT?

NSW is a producer of high-quality agricultural products, home to unique environmental assets and free from many of the pests and diseases that impact other countries.

However, with international travel and trade on the rise, the biosecurity risk presented by the introduction of non-native animals is increasing. Some arrive as unwanted hitchhikers, and some are illegally imported as pets.

Non-native animals have a negative impact on the natural environment and businesses because they can:

- prey on native animals
- compete for food and shelter
- destroy natural habitats
- potentially introduce exotic animal diseases.

In addition, some non-native animals can threaten human health and safety, for example by transmitting disease or causing vehicle accidents.

There are many other less common non-native animals that can adversely impact on our communities, agriculture and the environment. These can be found by visiting www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/non-native-new-incursions

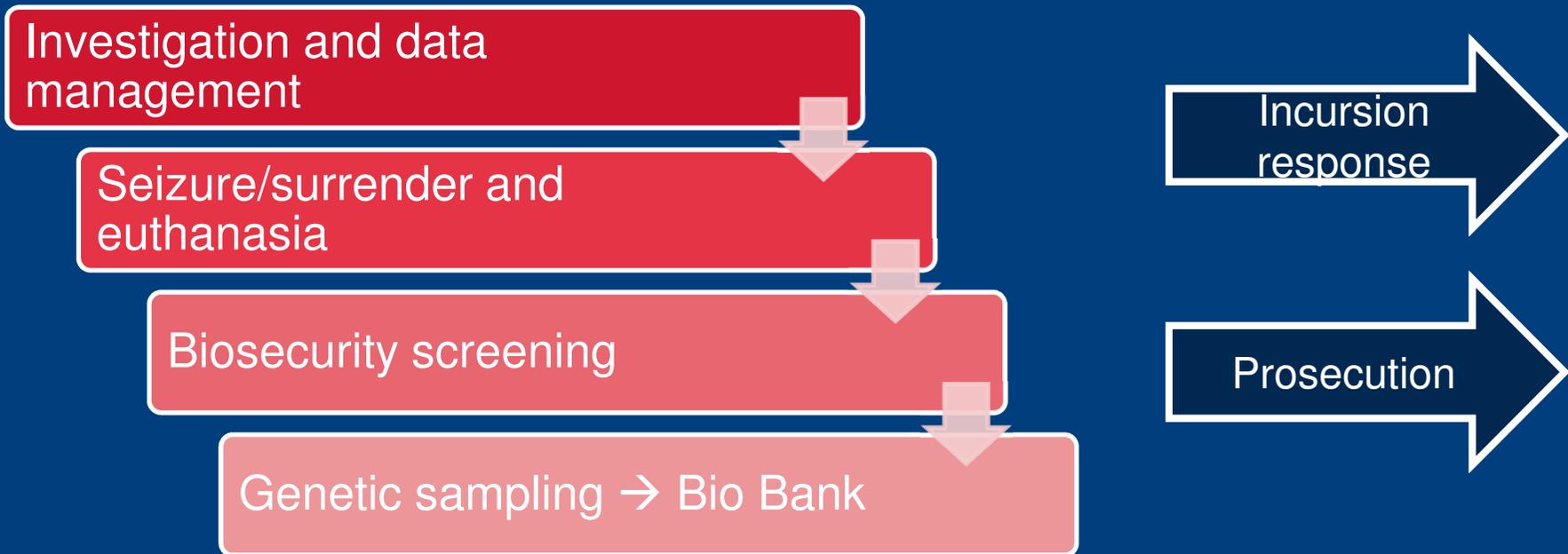


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New incursions



Management of new incursions

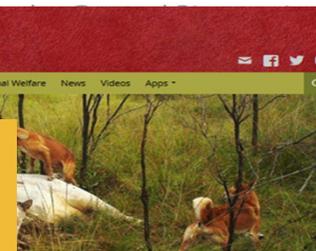
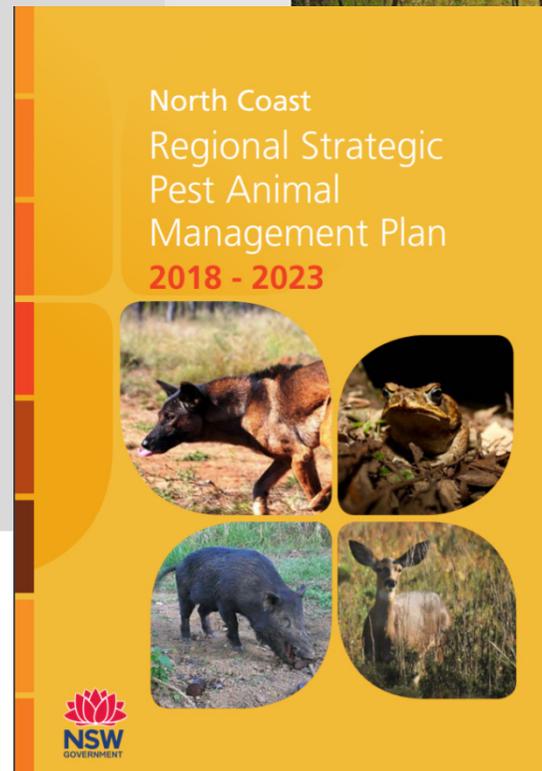




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Priority pest animals

- RSPAMP
- General Biosecurity Duty



...ck and threatened species. These dogs are killing livestock or koalas, they are foxes, feral cats or rabbits, they are...

...may present negative impacts when these positive and negative impacts is...

...impacts across the country? the country except for the grain growing in the south west of Western Australia. from attacks on livestock in rural areas to killing domestic pets in...

