

Stewart Basin

wild river declaration consultation report 2009

Prepared by

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Foreword

This report has been prepared to summarise the issues raised during the community consultation process, which includes the formal submission process, which supported development of the wild rivers declaration for Stewart Basin Wild River Declaration 2009 and the government's response to these issues.

While the involvement of representative stakeholders provided essential checks and balances throughout the process, the public consultation process on the declaration proposal allowed for scrutiny of the provisions at the broadest level.

Declaring the Stewart Basin as a wild river area is an important step in preserving the natural values of the State's unique wild rivers, which have largely been untouched by development, and are a vital part of our natural heritage. The declaration provides a framework for preserving these natural values in a way that balances the needs of a wide range of stakeholders.

Although the intent of the declaration is to preserve the natural values of a wild river area, economic development can still occur in a wild river area. Existing developments and activities are not impacted by a wild river declaration, and most new economic development activities can occur as long as they are undertaken in such a way so they do not adversely impact on the natural values the declaration is aiming to preserve.

Activities such as mining, grazing, fishing, eco-tourism, outstation development and indigenous cultural activities can all still occur and the published declaration explains how and where such work can occur.

For example, within a High Preservation Area (HPA) of a wild river basin—which is the area immediately adjoining a river—there are no constraints on grazing activities. Similarly, the construction and maintenance of outstations, roads and facilities for tourism are also not prohibited in the HPA. However, developments such as intensive agriculture, animal husbandry, in-stream dams and weirs, surface mining and aquaculture are restricted in the most sensitive areas.

Native title and traditional activities, such as camping, hunting, fishing, use of fish traps, collecting bush foods and medicines, conducting ceremonial activities, manufacture of traditional artefacts and traditional fire management are also not impacted by a wild river declaration.

In support of the economic and social aspirations of Indigenous communities, a wild river declaration ensures that a reserve of water is also available to Indigenous communities in the declared wild river area.

I would like to thank all of the groups and individuals who participated in the consultation process. The feedback received on the declaration proposal for the area played a valuable part in the development of the final declaration.

Through this wild river declaration the Queensland Government is ensuring that these rivers are preserved for all to enjoy, now and in the future.

Stephen Robertson
Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and Minister for Trade

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

This report has been prepared by the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy to summarise the issues raised during the consultation process for the Stewart Basin wild river declaration proposal. It also details how these issues have been dealt with in the declaration document. The report is a requirement of Section 38 of the *Wild Rivers Act 2005* (the Wild Rivers Act). The Stewart Basin Wild River Area was declared on 3 April 2009.

This report incorporates:

- a background discussion on the intent of the declaration and declaration process
- a summary of issues that were raised during the consultation process
- analyses of the issues raised, and
- how the issues have been dealt with.

The report also addresses a number of issues raised during consultation that may not be specific to the Stewart Basin. These have been included in this report to provide a broader perspective of issues that were raised during consultation in the Archer, Lockhart and Stewart Basin areas.

1.2 Intent of the declaration

The intent of the declaration is to preserve the natural values of the wild rivers in the Stewart Basin Wild River Area. This is consistent with the Wild Rivers Act which provides a framework to preserve Queensland rivers that have all, or almost all, of their natural values intact. Natural values are those ecological functions most important for maintaining the integrity of natural riverine processes.

Under the Wild Rivers Act the Minister can propose any part of Queensland for consideration as a wild river area. A wild river area includes the wild river/s as well as their catchments.

A wild river area is declared through approval of a wild river declaration.

A wild river declaration is a statutory instrument that describes:

- the wild river area
- any wild river requirements
- in what circumstances parts of the Wild Rivers Code or other development assessment codes apply.

Once a wild river area is declared, requirements of existing legislation specific to wild river areas will apply. However under the Wild Rivers Act, authorisations in place at the time of a wild river declaration are not subject to any wild river requirements.

The wild river declaration sets out certain management areas. The declaration imposes the most stringent requirements within the areas closest to the wild rivers, major tributaries and those hydrologically connected features that play an important role in preserving the wild rivers natural values. This area is termed the 'high preservation area'. Outside the high

preservation area, in the remainder of the catchment, termed the 'preservation area', development activities are required to comply with conditions set out in the declaration. These conditions include adherence to the requirements of the Wild Rivers Code (the Code).

The Code provides required outcomes that development must meet to be approved. These required outcomes minimise impacts on the wild rivers that could otherwise result from development activities in the catchment.

The declaration continues to allow for development to occur in wild river areas with few impediments to essential and low level developments that are unlikely to impact on the natural values of the wild rivers.

1.3 The declaration process

The Wild Rivers Act includes details of the process that must be followed for the proposal, and declaration of a wild river area. The components of this process, as applied to the Stewart Basin Wild River Area, are described below:

- Assessment of the natural values in the Stewart Basin was undertaken.
- Preliminary consultation with draft declaration management areas commenced in June 2008.
- The Minister published a notice of intent to declare, and declaration proposal notice, in state-wide and local papers on 23 and 24 July 2008.
- The Stewart Basin wild river declaration proposal was released for public comment on 23 July 2008, and submissions on the proposal invited.
- A moratorium applicable to mining, native vegetation clearing and water related development was released for the proposed wild river area on 24 July 2008.
- Consultation on the declaration proposal commenced 23 July 2008.
- The submission period closed on 21 November 2008.
- The Minister considered submissions and the results of consultation.
- Public release of declaration on 3 April 2009.

1.4 Consultation program

An extensive consultation program was undertaken by Department of Environment and Resource Management officers to inform the community about the content of the declaration proposal. The consultation program aimed to seek community feedback on the declaration proposal and how this may affect the economic and environmental aspirations of people for the area.

An overview report, released in conjunction with the declaration proposal, was produced to promote an understanding of the implications of the wild rivers declaration proposal.

The consultation program involved a range of approaches, including:

- publication of the Cape York Peninsula Amendment Moratorium Notice, Notice of Intent and Declaration Proposal Notice in State and local newspapers including the Courier Mail, Cairns Post, Western Cape Bulletin, North Queensland Register and Cooktown Local News
- mail out of 55 information kits with fact sheets on wild rivers to peak bodies and stakeholder groups in June 2008

- mail out of 63 letters containing the declaration proposal and overview reports to all landholders within the basin, as well as to local governments, land trusts, mining tenement holders, industry representatives, community groups and peak body representatives
- on-ground face-to-face consultation meetings
- phone calls seeking feedback from key stakeholders who were unable to physically attend consultation meetings
- attendance at local government and community meetings
- attendance at meetings aligned with other state government agencies
- development of material for the Department of Environment and Resource Management website, which included fact sheets, electronic versions of the declaration proposal and overview report, submission forms and electronic submission lodgement through the website
- public airtime on Imparja TV of Wild Rivers DVD and Murri Minutes (produced by Bush TV), covering general information about wild rivers
- water report article on wild rivers published in the Rural Weekly, Torres News, Western Cape Bulletin and Cooktown Local News
- informal meetings
- responding to ongoing phone enquiries.

On-ground face-to-face consultation meetings with individuals, and larger group meetings, were held with a range of stakeholders. These included local governments, graziers, mining companies, tourism operators, conservation and environmental groups, land trusts representatives, traditional owners, commercial and business operators, development and representative bodies, community organisations, recreational fishers and tourists.

Communities visited throughout Cape York Peninsula during the consultation phase of the three declaration proposals included Aurukun, Lockhart River, Coen, Cooktown, Weipa, Napranum, Mapoon, Port Stewart and Portland Roads. In many cases consultation meetings required repeat visits to ensure the information disseminated was clear, and stakeholders had an opportunity to seek further clarification on any issues.

The department had an arrangement with Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation to assist in identifying traditional owners that speak for particular country or key Indigenous representatives with whom to consult. They were also to assist in arranging consultation meetings.

Additionally, state government representatives, with interests in the declaration proposal, were also invited to participate in meetings to foster a whole-of-government approach.

1.5 Submission and consultation review process

The Minister considered the results of community consultation and all submissions about the declaration proposal before finalising the declaration. In the consultation phase, a number of face-to-face meetings were held with stakeholders, and views on the declaration proposals were recorded for later analyses and ongoing discussion, or clarification. A total of 3605 submissions were received on the Stewart Basin wild river declaration proposal.

All issues raised during consultation, as well as those raised in submissions, were recorded, validated and categorised. Chapter 2 summarises the issues that were raised, an analyses of

the issues and how the issues were dealt with. It must be noted that submissions were not considered purely on the basis of the number supporting a declaration versus the number that were opposed or otherwise.

1.6 Where to obtain a copy of the declaration

The declaration is available for viewing, or download, from the department's website <www.derm.qld.gov.au>.

Alternatively, please contact the wild river coordinators to obtain a CD or hard copy by phoning 13 13 04 or by emailing <wild.rivers@derm.qld.gov.au>.

2. Issues raised during consultation and in submissions

2.1 Declaration specific issues

2.1.1 Water reserves

Issues raised

1. Consideration of climate change impacts on the rivers
2. The “1 per cent rule” for unallocated water volumes
3. Unallocated water for mining operations

Issues analysis

1. Consideration of climate change impacts on the rivers

Issue:

- *Climate change-related impacts to declared rivers must be considered when determining the overall declaration, and particularly in regard to any future water allocations.*

Response:

In order to preserve the wild river’s natural values, limited water is made available for use. In the Stewart Basin Wild River Area, the total amount of water available as unallocated water is 5000 ML. Because a small volume of water is available for use (relative to mean annual flow of the rivers in the area) and through the adoption of a precautionary approach, climate change is not expected to have a major impact on the allocation of water.

Limiting development and water extraction in a wild river area to preserve natural values will also ensure that these values can adapt over time to climate change with minimal interference by human-based activities.

2. The “1 per cent rule” for unallocated water volumes

Issue:

- *The amount of the unallocated water reserves proposed for each basin does not appear to be based on the 1 per cent rule or any process of analysis.*

Response:

The “1 per cent rule” is a policy position used to determine the maximum volume of water that can be made available for allocation from within a wild river area while preserving the wild river’s natural values. The volumes of the unallocated water reserves still allow for future development to occur within a wild river area whilst keeping the total volume of water taken below 1 per cent of the mean annual flow.

The declaration proposal included the following unallocated water reserves:

- Indigenous reserve—4000 ML
- Strategic reserve—800 ML
- General reserve—200 ML

The total volume of the reserves and existing entitlements represents less than 0.5 per cent of the mean annual flow.

The potential for future town water supply needs, ecotourism development, development opportunities for Indigenous communities and traditional owners and some agricultural development and mining were all considered when determining these volumes.

Should further demand for water be identified where the total volume of water that can be taken is not yet at 1 per cent of the mean annual flow, increasing the volumes of the reserves may be considered in the future, although this would require an amendment to the wild river declaration.

3. Unallocated water for mining operations

Issue:

- *The proposed volume of unallocated water is that required to develop a single mining operation. The wild river declaration will restrict availability of that water supply and is an unrealistic imposition on future mining development opportunities.*

Response:

Mining operations can access water from the general reserve or if the operation is a project of state significance, or project of regional significance, the strategic reserve. Whilst recognising that mining can continue in a wild river area, the natural values must be preserved and so the volumes available for consumptive use will be limited.

Mining companies and other development interests are encouraged to look at more efficient ways of using available water and look at opportunities for using recycled water, rainwater harvesting or other alternative sources.

The capture of overland flow water is also an option that could be considered. Whilst it is prohibited in a high preservation area for mining, in a floodplain management area it is permitted provided the requirements of the Wild Rivers Code are met.

Final declaration

No changes from the proposed declaration were considered necessary upon evaluation of the issues in relation to water reserves.

2.1.2 Regulation of overland flow water

Issues raised

1. Overland flow volumes should be included in the unallocated water reserves
2. Off-stream dams other than for stock or domestic purposes

Issues analysis

1. Overland flow volumes should be included in the unallocated water reserves

Issue:

- *The proposed water reserves in the declaration proposals should include water extracted by overland flow works.*

Response:

The taking of overland flow is managed by regulating the size and location of works. This in turn limits the volume of overland flow water that can be captured and minimises the impacts on overland flow paths in the wild river area.

There is currently little or no take of overland flow water in the wild river area and with little identified demand to take overland flow water, the risk to hydrologic values is low. Therefore, it is not considered necessary at this stage to require the take of overland flow to be licensed or included in the unallocated water reserves.

The department will however monitor overland flow related developments in the wild river area to determine if further management is required.

2. Off-stream dams other than for stock or domestic purposes

Issue:

- *Off-stream dams should be allowed in a high preservation area for purposes other than stock or domestic.*

Response:

In a high preservation area, works that take overland flow water are limited to stock or domestic works only as the natural values of the wild rivers are most sensitive to impacts in the areas closest to the wild rivers and major tributaries. This is important in preserving hydrological processes in the area closest to the rivers themselves.

It is also consistent with the right to take overland flow water for stock or domestic purposes as exists under the regulation of the *Water Act 2000* (Water Act).

In a floodplain management area, off-stream dams that are used for storing water taken from a watercourse, lake or spring or aquifer (ring tanks or turkeys nests) are able to be constructed and must meet the requirements of the Wild Rivers Code.