...o they have on agriculture? acts on livestock. Wild dogs can cause significant damage to livestock, through predation and disease transfer. For example, the wild dog was approximately \$67 million dollars in stock loss, attacks,...

...livestock, kangaroos and wallabies, rabbits, bandicoots, possums and rats and rubbish. In fact, wild dogs will eat whatever is available in the area depending on what is available. Wild dogs can have negative...

...nd they often kill more animals than they need to for food alone. This is because predators around the world. The reasons for this could be related to wild dogs are 'programmed' to chase and kill things that run away, so many are chasing fleeing. This is often what happens between wild dogs and some, killing wildlife not because they need to, but because it is innate...

Duty mean? responsibility, and means to eliminate or minimise

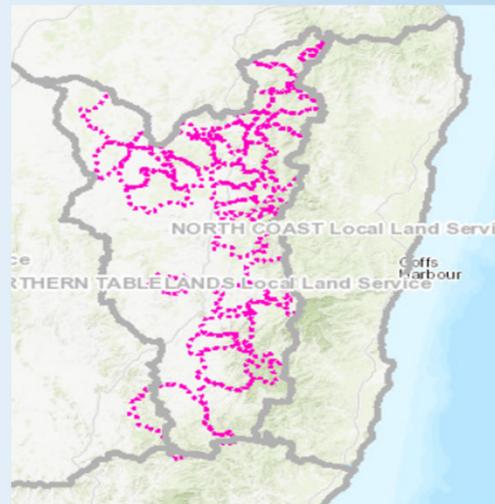
- HOW DO I FULFILL MY DUTY?
referring to:
- State Strategic Plans
 - Regional Strategies
 - Local Plans
 - Guidelines & Advisory Material
 - Codes of Practice & Industry Standards
 - Mandatory Measures

Management of priority pest animals



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Management scenario: wild dogs



NTLLS local wild dog
management plan areas



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Definition of a Pest

S15(1) Biosecurity Act

- (a) competition for resources
- (b) predation
- (c) transmit disease
- (d) cause harm through toxicity
- (e) reduce productivity
- (f) damage infrastructure
- (g) reduce amenity
- (h) harm or reduce biodiversity
- (i) any other thing, prescribed by the regulations.



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Definition of a Biosecurity Impact

Biosecurity Impact S13(1)

A biosecurity impact means an adverse effect on the economy, the environment or the community that arises, or has the potential to arise, from biosecurity matter, a carrier or dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier, being an adverse effect that is related to:

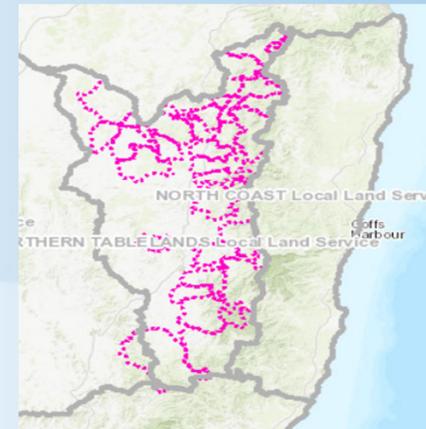
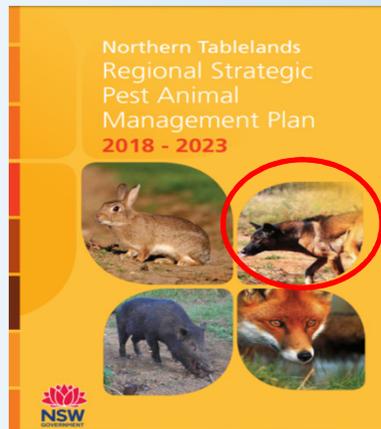
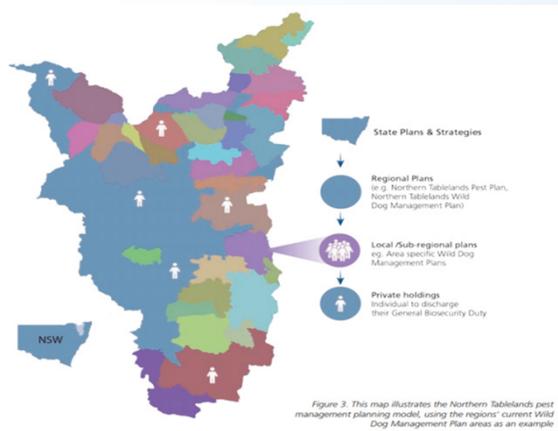
(b) 'the introduction, presence, spread or increase of a pest into or within the State or any part of the State



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Priority pest animal management



NTLLS local wild dog management plan areas



Compliance

Step 5: Compliance

- Authorised officer records the following contemporaneous notes:
- the biosecurity risk of the animal
 - the biosecurity duty to manage the animal
 - best practice management options to minimise, prevent or eradicate the biosecurity risk
 - the pest animal management activities the land manager has agreed to implement and;
 - A date to re-inspect property

Yes

Biosecurity undertaking (s142)
A biosecurity undertaking can be accepted by an authorised officer in accordance with the Biosecurity Undertaking procedure

Individual biosecurity direction (s128)
An individual biosecurity direction can be given by an authorised officer to:

- prevent, eliminate or minimise a biosecurity risk
- prevent, manage or control a biosecurity impact that has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur
- Ensure the person discharges their biosecurity duty in accordance with the Biosecurity Direction Procedure

General Biosecurity direction (s126)
A general biosecurity direction can be given by an authorised officer to:

- prevent, eliminate or minimise a biosecurity risk
- prevent, manage or control a biosecurity impact that has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur in accordance with the Biosecurity Direction procedure.

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BIOSECURITY UNDERTAKING

NSW Biosecurity Act 2015

Pursuant to section 142 of the Biosecurity Act 2015 (the Act), I

(name of person offering undertaking)

Name of person offering undertaking

Address of business address

Address

From: (name) (title) (position)

I accept this biosecurity undertaking on account of a contribution, regulated contribution or likely contribution (if those appropriate options) of a requirement imposed by or under the Act.