Works that take overland flow water in either the high preservation area or floodplain management area are self assessable if they comply with Part 6A of the Wild Rivers Code, and are for stock or domestic purposes. In the high preservation area stock or domestic works that do not meet Part 6A of the Code are assessable development and must comply with Part 6B of the Wild Rivers Code. Outside of the high preservation area, and inside the floodplain management area all other works, or stock or domestic works that do not meet Part 6A, are assessable development and must comply with Part 6B of the Wild Rivers Code.

Final declaration

No changes from the proposed declaration were considered necessary in relation to the regulation of overland flow.

2.1.3 Water licence conditions

Issues raised

1. Water licence conditions
2. Land and Water Management Plans

Issues analysis

1. Water licence conditions

Issue:

- *Specific conditions “similar to those detailed in the Water Resource (Gulf) Plan 2007” should be applied to water licences in a wild river area, including:*
 - *requiring local surveys and plans that detail local conditions and ecological requirements*
 - *strict regulation of water extraction, especially during drier periods of the year, and*
 - *consideration of impacts on cultural and ecological values of watercourses, waterholes, lakes or springs.*

Response:

The purpose of a wild river declaration is to preserve the natural values of the wild rivers. The process for granting a water licence and placing conditions on a water licence must reflect this intent. As such, the declaration proposal specified that in assessing a water licence application in the wild river area, the chief executive must consider the impact that the proposed taking of water may have on the relevant natural values of the wild river area. The relevant natural values include:

- hydrologic processes including the natural flow of water in the wild rivers’ catchments and river systems. These processes include hydrological connectivity between the river system, aquifers, off-stream water bodies, adjacent floodplains, and estuaries
- geomorphic processes including the natural erosion, transport and deposition of sediments by water throughout the catchments of the wild rivers and along the river systems to their respective estuaries. Natural geomorphic processes contribute to the physical integrity of the river system, including bed and bank stability as well as channel alignment
- riparian function including a range of processes that occur in, or as a result of, the vegetation growing adjacent to the streams, estuaries, lakes, floodplains and wetlands. This function maintains the physical integrity of bed and banks, provides aquatic habitat, pollution control, food sources for native aquatic and terrestrial fauna and maintains links between in-stream and land-based ecosystems
- wildlife corridor function including areas of natural habitat within and along the river systems to allow native aquatic and terrestrial fauna to safely migrate within their natural ranges
- water quality including the physical, chemical and biological attributes of water in the wild rivers that supports and maintains natural aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

Any conditions on a water licence for the wild river area will reflect the intent to preserve these values, particularly in relation to hydrologic values.

It is also worth noting that the prohibition on licences to interfere with water in a high preservation area removes the risks to the wild rivers of new in-stream dams or weirs. Together with other regulatory mechanisms, this provides additional protection of important hydrological processes.

2. Land and water management plans

Issue:

- *Land and water management plans should be required for all new water licences.*

Response:

Requiring the preparation of a land and water management plan for new water licences in a wild river area would require an amendment to the Water Act. The purpose of land and water management plans is to ensure that irrigation water-use practices are ecologically sustainable, both on- and off-farm. Given the limited development pressures of this type, and the small volumes of water made available for use under the declaration, such a requirement is not seen as necessary at this stage.

Final declaration

No changes to the proposed declaration have been made as the natural values are appropriately considered when deciding and conditioning water licences and land and water management plans are not considered as being necessary.

2.1.4 Designation of management areas

Issues raised

1. Inconsistent approach taken
2. Additional special features
3. Upstream extent and width of the high preservation area
4. Natural values of Breakfast Creek

Issues analysis

1. Inconsistent approach taken

Issue:

- *The approach taken in designating management areas is inconsistent with the approach taken in designating management areas in the six previously declared wild river areas.*

Response:

Four types of management areas were proposed. The most stringent regulation of development occurs in the high preservation area. This area encompasses the wild rivers, major tributaries, special features and an area up to one-kilometre each side of the wild rivers and major tributaries and around the special features. The proposed preservation area covers the remaining wild river area outside of the proposed high preservation area. The floodplain management area includes areas that are subject to flooding and requiring particular rules for managing interference with flood flows, from or to, a wild river, major tributary, special feature or nominated waterway. Subartesian management areas are proposed on a precautionary basis and reflect the need to limit the volume of subartesian water taken in order to maintain watercourse base flows.

The approach taken in mapping special features was consistent with that taken in other declared areas, which were based on utilising the best available information at the time. No special features were identified in the Stewart Basin Wild River Area.

2. Additional special features

Issue:

- *There should be more areas designated as special features—including additional wetlands listed in the Australian Directory of Important Wetlands (DIWA).*

Response:

Wetlands mapped as special features are those with important hydrological linkages with wild rivers and/or major tributaries and play an important role in maintaining a wild river's natural values. Consideration of the inclusion of wetlands listed in DIWA is part of the process in identifying special features for wild river purposes. However, a listing under the DIWA mapping does not specifically rely on consideration of river-wetland linkages. DIWA mapping is broad scale and can include large floodplains, some of which, whilst there may be a hydrological connection, do not play a significant role in preserving the wild river natural values. DIWA wetland mapping forms an important starting point for more detailed analysis. Other tools such as EPA wetland mapping, digital elevation modelling and satellite images are used to refine the extent of these areas and determine connectivity with wild rivers or major tributaries.

Detailed analysis of DIWA features in the Stewart Basin, specifically the Silver Plains–Nesbitt River Aggregation, failed to highlight significant linkages with wild rivers and major tributaries to warrant inclusion as a special feature. The values of these largely marine or estuarine features were considered sufficiently protected through preservation of flood flow contributions via the designated floodplain management area, restrictions on clearing marine plants in a wild river area, restrictions on operational works in a coastal management district, tightened restrictions on development in fish habitat areas in wild river areas, and prohibitions on new quarry allocations from tidal rivers in a wild river area.

3. Extent of high preservation area

Issue:

- *In comparison with the length and coverage of high preservation areas in the existing Gulf of Carpentaria Wild River declarations, there is inadequate protection for some streams likely to be subject to development pressures.*
- *The width of the high preservation areas is taken to the full extent of up to one kilometre each side of the wild river and major tributaries. This is perceived as being arbitrary and not based on science, and smaller streams should require less width of protection.*

Response:

The upstream extents of the high preservation areas are based on the requirement to preserve wild river natural values and generally extend to where a stream becomes more confined and flows from steeper country. The risk to the natural values from development in upper parts of catchments is also considered.

The department, in reviewing the proposed high preservation areas has considered the state of the natural values of the proposed wild rivers and adopted a precautionary approach in determining the width of the high preservation areas. Accordingly it was decided to keep the width of the high preservation areas at one kilometre for the declared wild rivers and major tributaries except for Breakfast Creek – see below. Suggestions that the width of the high preservation areas should be relative to the size of the stream ignore the potential for developments such as mining or agriculture to have greater relative impacts on the waterways.

This approach is consistent with the Gulf of Carpentaria declarations. It was also suggested that a number of streams should be major tributaries and included in the high preservation area—see section 2.1.5.

4. Natural values of Breakfast Creek

Issue:

- *Previous clearing around the Silver Plains area will have impacted on the natural values of Breakfast Creek and therefore it should not be considered a wild river.*

Response:

Further analyses of Breakfast Creek found that the stream as whole retains almost all of its natural values particularly hydrology, the primary driver of riverine systems. Also, suggestions that the width of the high preservation area should be relative to the size of the stream ignore the potential for developments such as mining or agriculture to have greater relative impacts on the waterways. In light of this Breakfast Creek remains a wild river for the Stewart Basin.

However, it was determined to reduce the high preservation area width to 500 metres each side of Breakfast Creek. This reduction reflects:

- that the existing riparian vegetation has been reduced in some areas as a result of historical grazing activities on Silver Plains (though this is not expected to have reduced the natural values over the whole system)
- that given the nature of stated proposed development aspirations on Silver Plains, plus the natural structure of the river and its environment, a risk based approach acknowledges that a 500-metre buffer (high preservation area) still has a high chance of preserving the integrity of the natural values of Breakfast Creek
- a stated desire to progress property development on Silver Plains involving an intensification of grazing activities, ecotourism and horticulture, which aligns with Government commitment to advance Indigenous economic development.

Final declaration

The final declaration was changed to reduce the width of the high preservation area along either side of Breakfast Creek from 1 kilometre to 500 metres. No other changes were made as the approach to designation of management areas is consistent with the Gulf of Carpentaria and other Cape York declarations.

2.1.5 Nominated waterways

Issues raised

1. Nominated waterways mapping
2. Selected nominated waterways should be major tributaries

Issue analysis

1. Nominated waterways mapping

Issue:

- *Nominated waterways should be mapped on the basis of their natural values and hydrological input to wild rivers rather than on an area basis.*

Response:

The Stewart Basin wild river declaration proposal set out the different management areas that would apply if the area was to be declared a wild river area including high preservation areas along major tributaries. The declaration proposal also proposed a number of streams as 'nominated waterways', in or adjacent to which certain wild river requirements would apply.

Major tributaries are selected on the basis that they are larger streams (in terms of their length, flow volume and catchment area) connected to the wild river or its tributaries and/or tributaries that contribute most of the ecologically significant flow or aquatic habitat to the system. Where information exists noting the specific importance of watercourses to the functioning of the river systems (for example, where a stream is known to provide perennial flows to a largely ephemeral system), these streams are included as major tributaries.

Nominated waterways on the other hand are generally those minor tributaries or smaller streams that support the natural values of the wild rivers by providing important hydrological flows or, for example, riparian habitat. Nominated waterways are proposed on the basis of available information in relation to their natural values, including hydrological input. As a general rule of thumb, catchment area is used as an indicator of hydrological input. The selection of nominated waterways ensures management requirements are applied to streams that may not be considered major tributaries, however are likely to provide support for the natural values of the wild rivers.

2. Selected nominated waterways should be major tributaries

Issue:

- *That a number of the streams proposed as nominated waterways should be considered major tributaries and thus become high preservation areas as they are significant waterways. It was suggested that Little Stewart Creek should be a major tributary of the Stewart River.*

Response:

Further analysis was undertaken of Little Stewart Creek as well as the information provided in relation to this stream. As a result, it was determined that it is a larger stream in the catchment, has continuous riparian vegetation and is likely to provide important flows to the Stewart River. As such, Little Stewart Creek was considered to be a major tributary of the Stewart River and was therefore made a part of the high preservation area for the Stewart Basin Wild River Area.

Final declaration

The final declaration includes part of Little Stewart Creek in the high preservation area as a major tributary.

2.1.6 National parks

Issues raised

1. National parks already provide a 'green' outcome
2. National parks should be exempt from proposed declared areas
3. Exclusion of national parks from wild river areas/no high preservation areas in national parks
4. Indigenous management agreements will be impacted

Issues analysis

1. National parks already provide a 'green' outcome
2. National parks should be exempt from proposed declared areas

Issue:

- *The declaration of the McIlwraith Range and Lama Lama National Parks as well as the Running Creek Nature Refuge represents a sufficient green outcome from land tenure negotiations and a wild river declaration is outside of negotiated agreements. Land tenure negotiations did not include incorporation of wild rivers declarations. These negotiations were undertaken on the premise that the outcomes achieved would represent the 'final' balance between economic and conservation aspirations.*

Response:

The declaration of a wild river area does not change land tenure or effect land tenure processes. A wild river declaration is similar to a local government planning scheme in that it guides development to protect specific river related natural values.

Despite the fact wild rivers is not tenure related, the roll out of wild rivers has been included in Cape York Land Tenure Resolution Implementation Group discussions (CYTRIG) to more effectively allow the wild rivers program to align with land tenure negotiations. The group includes key ministerial, as well as conservation and Indigenous representation.

Whilst the creation of national parks does indeed provide a 'conservation' outcome for Cape York Peninsula, it does not specifically preserve wild river natural values from a whole-of-catchment perspective, as is achieved by a wild river declaration.

3. Exclusion of national parks from wild river areas/no high preservation areas in national parks

Issue:

- *Legislation governing national parks already provides a high level of protection and conservation of the natural values over the lands and waters within the park boundaries. National parks could be exempted from the proposed declaration areas.*
- *Alternatively high preservation areas should be excluded from national parks.*

Response:

The intent and purpose of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Nature Conservation Act) and the Wild Rivers Act differ markedly.

The primary objective of the Nature Conservation Act is the conservation of nature through a broad state-wide conservation focus which includes the declaration and management of protected areas, protection of native wildlife and habitats, and sustainable use of protected wildlife.

The Nature Conservation Act does not specifically protect rivers, streams or particular riverine attributes (e.g. water quality, stream processes, riparian vegetation etc.) either within or outside protected areas. Nor does it operate on a catchment-wide basis or regulate water allocations and extractions within a holistic approach to the river system and its catchment.

The purpose of the Wild Rivers Act is to preserve the natural values of rivers that have all, or almost all, of their natural values intact. Natural values for preservation include hydrology, geomorphology, water quality and riparian and wildlife corridor function. Protection is achieved through the setting of appropriate development controls under the regulatory framework of existing legislation.

A key difference is the ‘whole-of-catchment approach’ implemented under the Wild Rivers Act. Under the Nature Conservation Act, protection is afforded only to specific areas such as those designated as national parks.

To achieve the ‘whole-of-catchment approach’, wild river areas apply equally across all tenures, including national parks. Dealing with tenures differently would risk creating ‘loopholes’ for special interests that may weaken the effect of the declaration. A declaration will manage any further development in a national park that may be approved under the Nature Conservation Act or through the Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS). The declaration does not fetter the park manager’s powers in regard to park management, but it does ensure that any developments are sensitive to preserving wild river natural values.

4. Indigenous management agreements will be impacted

Issue:

- *Indigenous management agreements (IMA’s) will be compromised by wild river requirements which may not allow certain activities agreed on as part of the IMA to occur.*
- *Wild River declarations over nationally parks unnecessarily complicate joint management agreements.*

Response:

Under the Nature Conservation Act, a final national park management plan must be consistent with a wild river declaration. However, activities in a national park managed under the Nature Conservation Act must be consistent with the purpose and intent of that Act. A requirement for an Indigenous management agreement (IMA) under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991* (Aboriginal Land Act) is that the IMA must state that the land will be managed as national park (Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal Land) in perpetuity. As such, a conflict between the declarations and an IMA is unlikely. Existing IMAs will not be affected by a wild river declaration.

Final declaration

No changes have been made to the declaration given the reasons outlined above.

2.2 Code issues

Issues raised

A number of issues in relation to or suggesting changes to the Wild Rivers Code were raised during consultation and in submissions. These related to some confusion around the language used in the Code, as well as more specific comments on the required outcomes and probable solutions for developments including agricultural and animal husbandry activities, aquaculture, environmentally relevant activities (ERAs), the taking of and interfering with overland flow and riverine quarry material extraction.

Most issues raised in regards to the Wild Rivers Code have no effect on the final declaration and in some cases may be outside the scope of the Wild Rivers Act, but all issues will be considered for any future amendments to the Wild Rivers Code.

An issue that was specific to the final declaration was:

1. Complying with setback distances.

Issues analysis

1. Complying with setback distances

Issue:

- *The ability to comply with the setbacks for the Wild Rivers Code as prescribed in Schedule 3 of a declaration was raised as a problem particularly where the location of existing developments was already within the setback distance stated in the declaration.*
- *Setbacks in the Code are too restrictive on development.*

Response:

It is important to recognise that the setback distances in Schedule 3 of the declaration form part of probable solutions to achieve required outcomes of the Wild Rivers Code.

These probable solutions are a suggested way of meeting the required outcomes which are the requirement that must be met. Probable solutions whilst recommended are not mandatory. Applicants however must meet the required outcome.

The setbacks distances reflect the intent of preserving a wild river's natural values and reflect a precautionary approach to managing development which can impact on the natural values. An applicant can propose an alternative way of meeting the required outcomes.

Further action

Setback distances are a suggested way of meeting the Wild Rivers Code and no further changes were considered necessary given that an alternative solution can be proposed. Other changes to the Wild Rivers Code outside of the scope of the declaration document will be considered in future code amendments.

2.3 Issues related to the Wild Rivers Act or other legislation

2.3.1 Determination of wild river area boundary

Issues raised

1. Wild River Area boundaries
2. Different methodologies

Issues analysis

1. Wild River Area Boundaries

Issue:

- *Wild river area boundaries should coincide with river basin boundaries, i.e. all parts of the river basin within which a wild river was proposed should be included within the wild river area boundary.*

Response:

A wild river declaration proposal sets out the proposed extent of the wild river area. For the Stewart Basin Wild River Area, initial analysis was conducted at the river basin scale to determine those rivers within the river basin that were appropriate for nomination as wild rivers.

The Wild Rivers Act provides that a wild river area should include the catchments of the wild river/s. Because more than one wild river may be included in a wild river area, a single wild river area may be composed of a number of wild rivers and their catchments. This is the case for the Stewart Basin Wild River Declaration. Under the Wild Rivers Act the wild river area cannot include areas that are outside the catchments of the wild rivers. Therefore, some parts of the Stewart Basin have not been proposed for inclusion in the wild river area.

All parts of a catchment necessarily drain to a single lowest point and, whilst this can describe some basins, there are also areas where multiple river systems within a basin may drain to different points (often different parts of the coast). Catchments within a river basin are often grouped together because of similarities in drainage characteristics, as is the case in a number of the basins on Cape York Peninsula.

2. Different methodologies

Issue:

- *A different rationale has been used to determine wild river area boundaries between the first six declared areas and this wild river area.*

Response:

Consistent methodology has been applied to determining wild river area boundaries for all declared and proposed wild river areas:

- Where possible, the whole catchment of the wild river is included, from source to sea or terminal lake, to preserve the hydrological connectivity of the system.
- Where only part of a wild river is identified to have all, or almost all, of its natural values intact, then only the relevant sub-catchment is included.

- Wild river area boundaries are based on catchment or sub-catchment boundaries. These are determined using existing catchment boundaries or based on topographic interpretation where these do not exist.
- Any land that is not within the catchment of the wild river is not included in the wild river area.
- Where possible and appropriate, wild river area boundaries will be based on river basin boundaries.

Further action

No further action required as the approach taken is consistent with previous methodologies and the intent of the Wild Rivers Act.

2.3.2 In-stream dams and weirs

Issues raised

1. In-stream dams and weirs on nominated waterways

Issues analysis

1. In-stream dams and weirs on nominated waterways

Issue:

- *New in-stream dams and weirs should be prohibited on nominated waterways. The fact they are not prohibited is a result of amendments made in 2006 (when the nominated waterways concept was introduced). Nominated waterways are protected from excavation of material, removal of riparian vegetation, stream diversion or realignment, however, are not protected from in-stream dam or weir construction. This inconsistency is reflected in the Fisheries Act 1994 (Fisheries Act)t.*

Response:

Construction of in-stream barriers such as dams or weirs require a development permit under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA). Also, if proposed in a non tidal area, a licence to interfere under the Water Act is also required. The work would be required to comply with requirements of the Water Act as well as requirements for waterway barrier works under the Fisheries Act.

In a high preservation area, which includes the wild rivers and major tributaries, licences to interfere will not be approved under the Water Act and applications to construct waterway barriers works will be refused under the Fisheries Act. This helps preserve the natural values, particularly the hydrological values, in those areas most sensitive to impacts from in-stream barriers.

In the preservation area, in-stream dams and weirs are permitted even in nominated waterways. This is not the result of amendments made in 2006. Since the Wild Rivers Act was passed in 2005, there has never been a prohibition on the building of an in-stream dam or weir within the preservation area. The designation of nominated waterways in a preservation area came about to create certainty for stakeholders as in some circumstances it may be difficult to determine whether a drainage element can be defined as a watercourse. By designating nominated waterways it is made clear as to which waterways wild river requirements apply. As nominated waterways are part of the preservation area, then as has always been the case, in-stream dams and weirs are permitted if authorised. The Water Act and Fisheries Acts are therefore consistent in relation to nominated waterways.

Where in-stream dams and weirs are permitted they require a development permit for waterway barrier works under the IPA and are subject to the Wild Rivers Code, which also contains requirements relating to fish passage. A licence to interfere is also required and is subject to assessment under the Water Act. Such works are also likely to require a riverine protection permit under the Water Act for which the Wild Rivers Code must be also be considered.

A nominated waterway may also be in part or whole a tidal waterway. In these circumstances for example, works in a tidal area or coastal management district involving construction of a barrage or other in-stream barrier would not be approved. Code requirements relating to fish movement would apply throughout the wild river area.

Existing prohibitions on in-stream barriers within wild rivers and major tributaries as well as a range of requirements applied through differing pieces of legislation including an assessment against the Wild Rivers Code, are considered sufficient to preserve the natural values of the wild rivers.

Further action

No further action required as this is consistent with the original policy intent of the Wild Rivers Act.

2.3.3 Incorporation of cultural values

Issues raised

1. Use of the term 'wild'
2. Indigenous people, their cultural values and significant places are not recognised
3. The Wild Rivers Act fails to indicate how cultural values and significant places are to be managed and protected

Issue analysis

1. Use of the term 'wild'

Issue:

- *The term 'wild' is seen as offensive or culturally inappropriate because the term has connotations with wilderness, and hence notions of being predominately void of human activity.*

Response:

Examination of the relevant definitions of the term 'wild' indicates why, on one hand, it is a suitable choice in terms of State terminology, yet objectionable to some Indigenous people.

The term 'wild' has a number of dictionary meanings. The intent of its use was to convey a notion that the rivers remain in a natural or relatively undisturbed condition. The government recognises that people have previously and still continue to live and move throughout the area, hence the continued spiritual, and physical, connection of Indigenous people to their traditional country.

The government recognises that the term 'wild' may cause offence to some Indigenous people and that there is objection to its continued use. The use of the term is not intended to diminish Aboriginal peoples' understanding of the term, nor their deep cultural and spiritual

connections to traditional country. The term, however, is now integral to the legislation and should be recognised for its duplicity of meaning.

Considered in terms of the potential for future economic development, the term ‘wild’ lends itself to brand or product marketing, as it invokes the concept of a ‘clean and green’ image or product. For example, the term could be exploited in future ecotourism development and destination marketing, or embraced in promotion of beef produced in wild river areas.

2. Indigenous people, their cultural values, and significant places are not recognised

Issue:

- *Traditional owners are not recognised in the nomination materials*
- *No recognition of cultural values—wild rivers is skewed toward environmental values and fails to recognise the importance of cultural values*

Response:

The government recognises the spiritual connections that Aboriginal people have with ‘traditional country’, and similarly the existence of cultural values and places either directly, or indirectly, associated with rivers and water bodies.

In Queensland, Aboriginal cultural heritage, being significant areas, objects or evidence of occupation, is primarily recognised and afforded protection under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act). This is the paramount mechanism for affording protection to Aboriginal sites etc. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that the designation of high preservation areas in a declared wild river area, will confer an additional level of protection to cultural places and values where these are closely associated with rivers and other water bodies (e.g. swamps and billabongs in floodplain management areas).

It is acknowledged that traditional owners and their cultural values and places are not specifically mentioned in the declaration proposal and overview report. This is because the intent of wild rivers is primarily to protect natural values of river systems. Nevertheless, it is recognised that on the Cape York Peninsula, there is a strong and enduring connection of Indigenous people to the land. For this reason considerable effort has occurred during the consultation program to ensure that Indigenous people are informed of the wild river declaration proposal and commonality links are recognised.

3. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act fails to indicate how cultural values and significant places are to be managed

Issue:

- *Failure to recognise the important cultural values that exist along rivers and how these cultural values are to be managed.*

Response:

Wild rivers legislation and policy is focused upon the protection of natural values associated with river systems by application of development controls. It is not designed to prescribe on-ground management regimes.

Nevertheless, where cultural values and places are closely associated with rivers (i.e. within high preservation areas) the declaration is considered likely to provide an additional level of protection.

Natural resource management outcomes will occur through other government programmes including implementation of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act, the Wild River Rangers program, through ongoing national park management and via landholders effecting day-to-day management requirements. See also section 2.4.1 on management of wild river areas.

Further action

No further action is required as cultural values are protected through existing legislation.

2.3.4 Mining activities

Issues raised

1. Environmental impacts of large scale mining
2. Mining should be restricted to prevent damage to cultural sites and artefacts
3. Fossicking should be allowed in the high preservation area

Issues analysis

1. Environmental impacts of large scale mining

Issue:

- *Concerns were raised regarding large scale mining on Indigenous lands and the environmental impacts on the rivers.*

Response:

Restrictions on mining tenements in wild river areas help preserve the wild river's natural values. In high preservation areas, surface mining is not permitted, exploration outside of watercourses or lakes can only involve low impact activities and exploration in-stream can only occur using limited hand sampling techniques.

Further restrictions on the granting on mineral development licences, mining claims and prospecting permits over high preservation area and nominated waterways also preserves the wild river's natural values.

Where mining operations can occur, conditions on mining tenements such as setbacks from nominated waterways apply and environmental impact statements and environmental management plans under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Environmental Protection Act) must take a wild river declaration into consideration.

Whilst a wild river declaration is not retrospective and will not impact on existing authorised mining activities, it may have an impact if a tenement is renewed or changed.

2. Mining should be restricted to prevent damage to cultural sites and artefacts

Issue:

- *Concerns were raised that mining activities should be restricted to prevent damage to cultural sites and artefacts.*

Response:

Restrictions are placed on mining in wild river areas, particularly in high preservation areas, in order to preserve the wild river's natural values. This is in line with the intent of Wild Rivers Act.

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act is the primary mechanism to provide for the protection of Indigenous cultural sites—see section 2.3.3.

Restrictions on mining in a wild river area through the declaration, whilst preserving wild river natural values, will also provide an additional level of protection for cultural sites associated with the wild rivers.

3. Fossicking should be allowed in the high preservation area

Issue:

- *Fossicking was identified as a potential business opportunity but it would be restricted by the prohibition on the activity in the high preservation area.*

Response:

Fossicking activities often occur in and around rivers, with many fossicking licences often applying to a fossicking area. Impacts on wild river natural values, particularly geomorphic processes, riparian function and water quality, will occur due to the disturbance to river beds and banks and riparian vegetation as a result of fossicking activities.

In the high preservation area where natural values are most sensitive to impacts, and in nominated waterways which are important tributaries that contribute to a wild river's natural values, fossicking is prohibited under provisions of the *Fossicking Act 1994* (Fossicking Act).

Further action

No further action required.

2.3.5 Outstation development

Issues raised

1. Outstation development

Issue analysis

1. Outstation development

Issue:

- *Concern was raised that current and future outstation activities may be prohibited or restricted. These activities were suggested to include clearance and maintenance of airstrips, erection of buildings, sinking of wells for bore water, and fencing off outstation perimeters to reduce pig and horse damage and maintaining access to roads.*

Response:

The building of an outstation may require a development permit if the construction of the building is made assessable as a 'material change of use' against the local government planning scheme or as a subdivision application termed 'reconfiguration of a lot'.

In cases where the building of an outstation is assessable, the declaration states it is to comply with Part 5 of the Wild Rivers Code. Wild rivers provisions under the code include the required outcome that riparian areas and wildlife corridors along a nominated waterway or streams within a high preservation area are preserved. This can be achieved by meeting the suggested setback distances, or an alternative solution for meeting the required outcome of the Code can be proposed if the setback distance cannot be met.

A wild rivers declaration does not affect existing vegetation clearing laws associated with the building of residences and any reasonably associated building or structure. Vegetation clearing requirements for construction of houses are the same in and outside of the wild river area.

Clearing necessary to maintain existing infrastructure including any core airport infrastructure, buildings, fences, helipads, roads, stock yards, vehicular tracks, watering facilities and constructed drains (other than contour banks or other than to source construction material) is considered essential management. Essential management is not affected by a wild river declaration and under existing vegetation clearing laws is exempt from requiring a clearing permit.

There are also no wild river requirements for the construction of new domestic gardens for individuals or the community. The Wild Rivers Act considers domestic gardens to be producing agricultural products for the domestic needs of the occupants of the land where the maximum area of the land on which the products are produced is:

- (i) for fewer than 10 occupants of the land—0.25 ha;
- (ii) for 10 or more but fewer than 50 occupants of the land—2 ha;
- (iii) for 50 or more but fewer than 100 occupants of the land—4 ha;
- (iv) for 100 or more occupants of the land—6 ha;

This consideration in the Wild Rivers Act to allow domestic garden construction was specifically intended to minimise impacts on outstation development and allow occupants to produce their own food supply and maintain self sufficiency.

If the area for a large garden or new agricultural production is larger than the land specified above it will be considered an ‘agricultural activity’ as defined in the Wild Rivers Act. In a high preservation area an agricultural activity is prohibited and in a preservation area a new agricultural activity will be assessable against Part 1 of the Wild Rivers Code.

Whilst the actual construction of fence lines is not assessable as a development any clearing of native vegetation to construct the fence may require a permit. Road construction and airstrip construction may also require a clearing permit. See section 2.3.7 Vegetation Clearing.

There are no wild river requirements for grazing livestock on pastures and it is not considered to be an intensive animal feedlotting industry.

There are no wild river requirements for the taking of water (e.g. pumps, pipes etc.) from a watercourse, lake or spring for stock and domestic purposes. Existing requirements under the Water Act may need to be considered.

Further action

No further action was considered necessary as minimal impact on outstation development is anticipated. The department will continue discussions with stakeholders to ensure requirements for outstation development are clear and requirements are not unnecessarily onerous on future outstation development aspirations.

2.3.6 Private jetties and boat ramps

Issues raised

1. Private jetties and boat ramps

Issues analysis

1. Private jetties and boat ramps

Issue:

- *Submitters claim that the proposed requirement for only public use jetties and boat ramps:*
 - *does not make adequate provision for access to outstations and potential ecotourism sites and hence is highly restrictive on the social and economic development opportunities for remote Cape York communities, and*
 - *poses implications for safety in high-risk crocodile areas.*

Response:

The declaration proposal sets out different management areas within which certain development activities may be restricted. Additionally, certain wild rivers requirements or restrictions will apply in fish habitat areas, coastal management districts and tidal areas.

Operational works, such as building a jetty in a coastal management district or tidal area, may only be permitted for specified works.¹ In a fish habitat area, building or operational works may only be permitted for specified works.

Specified works is termed to include jetties and boat ramps for use by the public. The term also includes other infrastructure, prescribed under a regulation, which relates to the transportation, movement, transmission or flow of anything through a wild river area.

The construction of jetties and boat ramps outside coastal management districts, tidal areas or fish habitat areas requires a riverine protection permit under the Water Act. Such a permit can only be granted for specified works and is therefore currently restricted to public purposes.

Restrictions on in-stream infrastructure in both freshwater and estuarine areas provide a means of moderating the proliferation of private structures which can directly impact on bed and bank stability, geomorphic processes and result in water quality issues, particularly during the construction phase.

The department acknowledges that this is a potential issue for communities in the Stewart Basin Wild River Area with plans to improve access to existing outstations or establish access for new outstations and/or ecotourism developments. The current regulation of boat

¹ See *Wild Rivers Act 2005* for full definition.

ramps and jetties reflects the need to balance in-stream developments with the application of a consistent policy in wild river areas. However, the government recognises that there is a low risk of this type of development proliferating in the foreseeable future within the Stewart Basin Wild River Area. A number of options seeking to address these concerns, including the possibility of amending the *Wild Rivers Regulation 2007*, are currently being considered and developed.

Further action

An amendment to the *Wild Rivers Regulation 2007* is currently being developed to address concerns about this issue.

2.3.7 Vegetation clearing

Issues raised

1. Clearing for tourism infrastructure, outstations, agricultural and cultural purposes
2. Thickening of vegetation
3. Clearing of regrowth

Issues analysis

1. Clearing for tourism infrastructure, outstations, agricultural and cultural purposes

Issue:

- *Concern was raised that the requirements in the declaration may place substantial restrictions on native vegetation clearing for building tourism infrastructure, outstations, and for agricultural and cultural purposes. The vegetation clearing requirements were 'unclear and convoluted' and requirements for clearing to construct a residence were confusing.*

Response:

A wild rivers declaration does not affect existing vegetation clearing laws associated with the building of residences and any reasonably associated building or structure. Vegetation clearing requirements for construction of houses is the same in and outside of the wild river area.

Vegetation clearing necessary to maintain existing infrastructure including any core airport infrastructure, buildings, fences, helipads, roads, stock yards, vehicular tracks, watering facilities and constructed drains (other than contour banks or other than to source construction material) is considered essential management. Essential management is not affected by a wild river declaration and under existing vegetation clearing laws is exempt from requiring a clearing permit.

Wild river provisions only apply to vegetation clearing in a high preservation area. They do not impose any additional requirements onto existing vegetation clearing laws which continue to apply in a preservation area.

In a high preservation area, native vegetation clearing applications can be accepted for the following purposes:

- if necessary to control non-native plants or declared pests (e.g. clearing for control of lantana)
- to ensure public safety (e.g. removal of trees that are likely to fall into public spaces such as parks and roads, endangering human life)

- for establishing a necessary fence, firebreak, road or vehicular track, or for constructing necessary built infrastructure, if there is no suitable alternative site for the fence, firebreak, road, track or infrastructure
- as a natural and ordinary consequence of other assessable development as prescribed under section 22A of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Vegetation Management Act)
- for clearing of encroachment (e.g. for clearing an invading woody species from a natural grassland)
- in an urban development area under the *Urban Land Development Authority Act 2007* (ULDA Act)
- for clearing regrowth in a registered area of agriculture (as shown on a map prepared by the department).

Vegetation clearing for tourism infrastructure and outstations can continue to occur throughout the wild river area and may require a permit. Clearing for the construction of a private house/residential dwelling may be exempt under existing vegetation laws. Clearing for establishing a new agricultural development is not a relevant purpose under the Vegetation Management Act whether in a wild river area or not.

2. Thickening of vegetation

Issue:

- *Concern was raised that some areas of vegetation had considerably thickened over time and this was suggested to be attributed to changes in traditional and cultural management practices. Concern was raised that wild rivers provisions will prohibit traditional cultural practices particularly in the high preservation area.*

Response:

Vegetation thinning is a relevant purpose that can be applied for in a preservation area however not in a high preservation area. Areas in the high preservation area are closest to rivers systems or special features such as wetlands and generally contain thickened riparian vegetation in its natural state. Wild rivers legislation aims to protect the natural values of river systems and excludes mechanical and chemical thinning of vegetation in the high preservation area

The wild rivers declaration will not affect native title rights, including those that are traditional and cultural burning practices.

Wild river provisions do not affect existing fire management practices. Wild river provisions also do not affect the clearing of native vegetation for firebreaks. Under existing vegetation clearing laws the clearing of a new firebreak essential to the management of the property does not need a permit if the clearing is for:

- establishing or maintaining a firebreak to protect infrastructure, such as buildings (but not fences, roads or vehicle track), provided the firebreak is not wider than 20 metres or 1.5 times the height of the tallest vegetation adjacent to the infrastructure in the area, whichever is the greater, or
- for establishing a necessary fire management line, provided it is not wider than 10 metres, or
- by fire to reduce a hazardous fuel load.

Clearing for a fire break that does not meet the above requirements will need a permit under existing vegetation management requirements.

3. Clearing of regrowth

Issue:

- *Clearing of regrowth in a high preservation area and preservation area should be exempt from requiring a clearing permit.*

Response:

The high preservation area is taken to be an area of high nature conservation value under the Vegetation Management Act and becomes a Category 1 area for which a *Property map of assessable vegetation* (PMAV) is produced. Clearing in a Category 1 area generally requires a permit unless the clearing is exempt under Schedule 8 of the IPA. As wild river requirements only affect the high preservation area and this is where natural values are most susceptible to impacts from clearing, it is considered appropriate that a permit is required. Applications for regrowth clearing in a high preservation area are limited to areas where agricultural development such as cropping, exists at the time of declaration.

In a preservation area, clearing regrowth continues to be a relevant purpose under the Vegetation Management Act.

Further action

No further action is required as clearing restrictions are considered necessary to protect the natural values of the river system.

2.3.8 Wild rivers terminology

Issues raised

1. The use of the word ‘preservation’ with reference to management areas (that is, high preservation area, and preservation area) is inappropriate

Issue analysis

1. The use of the word ‘preservation’ with reference to management areas (that is, high preservation area, and preservation area is inappropriate

Issue:

- *The Wild Rivers Act allows for the declaration of a wild river area that will, or may, include management areas deemed ‘high preservation areas’ or ‘preservation areas’. The use of this term attracted some opposition, as the connotation of the term by naming them ‘preservation’ areas, infers no development could take place within said area.*

Response:

The Queensland Government can declare a wild river area under the Wild Rivers Act in order to preserve the natural values of that river system. The management areas within the wild river area are thus termed ‘high preservation area’ and ‘preservation area’ (amongst others). Furthermore, “preserve” is analogous with both maintain and protect, and its use is therefore appropriate, as it indicates these management areas are not only to be protected, but also to ensure their present condition is maintained. The use of the term preservation in

naming the management areas is consistent with the objective of the Wild Rivers Act, to preserve the natural values of a river basin.

Further action

No further action required as terminology reflects the Wild Rivers Act and is consistent with the policy intent.

2.3.9 Riverine quarry material

Issues raised

1. Quarrying in high preservation area
2. Availability of quarry material

Issue analysis

1. Quarrying in high preservation area

Issue:

- *No new quarrying operations should be permitted to start in the wild river high preservation area*

Response:

The extraction of riverine quarry material from non tidal watercourses is regulated by the Water Act. The activity may also be regulated by the Environmental Protection Act as an environmentally relevant activity (ERA) due to the risk this activity presents in potentially causing environmental harm through disturbing the integrity of the riverine environment.

Due to the potential impacts on the natural values in a wild river area applications for an ERA for extraction cannot be dealt with under the Environmental Protection Act, except if it is low impact (i.e. those under 10 000 m³), and it is for specified works such as roads, or for use in residential complexes (outstations, ecotourism resorts etc).

New quarry allocations under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* (CPM Act), will not be granted in a wild river area.

New allocations of quarry material under the Water Act may only be granted in a wild river area if the quarry material for the proposed allocation is to be used for specified works or residential complexes, in the wild river area. When deciding whether to grant or refuse these allocations the chief executive must also consider the wild river declaration and be satisfied that there is no other suitable source of material not in a watercourse that is within a reasonable distance from where the specified works or the residential complex is situated.

If the development is an allowable activity within a high preservation area, the requirements in Part 10 of the Wild Rivers Code must be met in order for the development to be approved.

The government considers that the requirements as specified in the Wild Rivers Code are sufficient to avoid, reduce and mitigate potential adverse environmental impacts on the natural values of a wild river area whilst allowing for important community infrastructure to be maintained and developed.

2. Availability of quarry material

Issue:

- *Limitations on new allocations for riverine sand and gravel material for town infrastructure (buildings) will result in additional haulage costs*

Response:

It is still possible to obtain new allocations for riverine quarry material for construction of town infrastructure such as roads. Also, existing authorised quarry material allocations and operations can continue in a wild river area.

The extraction of off-stream material does not require an allocation and applications for an ERA for off-stream extraction can be accepted in all parts of a wild river area. However, if proposed in a high preservation area or a floodplain management area (FMA) the extraction must be small scale and for specified works or residential complexes.

Further action

No further action required as the ability to obtain authorisations for off-stream quarry material is considered appropriate for meeting community demands for quarry material, whilst still maintaining the natural values of river systems.

2.3.10 Specified works

Issues raised

1. Specified works

Issue analysis

1. Specified works

Issue:

- *The specified works definition should include airstrips, ports and other related infrastructure*

Response:

Specified works are defined in the Wild Rivers Act and include:

- linear transport infrastructure such as roads, tracks, railways, conveyors and pipelines, including associated bridges and stream crossings
- jetties, boat ramps and piers available for public use
- linear transmission infrastructure such as powerlines and telecommunication lines, including associated stream crossings
- removal of snags in a marked navigation channel that threaten boating safety; and
- works to rehabilitate land, such as the removal of contaminated soil and seal abandoned mine shafts, and
- infrastructure and works prescribed under a regulation to be necessary for disaster management or that relate to the transportation, movement, transmission or flow of anything through a wild river area including, for example, goods, materials, substances, matter, particles with or without charge, light, energy, information and anything generated or produced.

Applications for specified works in a wild river area may be made even if other activities are effectively prohibited in this area. For example, applications for building or operational work in declared fish habitat areas in the high preservation area will not be accepted unless for specified works. Such works are assessable and an application can only be approved if it complies with the Wild Rivers Code.

Airstrips are recognised as of vital importance to remote communities and wild river requirements are unlikely to impact on either the maintenance or construction of airstrips, unless riverine quarry material is required. Further analysis of this issue has revealed that in-stream material is either unnecessary or indeed inappropriate and off-stream sources are better suited for this purpose. As such no changes are required to the specified works definition.

In relation to the construction of ports, if a port is part of a mining activity it will be dealt with under a stringent process requiring an environmental authority. The process for assessing an application for an environmental authority will take into consideration any wild river requirements outlined in the wild river declaration aimed at preserving the wild river natural values. Where a port is not part of a mining activity, or included in the environmental authority a proposal for such a development can be considered on a case-by-case basis, with specific amendments able to be made to the Wild Rivers Regulation as required to allow for such a development to proceed.

Further action

No further action required as any infrastructure that meets the definition under s. 48 of the Wild Rivers Act can be assessed on a case by case basis.

2.3.11 Other Wild Rivers Act issues

Issues raised

A number of issues were raised about the implications of a wild river declaration under the Wild Rivers Act. Specifically, these were as follows:

1. sewage treatment
2. the development of petroleum storage and mechanical workshops
3. commercial agriculture
4. residential, commercial and industrial development .

Issues analysis

1. Development of sewage treatment facilities

Issue:

- *The requirements as outlined in a wild river declaration and in the Wild Rivers Code for treating sewage is prohibitive It was also suggested that expanding an operation would be difficult if they were forced to meet EPA (now Department of Environment and Resource Management) requirements.*

Response:

The Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) regulates sewage treatment works as an environmentally relevant activity due to the risk this activity presents in potentially contaminating the environment with pollutants.

Due to the potential impacts on water quality in nearby wild rivers and/or nominated waterways, the construction of a new sewerage treatment and/or water treatment facility is effectively prohibited within a high preservation area unless the assessment manager and concurrence agency are satisfied that there is no viable alternative location for the facility to occur outside the high preservation area.

If the development is allowed to proceed within a high preservation area, there are a number of stringent requirements in Part 3 of the Code that must be met in order for the development to be approved. These requirements intend to mitigate and prevent impacts on the wild river natural values.

2a. Petroleum storage

Issue:

- *Concerns were raised that a declaration would prohibit a planned increase in petroleum storage on a property and the construction of a new commercial motor vehicle workshop (refer 2b—Mechanical workshops).*

Response:

The DERM regulates the development of petroleum storage facilities as an environmentally relevant activity due to the risk this activity presents to potentially contaminate the environment with pollutants.

Due to the potential impacts on wild river natural values, crude oil or petroleum storage is prohibited in a high preservation area unless it is for residential complexes or in a designated urban area. A residential complex is considered to be land in a wild river area, including buildings and infrastructure on the land, which is used to accommodate fewer than 50 permanent residents and 200 temporary residents. Residential complexes do not include land that is in a DUA. If the activity is not prohibited, then the activity is considered to be assessable.

If the development is allowed to proceed within a high preservation area, the requirements of Part 3 of the Wild Rivers Code must be met in order for the development to be approved. These requirements intend to mitigate and prevent impacts on the wild river natural values.

2b. Mechanical workshops

Response:

The DERM regulates the development of motor vehicle workshops as an environmentally relevant activity due to the risk this activity presents to potentially contaminate the environment with pollutants.

The development of a new mechanical workshop may be permitted within a DUA anywhere within a wild river area. However, this type of development is prohibited within a high preservation area outside of a designated urban area. Approval for this type of development will not be granted within a high preservation area due to the risk of pollution leakage or runoff into wild rivers and/or nominated waterways and the potential to impact on the natural values of the wild river area. However, new activity may occur, if approved through a property development plan process (see section 2.4.5).

Existing approvals and received applications prior to the declaration will continue as if there are no wild river declarations in place.

3. Commercial agriculture in a high preservation area

Issue:

- *Concerns were raised that a declaration would prohibit the planned planting of hayfields and diesel trees where planting was proposed to be located within a high preservation area.*
- *A concern was also raised that a rural subdivision horse and for hay paddocks may also be affected by the declaration of a wild river area.*

Response:

Existing agricultural activities are not affected by the declaration of a wild river area however, due to the impacts on wild river natural values; new agricultural activities² are prohibited in a high preservation area. Evidence of existing agricultural activities may include plans and/or contracts to engage service providers to commence work as an existing undertaking on that particular property.

New plantings of trees and shrubs, such as diesel trees, would be considered to be a new agricultural activity and prohibited within the high preservation area. New activity may occur, if approved through a property development plan process (see section 2.4.5).

In relation to the creation of 40-acre blocks, there are currently no wild river requirements in relation to the subdivision of land.

4. Residential, commercial and industrial development

Issue:

- *It was suggested that all new non-ERA residential, commercial and industrial developments be made assessable under the Wild Rivers Act because local governments may not have the necessary capacity to assess impacts from these types of developments on wild river natural values and that local government planning schemes do not require consideration of such impacts.*

Response:

Residential, commercial and industrial development is able to occur in a high preservation area and is managed by local governments. Local governments are best suited to assess and manage these types of developments.

If such development is assessable development under a local government planning scheme, then Part 5 of the Code applies. These requirements intend to mitigate and prevent impacts on the wild river natural values.

The government also considers that local governments have existing processes for assessing these development activities. Utilising this process reduces duplication in undertaking assessments. Local governments have been informed of the requirements of the Wild Rivers

² Agriculture activities as defined under the *Wild Rivers Act 2005*.

Act and the Code. The government will continue to liaise with local governments in wild river areas and provide assistance if required.

Further action

No further action is required as the ability to still obtain authorisations for such activities in the majority of the wild river area is considered suitable in preserving the wild river natural values whilst allowing for further development opportunities.

2.4 Other issues

2.4.1 Management of wild river areas

Issues raised

A number of issues were raised during both consultation activities and the submission period that relate to the current, and future, management of Wild River areas.

Issues raised include:

1. the continuation and expansion of Wild River Rangers program
2. that existing land management is inadequate
3. the provision of resources for future research and monitoring
4. the development and implementation of an Indigenous Natural and Cultural Heritage Resource Management Plan (INCRMP).

Issues analysis

1. The continuation and expansion of the Wild River Rangers program

Issue:

- *The wild river rangers program should be continued and expanded as resourcing for land management activities such as fire management, pest animal and weed control, is integral to protecting the natural values of rivers. It was also raised that it is important for Indigenous people to be involved in the conservation and management of their lands.*

Response:

The Queensland Government's Wild River Rangers program aims to protect and promote the world-class natural values of Queensland's wild rivers. Presently, there are 20 Aboriginal Wild River Rangers based at various locations throughout the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York Peninsula. These rangers ensure that the wild river area is better managed and protected by managing feral animals and weeds, managing fire, collecting data and information on local species, recording traditional stories and managing visitor activity.

Following the initial employment of 20 rangers, the Government is reviewing the program to determine how it moves forward. The government does however remain committed to employing a total of 100 wild river rangers.

2. That existing land management is inadequate and that there is a need for the provision of resources for future research and monitoring

Issue:

- *Existing land management practices are inadequate and under-resourced, particularly with regard to the management of feral animals, weeds and commercial fishing (amongst others), as well as for the protection of cultural sites (for example, unregulated camping along rivers where sacred sites may exist). Resources should be provided for future research and monitoring, and the incorporation of this data into management plans with the appointment of a field officer to undertake research.*

Response:

Whilst a wild river declaration does not deal with issues at the operational or management level there are a range of both government and non-government organisations that provide support, and focus, to land and natural resource management including natural resource management bodies, river improvement trusts and land and sea centres. Furthermore, state agencies and local governments undertake various land management activities such as feral animal and weed control and revegetation programs. In addition, there are numerous state and federal government initiatives aimed at fostering community natural resource management programs.

A further positive to address land management issues in wild river areas is the Wild River Rangers program mentioned above which is also aimed at implementing better land and riverine management practices so that wild river values are preserved.

3. Indigenous Natural and Cultural Heritage Resource Management Plan (INCRMP)

Issue:

- *That an Indigenous Natural and Cultural Resource Management Plan (INCRMP) be developed to support the declaration and be implemented by land managers and Wild River Rangers.*

Response:

An Indigenous Natural and Cultural Heritage Resource Management Plan (INCRMP) would need to address a range of issues including land and natural resource management, social and economic development as well as the protection and management of cultural heritage. The development and implementation of such a plan is outside the scope of a wild river declaration and the wild rivers program. However, a wild river declaration and the preservation of wild river natural values would be a key component of such a plan should it be developed.

Further action

The department will continue to work with other state agencies to promote the allocation of appropriate resources to the management of wild river areas.

2.4.2 Future economic opportunities

Issues raised

A number of issues were raised about the implications of a wild river declaration for economic opportunities, including:

1. production of arts and crafts
2. agriculture and aquaculture
3. small scale agriculture
4. funding and personnel for developing compatible industries

5. expansion and sustainability of existing business
6. compensation
7. overcomplicated requirements
8. reduced job creation.

Issues analysis

1. Production of arts and crafts

Issue:

- *The collection of reeds for use in the commercial production of arts and crafts is a native title right, and the restrictions on clearing of native vegetation would prohibit this activity within high preservation areas.*

Response:

Any activity considered to be a native title right will not be affected by a wild river declaration. Native title rights are expressly exempted from the impact of a wild river declaration or the Wild Rivers Code, through s 44 (2) of the Wild Rivers Act.

2. Agriculture and aquaculture

Issue:

- *Prohibitions on agriculture and aquaculture within the high preservation area are at odds with other government policies aimed at facilitating the economic advancement of Cape York communities.*

Response:

The wild river declaration sets out management areas within which certain wild river requirements apply. In the high preservation area, the natural values of the wild river are most sensitive to activities. Many new activities that will cause negative impacts on the natural values will be effectively prohibited in this area. Where an application may be lodged, the activity will need to meet strict requirements to be approved. The proposed preservation area covers the wild river area outside of the proposed high preservation area. New activities in this area will have less effect on the natural values of the wild rivers. Therefore, most new activities may be permitted in this area, provided wild river requirements are met.

Restrictions on new agricultural and aquaculture development are applied through regulating Acts, including:

- the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, where permit applications relating to clearing native vegetation in a high preservation area will be accepted for a reduced number of “purposes”
- the *Fisheries Act 1994* limits the purposes for which marine plants may be cleared in a wild river area, and prohibits new aquaculture
- the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* also prohibits new aquaculture in a high preservation area
- the *Wild Rivers Act 2005* prohibits new agricultural activities within the high preservation area where soil cultivation is required, and produce is grown for commercial sale.

New agriculture and aquaculture activities can proceed, subject to the Wild Rivers Code requirements and other legislative constraints, in over 80 per cent of the wild river area. Prohibiting these developments from the high preservation area ensures that the natural values of the river systems are preserved. However they may still be able to occur through the property development planning process. The property development planning process set out in the Wild Rivers Act provides the potential for a prohibited activity to be undertaken in the high preservation area—see section 2.4.5.

In-stream aquaculture may occur in nominated waterways, as well as other watercourses in the preservation area. Water for off-stream aquaculture is available through the general reserve of water provided in the wild river declaration or, if related to achieving the economic aspirations of Indigenous community members, through the Indigenous reserve.

3. Small scale agriculture

Issue:

- *Distinctions between small scale agricultural activities for commercial purposes and the same activities for non commercial purposes, are inappropriate. Restrictions should only be based on the potential impacts on the wild river systems, i.e. the scale or intensity of the activity should be the only consideration, not the “end use” of produce.*

Response:

Prior to the *Wild Rivers and Other Legislative Amendments Act 2006* (WROLA 2006), prohibitions on agriculture may have prevented the establishment of new community gardens in wild river high preservation areas. Consultation during 2006 highlighted the need to balance moderation of riverine impacts with access to fresh fruit and vegetables in remote areas and particularly for outstations. WROLA 2006 made changes to the definition of agriculture in the Wild Rivers Act, to effectively exempt small community gardens from wild river requirements anywhere in a wild river area. Moderating impacts of development, including agriculture, on wild river systems is the primary goal of a wild river declaration, however the government is committed to ensuring the health of remote communities is a high priority.

4. Funding and personnel for developing compatible industries

Issue:

- *Funding and personnel should be available to aid in researching and implementing appropriate industries that are compatible with wild river values. This would help ensure sustainable land management and regional prosperity are achieved.*

Response:

The Wild Rivers program is a whole of government initiative. Programs and initiatives are being implemented across government to assist the development of appropriate businesses in Cape York. The Queensland government has shown a commitment to Indigenous economic development and employment through:

- land tenure reform
- the Looking after Country Together framework
- the Wild Rivers Ranger Program
- opportunities through the *Cape York Peninsula Heritage Act 2007*

- development of the Cape York and Torres Strait Tourism Development Action Plan
- the Indigenous Arts Program
- the Indigenous Business Development Program
- job creation in the public sector

5. Expansion and sustainability of existing business

Issue:

- *The wild river declaration will reduce the potential expansion and sustainability of existing business, including sustainable tourism enterprises.*

Response:

Wild river requirements only apply to certain types of new activities once a wild river area is declared. Approvals and authorisations in place prior to the declaration being made are not subject to wild river requirements. Analyses of submissions, and the results of consultation activities, have not highlighted significant impediments to the sustainability, or expansion, of existing businesses resulting from a declaration being made. Wild River requirements for new residential and commercial development (for example, ecotourism) can occur as long as these are consistent with the Wild Rivers Code. Sewage treatment is not prohibited in the high preservation area, provided it complies with the Wild Rivers Code. Approval for new fuel storages is not prohibited in a high preservation area, provided it is for residential complexes (such as outstations or ecotourism ventures) or specified works.

The wilderness values of Cape York Peninsula are widely regarded as an important asset for Queensland and the associated tourism is regarded as one of the most potentially viable industries of the area. Wild river declarations will help to preserve the natural values of wild rivers in these areas, thus preserving the same values considered essential for eco or cultural tourism developments. Declaration of a wild river area recognises and promotes the environmental credentials of these areas. Water is available from the strategic reserve for ecotourism enterprises, and from the general reserve for other commercial developments. Traditional Owners are able to access volumes of water for commercial enterprises from the general reserve, the strategic reserve (for ecotourism developments), and the Indigenous reserve.

6. Compensation

Issue:

- *Landowners should be compensated for “taking away development rights”.*
- *Landowners should be compensated for reductions in property values.*

Response:

The Wild Rivers Act does not in any way affect existing development rights and entitlements held prior to a wild river declaration being made. As such, a declaration does not ‘take away development rights’, and the legislation does not include any compensation provisions as a result.

Further, the passage of legislation which prohibits certain development occurring in future does not by default lead to any requirement for compensation to be made payable. The reason for this is that an application in and of itself does not guarantee that the application will be approved and therefore is only potentially a ‘development right’.

The Wild Rivers Act was enacted by Parliament with the purpose of preserving rivers that have all or almost all of their natural values intact. Wild River declarations do prohibit certain activities and may regulate other development activities. However, the legislation does provide that where a wild river declaration is in place over an area, owners of land may make application to the Minister for approval of a property development plan.

Should a property development plan be approved, the declaration may be amended to provide for certain development activities as outlined in the approved property development plan. However, the any subsequent amendment to the declaration does not remove the requirement for appropriate development approvals to be obtained.

In accordance with the legislation as enacted by parliament the department's view is that no compensation is payable for any perceived reduction in property values.

7. Overcomplicated requirements

Issue:

- *New development controls and wild river requirements will overcomplicate existing requirements.*

Response:

With the exception of agriculture and animal husbandry, wild river requirements are integrated with the existing requirements of regulating acts. There is no new application process as a result of a wild river declaration. Applications will continue to be dealt with by the relevant state agency or local government as occurred prior to a declaration. The assessing agency or local government will apply the wild rivers code requirements along with all the other existing requirements for a particular development type. In many cases there will only be one or two additional requirements to those already existing.

8. Reduced job creation

Issue:

- *Wild river requirements will result in reduced job creation for local communities.*

Response:

While a wild river declaration may impact on the viability of some high impact development activities proposed within a high preservation area, the preservation of the natural values of wild rivers is regarded as a priority in Cape York Peninsula. Discussions about the establishment of “culturally and environmentally appropriate economies” for the Peninsula have continued for more than five years. As a planning tool, the wild river declaration is consistent with the development of industries that do not compromise these environmental values. The wild river declaration represents a planning approach that ensures sensitive natural values are preserved for future generations whilst allowing development to proceed. The declaration allows development to occur in the total wild river area—there is not an exclusion zone where no development is allowed. The declaration also represents a marketing opportunity, both nationally and internationally, for the promotion and development of “clean and green” industries.

Further action

Government officers will continue to provide information to the community and business sectors about wild river requirements and the wild rivers program.

2.4.3 Native title and Indigenous rights

Issues raised

1. Indigenous human rights and land use
2. Consent of Indigenous people

Issues analysis

1. Indigenous human rights and land use

Issue:

- *That the declaration should not impact on Indigenous rights and interests that are protected under other Acts.*
- *Indigenous access, use, occupancy, management, conservation, cultural and development rights over Indigenous land in the Cape could be impacted by the declaration.*

Response:

A wild river declaration is aimed at preserving natural values of rivers systems. Cultural heritage values are recognised and protected under other acts such as the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act and the Nature Conservation Act in relation to protected areas. The Wild Rivers Act does not impact on the rights afforded under these Acts while management and conservation rights and interests are also not impacted by a wild river declaration.

Wild river requirements do not impact on Native Title rights or cultural heritage rights and they do not apply to 'day-to-day' traditional activities (which generally do not require an approval or development assessment). Activities such as camping, hunting, fishing, use of traditional fish traps, collecting bush foods and medicines, conducting ceremonial activities, manufacture of traditional artefacts and traditional fire management practices can continue to occur in a declared wild river area. Importantly, native title rights are specifically protected from any effects of the wild river declaration or Wild Rivers Code.

Wild rivers does not regulate the collection of live or fallen (dead) timber, other plant material, ochre, clay and stone for an Aboriginal traditional cultural activity. Collection of these materials for the conduct of a traditional Aboriginal cultural activity, other than a commercial activity, is termed 'specified activity' under the IPA and is exempt from requiring a clearing permit under provisions of the Vegetation Management Act.

The Wild Rivers Act and subsequent wild river declarations are also not tenure specific. They apply to all land within a declared wild river area whether it is freehold, Indigenous freehold, leasehold land, national parks or unallocated state land.

The Wild Rivers Act does not impact on access and occupancy rights and has no influence on land tenure. The land tenure resolution process is occurring through other government programs and is outside the scope of a wild river declaration.

A wild river declaration is essentially a planning tool that ensures development does not degrade the natural values of wild river systems in Queensland. It does this by regulating future development activities and resource allocations within declared wild rivers and their respective catchment areas.

Development can proceed in the greater part of a wild river area and it must simply comply with requirements aimed at ensuring catchment based activities do not impact on the river systems. Importantly, even in high preservation areas where most development restrictions are imposed, activities such as grazing, outstation development, essential infrastructure and ecotourism enterprises can still occur.

Indigenous development opportunities can also be supported by a wild river declaration. An Indigenous water reserve is included in the declaration to assist Indigenous communities to achieve their social and economic aspirations. This Indigenous reserve ensures that sufficient water is available under the Wild Rivers Act to provide everyone with acceptable and physically accessible water for economic development purposes.

In support of managing wild river areas, the government has developed a Wild River Ranger program which employs Indigenous rangers to protect and promote the world class natural values of Queensland's Wild Rivers. To date 20 Wild River Rangers have been employed in Cape York Peninsula and across the Gulf of Carpentaria. This provides employment and economic benefits to Indigenous people and communities in these areas.

2. Consent of Indigenous People

Issue:

- *That wild river declarations should not proceed without the full support/free, prior and informed consent from Indigenous people.*

Response:

Indigenous people are among the many stakeholders who may be affected by a wild river declaration. The government has consulted widely and actively engaged with Indigenous individuals, interest groups and peak bodies about the wild river declarations. The government has also actively engaged local governments, including the Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council, Aurukun Shire Council and Cook Shire Council.

Consultation has occurred on country and in communities and through key groups and organisations that represent Indigenous interests. At the request of peak Indigenous bodies, the wild rivers program was discussed within the Cape York Tenure Resolution Implementation Group (CYTRIG) as a way of having high level issues with wild river declarations resolved. Further, Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation was engaged by the government to facilitate consultation with Indigenous stakeholders and assist traditional owners in developing submissions.

All of these submissions as well as the results of consultation with Indigenous people in potential wild river areas are given consideration by the Minister before final decisions about wild river declarations are made. Traditional owners in a wild river area will continue to be assisted through a range of programs to achieve social and economic development on their homelands.

Further action

No further action required as native title rights are specifically protected in the Wild Rivers Act. Traditional and cultural activities likewise are not impacted by the declaration.

2.4.4 Increased local government workloads

Issues raised

1. Imposition of additional work for local government

Issues analysis

1. Imposition of additional work for local government

Issue:

- *The declaration will have the effect of imposing additional development assessment obligations on council. Additional resources including personnel and training should be available for development assessment and land use planning.*

Response:

It is not expected that a wild river declaration will cause any significant impact on local government administration or workloads due to the low levels of development pressure and activity in wild river areas.

Notwithstanding this, the department is prepared to provide information and training to local governments in the application and use of a declaration and the Wild Rivers Code.

Applications relating to a material change of use of premises for residential, commercial and industrial, and operational works associated with reconfiguring a lot, are subject to the Code if a local government planning scheme makes them assessable development and it is outside a designated urban area. This is anticipated to be the extent of a local government's involvement in wild river assessments.

Further action

The department will continue to liaise with local governments regarding any issues with the implementation of a wild river declaration.

2.4.5 Property development plans

Issues raised

1. No capacity to develop and prepare property development plans and therefore assistance should be available for developing these plans
2. Delays could occur for undertaking economic development

Issue analysis

1. No capacity to develop and prepare property development plans and therefore assistance should be available for developing these plans

Issue:

- *Lack of capacity to develop and prepare property development plans would lead to the need to engage consultants at further cost and the department has imposed a fee for processing an application for approval of a property development plan. The*

department should assist in the development of property development plans as required and provide financial assistance to cover assessment fees.

Response:

Property development plans are a planning tool under division 2 A of the Wild Rivers Act. A property development plan is intended to provide a mechanism for certain development to occur where the proposed development cannot otherwise be done under the existing wild river declaration. The plan is an outline of development proposed to be undertaken over the next 10 years for that part of the property that is within a wild river area.

A property development plan, if approved, may provide a basis for the Minister to consider an amendment to the wild river declaration in order to accommodate the proposed development.

As a property development plan is seeking to undertake otherwise prohibited development there are stringent requirements for the development of a plan. The department recognises this and that some potential applicants do not have the resources to meet all of the criteria. Therefore the department is prepared to provide ongoing advice to potential applicants on what is required for developing a property development plan. However, if approved, a property development plan has the potential to provide economic benefit to the applicant and therefore any costs associated with developing a plan are expected to be recouped through the development being undertaken.

No financial assistance is available to cover the application fee. The application fee of \$290 is considered minimal considering the costs associated with assessing an application. This amount is less than the fees charged for many development applications required by other agencies and local government.

2. Delays could occur for undertaking economic development

Issue:

- *The approval process may be convoluted and an approval of a property development plan may warrant amendment of the wild river declaration. The property development process may delay economic development initiatives.*

Response:

For a property development plan, if approved, to have effect a wild river declaration would need to be amended. This would be a public process with the opportunity for submissions to be made. The government acknowledges that this process may take a significant length of time. However, as the property development plan is seeking to allow prohibited development, which has been identified as a threat to natural values, it is appropriate that significant consideration is given to the plan in the public arena, particularly in relations to a plan's outline of how natural values will not be impacted.

It must also be understood that approval of a property development plan and any amendment of a wild river declaration is not an approval for a particular type of development. It simply provides a mechanism for a development application to be made. This development application would then have to meet any requirements under relevant legislation.

Further action

No further action required due to the reasons outlined above.

2.4.6 Nomination and supporting material

Issues raised

1. Information supporting assessment of natural values in declaration documents
2. No use of traditional owner knowledge
3. Catchment condition
4. Hydrological data
5. Missing definition
6. Water Regulation 2002

Issues analysis

1. Information supporting assessment of natural values in declaration documents

Issue:

- *Insufficient credible evidence was presented in the overview report to support the states view that the nominated wild rivers had “all or almost all of their natural values intact”.*
- *The department failed to take into account a number of factors and failed to undertake sufficient research or analysis in properly determining some of the natural values claimed in the nomination documents.*
- *A basin wide assessment rather than a river by river assessment was undertaken and information about the natural values of one catchment was used incorrectly to support the nomination of another.*
- *The department gave little or no regard to several relevant studies’, including that of the 2001 report The Natural Heritage Significance of Cape York Peninsula by Mackey, Nix and Hitchcock (the Natural Heritage Report).*
- *Information in the overview report was not accurate.*

Response:

There was some confusion about the role of the overview report and an implied desire for a scientific/technical report, or a literature review, rather than a consultation document.

In the *Purpose of this overview report* section, it was clearly stated that the overview report provided background and summary information. The overview report is a consultation document which aims primarily to provide stakeholders from a variety of backgrounds, with information about the potential implications of a declaration being made. The overview report makes no claim to being a scientific or technical report, nor does it claim to be a literature review.

The purposes, content and structure of the overview report reflect previous comments from stakeholders, who have consistently argued that the overview report should focus on an explanation of implications, and that the information must be presented in an appropriate language for the audience. An in-depth technical or scientific analysis was not considered appropriate in a document aimed at such a wide spectrum of stakeholders. Likewise, a detailed literature review was not considered an appropriate consultation tool.

Summary information about the wild river area's natural values is also included in the overview reports. This summary information describes what is meant by each relevant natural value referred to in the declaration proposal.

It was argued that an information summary about the wild river area's natural values was insufficient. Also that presenting a summary suggested no robust analysis of natural values was undertaken on a river by river basis.

It is acknowledged that information about individual rivers and their catchments in Cape York is limited. However the state considered a wide range of factors and available information in assessing the natural values of the wild rivers and their catchments (in-stream, near stream and catchment wide factors) including:

- overall native vegetation conditions as described by the Queensland herbarium remnant ecosystem mapping
- relevant scientific reports, including the Cape York Peninsula Land Use Study (CYPLUS) and the National Land and Water Resources Audit 2002, amongst others
- a wide range of datasets to assist in mapping and assessing condition, including:
 - drainage data
 - terrain data
 - wetland mapping
 - groundwater assessments
 - geology mapping
 - aerial and satellite imagery, including flood mapping data
 - fish habitat areas
 - CYPLUS data
 - Digital Cadastral Data Base
 - mining tenements
 - infrastructure data
- existing volumes of water extraction
- presence, or absence of artificial in-stream barriers to wildlife movement such as dams, weirs and barrages
- level of in-stream infrastructure—ports, jetties, etc.
- level of in-stream dredging
- level of intensive agriculture and associated soil disturbance, likelihood of pesticide or herbicide application
- any artificial changes to river channel morphology, stream realignment, 'channelisation', etc.
- level of in-stream quarry material extraction
- presence of other environmentally relevant activities with known environmental impacts such as abattoirs, aquaculture, intensive feedlotting, chemical or asphalt manufacturing, gas oil or plastic manufacturing, electricity generation, paper manufacturing, etc.
- urban development levels (also population density and likely "environmental footprint")—residential development, industrial development, etc.
- changes across the catchments affecting substrate permeability, particularly tarred roads, etc.
- gross landscape topographical changes
- the presence of structure impeding overland flow paths
- levels of mining development

- riparian habitat continuity along the whole river length
- comparison of riparian width with other river systems of similar ecological and environmental character
- estuarine assessments
- the intensity of land use, including stocking rates
- near-shore ecological characteristics—presence of sea grass beds as indicative of water quality
- gross changes in catchment vegetation type—has a large percentage of the catchment changes from rainforest to open grassland
- changes in vegetation density
- weed infestation and feral animal populations.

As a consultation report it was considered appropriate to eliminate unnecessary repetition when findings were consistent across all wild rivers and their catchments. Rather than repeating similar information for each wild river, the overview report summarised these findings, including key points that applied to all wild rivers and their catchments.

The results of consultation and submissions generally suggest these assessments were correct. However it was raised that feral animals such as pigs have significantly impacted on the environment in the area. Also, specific examples of impacts were provided including;

- historic clearing of areas within wild river catchments
- information about one property that had been subjected to historically high stocking rates
- locally extensive infestations of weed species such as sicklepod.

Consideration was given to the likely impact on an overall assessment of ‘naturalness’ of the river system as a result of the issues raised, for example assessments were carried out of:

- the potential impacts of historic changes to the density of woody species in a predominantly open grassland ecosystem
- evidence or suggestions of resulting sheet or gully erosion that would imply extensive changes to sedimentation levels, bed morphology, etc.
- the likely occurrence intervals of cultivation of the soil
- patterns of regrowth clearing subsequent to initial clearing
- the likely overall impacts of pest species (flora and fauna) on natural values overall, including hydrological processes, geomorphic processes, water quality, riparian function, and wildlife corridor function.

This assessment did not provide any evidence of broadscale impacts, though it is recognised that there will be localised impacts, on the condition of the catchments.

The section on natural values in the overview report also included brief descriptive information, referenced to indicate general support for an assertion. The source of the information may not explicitly make that assertion itself.

It was interpreted that analyses about natural values relied solely on the basis of these references—and as references often related only to one specific wild river or its catchment, that decisions about nominating one wild river were being based only on information relating to another.

It was also suggested that all information (or ‘evidence’) supporting wild river nominations—as well as conflicting information which did not support the nominations—should have been presented in the overview report. Again this was not considered appropriate for a consultation document.

All available information was given consideration in making decisions. Where data appeared to contradict other available information, a more detailed analysis of underlying assumptions or potential dataset deficiencies was undertaken. Where possible, discussions with relevant authors were undertaken.

While the government acknowledges some minor editorial problems, it was suggested that a number of studies were ignored. Suggestions that the document was inaccurate and did not take into account information in particular Commonwealth studies are incorrect. For example it was suggested that no recognition was given to the Catchment Disturbance Index from the 2001 report *The Natural Heritage Significance of Cape York Peninsula*, which suggested extensive modification or disturbance to a number of river systems in the Stewart Basin.

The department had previously reviewed the catchment disturbance index, and had found limitations in this data. Further, that it could not be considered in isolation and should be viewed in the context of the report in which it is contained. The report advised that, in the absence of the unavailable information, the data set relies on a complex methodology and information provided by the CYPLUS data set which was indicative only. The use of this indicative data in calculating the catchment disturbance index (CDI) may have resulted in the CDI also being indicative at best and not a true reflection of the situation on the ground.

Overall, though the *Natural Heritage Significance of Cape York Peninsula Report* supported the assertions in the overview report about the high degree of natural integrity throughout Cape York. It mentions that key hydrological processes remain intact in Cape York, with the entire function of catchments unimpeded from watershed ridges through to coastal wetlands, and that the streams of Cape York have been minimally disturbed by the works of human activity.

Limited detailed information about the natural values of the rivers on Cape York Peninsula exists. In many cases the CYPLUS is the most recent suite of published information available for use. This information is now over 10 years old. However, the use of this information along with the available datasets and mapping tools, and collection of on-ground information and expert opinion has provided a solid basis for the information in the overview reports.

2. No use of traditional owner knowledge

Issue:

- *In preparing nomination material no advantage was taken of the knowledge of traditional owners.*

Response:

Discussions with individual traditional owners, relevant Aboriginal councils and peak Indigenous organisations have been ongoing since 2006. Coordinators discussed proposed mapping of the wild river areas with traditional owners both prior to declaration proposal release and during the consultation period. Submissions were invited about the proposals and included an invitation to discuss particulars of the natural values of river systems in the area.

Additionally, the Balkanu Cape York Development Organisation was engaged to facilitate consultation and provide assistance to traditional owners with the development of submissions, providing an opportunity for traditional owners to contribute first hand knowledge about the river systems proposed.

3. Catchment condition

Issue:

- *Catchment condition should be assessed as a relevant natural value. It was suggested that since the Wild Rivers Act states that the purpose of the Wild Rivers Act is to be achieved by amongst other things “treating a wild river and it’s catchment as a single entity...” the condition of the catchment should be considered as a relevant natural value.*

Response:

Catchment condition is assessed, and in particular, the likely impacts of the catchment condition on the natural values of the wild rivers. The evidence suggests that the catchment conditions for these areas are largely intact, and therefore the impacts are expected to be negligible. The Breakfast Creek catchment has had some disturbance, particularly on the Silver Plains property, but the majority of the catchment area is in a highly intact state. Though it is likely that there have been localised impacts as a result of some historical vegetation clearing in parts of the basin, it is highly unlikely that these have had an overall negative affect on the natural values of the wild river.

The declaration manages development within the catchment to preserve the natural values of the wild river.

Catchment condition, though, is not assessed as a natural value of the wild river.

4. Hydrological data

Issue:

- *Insufficient hydrological data was included in the overview report, and there were concerns that the volume of unallocated water proposed to be made available was greater than 1 per cent of the mean annual flow.*

Response:

As stated earlier, the overview report is not a scientific document, but rather a consultation document. Therefore, it was deemed inappropriate to provide large data sets in the document. Suffice to say that all of the unallocated water volumes are less than 1 per cent mean annual flow of the wild river area. In determining licenses to access the unallocated water the chief executive must consider the impacts on the natural values of the wild river.

5. Missing definition

Issue:

- *A definition of state or regional significance (in relation to the strategic water reserve) should have been included*

Response:

The definition has been included in the final declaration.

6. Water Regulation 2002

Issue:

- *The amendment to the Water Regulation 2002, which stated the process for the granting of unallocated water, was not available for comment during the consultation/submission period.*

Response:

The process for granting water is an administrative process. The amendment to the *Water Regulation 2002* will provide a standard process to be followed in most instances throughout Queensland for the release of unallocated water. The process is not specific to wild river declarations.

As the relevant provisions for the amendment to the *Water Regulation 2002* are not yet in effect, the process for granting water is set out as schedule 4 of the declaration, this process closely follows the model of the proposed regulation amendment.

Further action

The department will endeavour to continually improve the information provided to stakeholders regarding declaration proposals whilst recognising that technical documents are not suitable for as public consultation documents.

2.4.7 Consultation

Issues raised

1. Consultation on the Wild Rivers Bill
2. Involvement of traditional owners
3. Consultation approach
4. Support
5. Post declaration engagement

Issues analysis

1. Consultation on Wild Rivers Bill

Issue:

- *Consultation on the original Wild Rivers Bill should have been more extensive before it was passed through parliament in 2005.*

Response:

Many submissions were received on the Wild Rivers Bill and modification of the Bill was undertaken in response to concerns raised. The final Bill received bipartisan support in parliament. Continued consultation on the implications of the Wild Rivers Act has occurred from 2005. Prior to the declaration proposals being released consultation activities in affected communities was undertaken to provide background information about the Wild Rivers Act. Information about the Wild Rivers Act was also integrated with consultation about the specifics of the declaration proposals when they were released.

2. Involvement of traditional owners

Issue:

- *Traditional owners should have been extensively involved in wild rivers policy and declaration development*

Response:

The wild rivers program has a state-wide application and its development has included a range of stakeholders, including traditional owner peak bodies, business representatives and individuals. The consultation process for the declaration proposals focused resources on ensuring that traditional owners were engaged.

3. Consultation approach

Issue:

- *Consultation should have been more extensive and some stakeholders were either not made aware of the declaration proposals, or given insufficient time to appropriately respond.*
- *Some traditional owners consulted may not have been the correct ones.*
- *Consultation should have included more public meetings.*
- *Supporting information such as fact sheets were not suitable for stakeholders and contained inconsistencies.*
- *Some stakeholders requested a 'round table style' discussions to resolve issues prior to any declarations being made.*

Response:

The consultation approach was developed in accordance with requirements of the Wild Rivers Act. As described in detail in section 1.4, a wide range of avenues were pursued to ensure that all stakeholders were appropriately engaged in the process. These avenues included public notices and correspondence with individual land owners and representative bodies to inform of proposals, written and pictorial supporting material, Wild river presentations were given and feedback sought at a number of public meetings and extensive face to face meetings were conducted with peak body representatives, and members of affected communities, including individuals, families and business interests.

The government made every effort to seek out and engage all affected stakeholders including the engagement of Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation (Balkanu) to assist in the identification of affected traditional owners and facilitate consultation with traditional owners. Through interagency advice and the advice of Balkanu, local councils and members of the community, a comprehensive list of stakeholders and stakeholder groups was developed. This was continually revised, improved, and utilised to ensure comprehensive discussions were undertaken with as many stakeholders as possible.

A range of supporting information has been developed to assist all stakeholders in understanding the implications of the proposal. However the government is committed to continual improvement and has undertaken a review of this information especially the consistency between fact sheets and the use of appropriate language, as suggested.

It was not considered appropriate for only certain stakeholders to be included in a post declaration round table forum. The results of meetings with stakeholders and all submissions

were considered and analysed. Further clarification was sought on submissions where necessary.

4. Support

Issue:

- *Funds/resources should have been provided to facilitate submissions.*
- *Sitting fees should have been made available to participants in consultation meetings.*

Response:

Consistent with other relevant government programs, local governments were not provided funding specifically to assist in making submissions on the wild rivers program. However the government does provide general funding to assist those councils with little or no rate-based income to carry out the functions of the office.

In the vast majority of cases, financial reimbursement for meeting attendees was not required; departmental officers travelled to communities, existing meeting forums were utilised where possible and people were not required to stay overnight.

5. Post declaration engagement

Issue:

- *Stakeholders should continue to be engaged following the declarations being enacted—clear information on benefits and extent of restrictions should continue to be provided to stakeholders.*

Response:

The government is committed to continuing to provide appropriate information to all stakeholders affected by the wild river declaration. This will include information about the potential benefits and extent of restrictions. Communities as well as local government are encouraged to capitalise on the opportunities that the declaration provides.

Further action

The government will continue to engage with stakeholders in proposed wild river areas, providing relevant information and seeking their views on the declaration proposals.

2.4.8 Future of Wild Rivers

Issues raised

1. Commitment to ongoing program—further proposals of identified potential wild river systems on Cape York Peninsula
2. Declaration of Watson, Ward and Kendall rivers
3. Potential wild rivers outside of Cape York Peninsula
4. Misdirection of resources

Issues analysis

1. Commitment to ongoing program—further proposals of identified potential wild river systems on Cape York Peninsula

Issue:

- *Formal commitment is required to propose all potential identified wild river areas on Cape York Peninsula*

Response:

The government remains committed to proposing the potential wild river areas on Cape York that were identified in the 2004 election commitment—a commitment that was re-affirmed at both the 2006 and 2009 elections. To date, nine wild river areas are declared, including three on Cape York Peninsula, with a declaration proposal for the Wenlock Basin currently available for public comment. The remaining river systems on Cape York Peninsula will be dealt with by the end of 2010.

2. Declaration of Watson, Ward and Kendall rivers

Issue:

- *The Watson, Ward and Kendall Rivers should have been proposed at the same time as the Archer, Lockhart and Stewart river systems. Will these be proposed in the future?*

Response:

Timeframes for nomination of the potential wild river areas was determined in consultation with the Cape York Tenure Resolution Implementation Group. The agreed sequence of proposals reflects the requests of Indigenous stakeholders to be made fully aware of wild river implications during land tenure negotiations. The Premier has committed to:

- finalising the consultation process now under way on the Wenlock Basin proposed wild river area this year
- commencing consultation on the Ducie, Watson, Olive-Pascoe and Jacky Jacky river basins in 2009, and
- proposing the Jardine, Holroyd, Coleman and Jeannie river basins in 2010.

As the Ward River is located within the Watson Basin, and the Kendall River is located in the Holroyd Basin, these two rivers will be considered when these basins are nominated.

3. Potential wild rivers outside of Cape York Peninsula

Issues:

- *A number of rivers outside Cape York Peninsula, such as the Paroo and Cooper systems should also be proposed as wild rivers.*

Response:

Six wild river areas have already been declared outside of Cape York Peninsula, including four areas in the Gulf of Carpentaria, as well as Fraser and Hinchinbrook Islands. At the 2009 election, the government gave a commitment to propose the Georgina, Diamantina and Cooper Creek basins for wild river status.

4. Misdirection of resources

Issue:

- *Funds directed at the wild rivers program could be better used in rehabilitating degraded river systems in Cape York Peninsula (e.g. Annan and Endeavour Rivers).*

Response:

The wild rivers program aims to preserve those river systems that have all, or almost all, of their natural values intact. Experience in other parts of Australia has shown that it is extremely expensive to rehabilitate degraded river systems. It is far more cost effective in the mid to long term to protect existing natural values than to rehabilitate or seek to replace lost natural values. The wild rivers program reflects the need to prioritise and target expenditure effectively. Effective management of river systems involves first ensuring those rivers currently in very good condition are not further degraded.

The rehabilitation of degraded river systems continues to also be carried out through government programs as well as through natural resource management groups and river improvement trusts who continue to be assisted through state and federal government funding.

3. Other changes

3.1 Environmentally relevant activities

Amendments to the Environmental Protection Act and the new Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 came into effect on 1 January 2009. The amendments included changes to section 73AA of the Environmental Protection Act which deals with environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) in wild river areas. The amendments gave effect to new terminology and definitions used to describe ERAs in the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.

Sections 63-65 in the final declaration (which correspond to sections 66-68 of the declaration proposal) reflect these amendments. The overall regulatory effect of the amendments is no different to that prior to the amendments being made.

3.2 Process for granting unallocated water from reserves

Section 15 of the declaration proposal stated that the process for granting unallocated water will be in accordance with requirements prescribed by a regulation to be made. It was intended that these requirements be detailed in amendments to be made to the *Water Regulation 2002* prior to the declaration being finalised.

At the time of declaration, the requirements had not yet been included in the *Water Regulation 2002*. Therefore the process has been included as Schedule 4 of the Stewart Basin Wild River Declaration as permitted under section 14(3) of the Wild Rivers Act.

Schedule—submitter names

A & M Droste	Aleksandra Kopozewska	Amelia Seymour
A Beard	Alex Clarke	Ami Reid
A Bending	Alex Crisp	Amy Abikhair
A Delaney	Alex Davies	Amy Cupitt
A Farr	Alex Garay	Amy Griffiths
A Goudie	Alex Giddings	Amy Harlib
A Hampton	Alex Gofton	Amy Hill
A Herring	Alex Jespersen	Amy Jennings
A Hiddink	Alex McWhirter	Ana Leigh Tucker
A Smythe	Alex Wallman	Anastasia Delaporta
A&M&J Grimes & C West	Alexander Middleton	Anastasia Foster-Brady
Aaron Carter	Alexander Nettleback	Andrea Gianniny
Aaron Hollins	Alexandra E Lean	Andrea Smythe
Abdullah Kosrel	Alexandra Ennis	Andrea Symes
Abraham Omeenyo	Alexandra Ginger	Andrew Beswick
Adam Gibson	Alexandra Townsend	Andrew Black
Adam Quinlivan	Alexis Simmonds	Andrew Bulter
Adam Walker	Alfonsina Nuzum	Andrew Clough
Adam Cavallaro	Ali Baker	Andrew Coe
Adam Cooksley	Alice Beauchamp	Andrew Douglas
Adam Crowther	Alicia Carter	Andrew Finlay
Adam Etherington	Alicia Wolverson	Andrew French
Adam Griffiths	Alison Clarke	Andrew Kopp
Adam Holloywood	Alison Dale	Andrew Martin
Adam Moxey	Alison Fenton	Andrew Murray
Adam S. Hubert	Alison Kelman	Andrew Riguecini
Adam Vogel	Alison Liddy	Andrew Steel
Adam Watson	Alison Nowland	Andrew Thelander
Adam, Catherine & Christ Kilpatrick	Alison Oldfield	Andrew Turner
Adela Brent	Alison Waller	Andrew Worland
Adrian Bandiera	Alistair Hayes	Andy Jones
Adrian Mozejko	Alithea Seemann	Andy Parkin
Adrian Stavovy	Allan Creek	Andy Sinel
AG DeCarne	Allan Robbins	Aneira Nye Elwin
Aiba Godwin	Allan Thomson	Ange Barnes
Alan Atterton	Allegra Robinson	Angel Upton
Alan Birkinshaw	Allison Arndt	Angela Back
Alan Boyd	Allison Hoad	Angela Brace
Alan Casswell	Allison Willis	Angela Brooks
Alan Creek	Allistair Walpole	Angela Davies
Alan Deering	Ally Fitzpatrick	Angela Dean
Alan Ekdon-Ben	Allye Sinclair	Angela Eads
Alan Falls	Alysha Delfino	Angela Lausdown
Alan Grenier	Alyssa Faulkner	Angela Sunley
Alan Hayward	Alyssa White	Angela Wichmann
Alan Outhred	Amanda Cowell	Angelica Gardner
Alan Stancombe	Amanda Dunne	Angelo Falco
Alan Stewart	Amanda Fox	Angie Jones-Field
Alan Vaughan	Amanda Geary	Angus Ainsworth
Alana Barry	Amanda Lang	Angus Green
Alanah Buckley	Amanda Osborn	Anita Stephenson
Alastair Smith	Amber Gattera	Ann McAlpin
Alberto Proietta	Amber Jenkins	Ann McKennney
Aleisha Muir	Amelia Easdale	Ann Peach
Aleks Podolakin	Amelia Elgar	Ann Prior
	Amelia Giles	Ann Robinson

Ann Yeatman	B Cooke	Bill Fernhill
Anna Bruvel	B Humphryis	Bill Moorhead
Anna Chapman	B.E. Kilpatrick	Billy Colless
Anna Clynes	Barbara Blacoe	Blair Cross
Anna Kaganer	Barbara Davies	Blanche Baudouin
Anna Krautz	Barbara Fletcher	Bo Boulot
Anna Lee Mraz Bartra	Barbara Guthrie	Bob Gould
Anna Ludowici	Barbara Hannan	Bob Noble
Anna Maskiell	Barbara Holtz	Bobby Stewart
Anna Murray	Barbara Kose	Bonita Frank
Anna Sanderson	Barbara Leys	Boyd Kyle
Anna Shera	Barbara Meers	Brad Foster
Anna Ward	Barbara Pollak	Bradley & Modena Allan
Annabel McLisky	Barbara Prideaux	Bradley Foster
Annalou Oakland	Barry Bayfield	Bradley Harkin
Anne Trim	Barry Jackson	Bradley Worland
Anne Beven	Barry Port	Brayden Cook
Anne Downes	Barry Strubber	Breanna Ehrlick
Anne Marie Kotlik	Barry Talbot-Smith	Breanna Heidke
Anne Marsden	Bartek Odias	Bren Hayes
Anne McAlpine	Bea Ortega	Brenda Muntz
Anne Stephens	Beautrice Koongotema	Brendan Doyle
Anne Williams	Bec Butterfly	Brendan Gulson
Anneka Ferguson	Beck McMahon	Brendan Moar
Anne-Marie Kinnane	Beck Sheffield-Brotherton	Brendan Shoebridge
Annette Bryan	Beersheba Mining Pty Ltd	Brennan King
Annette Evans	Belinda Chugg	Brent Davies
Annette Herschtal	Belinda Cordwell	Brent Hall
Annette Price	Belinda Hodgkins	Brenton Charles
Annie Bird	Belinda Joyce	Bret Taylor
Annie Boon	Belinda Voll	Brett Caporn
Annie Costin	Ben Barth	Brett Cowan
Annie O'moon-Browning	Ben Flinrtham	Brett Hedger
Annie Otness	Ben Higgins	Brett Leis
Anthony Broese	Ben McAvoy	Brett McFadyen
Anthony Esposito	Ben Prager	Brett Rossiter
Anthony Fisher	Ben Stewart	Brett Stewart
Anthony harris	Ben Walsh	Brett Taylor
Anthony Montapert	Ben Webber	Brian Cox
Antonella Curcio	Benjamin Bowly	Brian McLoughlin
Antonio Fabris	Benjamin Eastwood	Brian Moran
Anu Malaviya	Benjamin Peelman	Brian Williams
Ardith Arrington	Benny Gibler	Bridget Smith
Arimbi Winoto	Beorn Peacey	Bridgette Styles
Armando Dhroso	Bernadette Edwards	Brit Ballard
Armando Lanzini	Bernadette Wright	Brock Newbery
Arthur Steuer	Bernard Albert	Brock Roberts
Ashley Roberts	Bernice Moore	Bronwen Murray-Prior
Atillea Razali	Bernice Rutherford	Bronwyn Davey
Audrey Deheinzelin	Beth Beynon	Bronwyn De Bondi
Aurora Huddleston	Beth Tarilton	Bronwyn Gwyther
Aurukun Uniting Church, Council of Elders	Betty Corby	Bronwyn Hookey
Aurukun Wetland Charters	Betty Franklin	Bronwyn Lewis
Australian Conservation Foundation	Betty Modric	Bronwyn Severn
Australian Human Rights Commission	Betty Young	Brooke Henry
Aymeric Maudous	Bev Yen	Brooke Smith
Azariah Shertt	Bhoomi Redpath	Brooke Vogt
	Bianca & Jeremy Brookes	Bruce Day
	Bianche Danastas	Bruce Dover
	Bill Bowd	Bruce Dwyer

Bruce Dymock	Carolyn Palmer	Chris Tupan
Bruce Greenfield	Carolyn Parker	Chris Tweddell
Bruce Hogben	Carolyn Stanmore	Chris Wood
Bruce Holtom	Carrie Rieden	Christabel Mithcell
Bruce Wedderburn	Cassandra Howden	Christian Challinor
Bruce Zimmer	Cassandra Lambert	Christian McKechnie
Brylie VanKeimpema	Cassian Humphreys	Christie Lewis
Brynn Matthews	Cat Moore	Christina Babst
Brynnie Goodwill	Cath Davies	Christina Koussas
Bryon Linoy	Catharine Errey	Christina Papasavvas
Bryony Palmer	Catherie Chinnery-Doyle	Christina Sainsbury
Byron Lawrie	Catherine Burke	Christine Bodey
C Egan-Wyer	Catherine Cresswell	Christine Carlsen
C Moore	Catherine Gegg	Christine Considine
C Pike	Catherine Hellier	Christine Fyfe
C Rademaker	Catherine Howard	Christine Hartley
C. McMillan	Catherine Killey	Christine Locsei
C.H. Crisp	Catherine Mc Whirter	Christine Long
Caitlin Carte	Catherine Morse	Christine Maclean
Caitlin Perkins	Catherine Sanchez	Christine Olsen
Cale Bennett	Catherine Schuts	Christine Port
Callan Reid	Cathryn Pell	Christine Ritchie
Cam Wylie	Cathy Dickson	Christine Shaw
Cameron Gibson	Cathy McCarthy	Christine Zangari
Cameron Johnson	Cathy Shannon	Christopher Brunell
Camilla Torsander	Cathy Torrisi	Christopher Dean
Camille Tanner	Cecil Walmbeng	Christopher Kuecher
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Cara Brown	Celeste Boralli	Chuck Stone
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Carl Billingham	Celia Zastrow	