The biosecurity undertaking relates to:

The discharge of the biosecurity duty, section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 2015.

Action is required to prevent, eliminate or minimise (if those appropriate options) the biosecurity risks posed by (if that animal species)

The measures in this biosecurity undertaking relate to the following thing or place:

Property identification code: Lot/DP number: Street address:

Measures

Pursuant to section 143 of the Act, I agree to implement the following measures to remedy or prevent the contribution, regulated contribution or likely contribution:

- By (date), I will take action to prevent, eliminate or minimise (if those appropriate options) the biosecurity risk posed by (if that animal species) by (list manager and authorised officer to determine appropriate best control options)
 - Implementing one or more of the control options contained in the (name local pest animal management plan) or
- I will keep a written record of my control actions and furnish those records to an authorised officer on request; and
- I will allow re-inspection of the property by (date) to determine compliance with this undertaking.

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INDIVIDUAL BIOSECURITY DIRECTION

NSW Biosecurity Act 2015

I, (name of authorised officer)

an authorised officer under the Biosecurity Act 2015 (the Act), in accordance with section 128 of the Act hereby give an individual biosecurity direction (the biosecurity direction) to the following person:

Name of person, occupation, body corporate, business, position of entity, last

Address of business address

Address

From: (name) (title) (position)

The biosecurity direction applies to the person in relation to the following thing or place/s:

Property identification code: Lot/DP number: Street address:

In accordance with section 128 of the Act, I reasonably believe that the biosecurity direction is necessary for the following purposes to (delete as required):

- Prevent, eliminate or minimise a biosecurity risk (s128(1)(a)); and/or
- Prevent, manage or control a biosecurity impact that has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur (s128(1)(c)); and/or
- Ensure that the person discharges a biosecurity duty of the person under the Act (s128(1)(d)); and/or
- Prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage a biosecurity risk posed by a clearing, or suspected clearing, of you with biosecurity matter, a carrier or potential carrier (s128(2)(c)).

The biosecurity direction relates to the following grounds:

The (name) Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan has identified wild dogs as a priority pest animal for management. A local Wild Dog Management Plan (WDMP) is also in place for the (name) area.

This dog poses an ongoing biosecurity threat (section 41(1)(b) of the Act) in the (name) area and a coordinated cross-jurisdiction management approach is required by all authorities in



Education

Step 3. Education

The General Biosecurity Duty

The management of biosecurity matter (including pest animals) to prevent biosecurity impacts is largely achieved under the authority of the general biosecurity duty. (Part 3 of the Act).

Section 22 of the Act states: 'Any person who **deals** with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to **know**, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is **reasonably practicable**, the biosecurity risk is **prevented, eliminated or minimised**.'

The general biosecurity duty can be used as authority to require a person to conduct pest animal management activities once they are informed of:

1. biosecurity risks of the pest animal
2. the biosecurity duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise the biosecurity impacts of the pest animal
3. best practice management options to prevent, eliminate or minimise the biosecurity risks

[Provide land manager with RSPAMP and outline the priority pest animals for the LLS region](#)

[Provide land manager with part 3 of the Biosecurity Act](#)

[Provide land manager with information on pest animal: impacts, ecology, behaviour and best practice options for management](#)

[Provide land manager with local pest animal management plan \(if relevant\)](#)

Is there a current local pest animal management plan the land manager can join?

Yes

Land manager should be encouraged to join existing local management plan group

Land manager joins existing local management plan

Yes

Land manager agrees to implement pest management activities as outlined in local pest management plan. Go to step 4.

No

Are the pest animal and biosecurity impacts being adequately minimised, prevented or eradicated by the land manager through best practice proactive & responsive pest management activities?

Yes

Stop

No

Don't know

Go to step 4.



Activities by Month and Type - All

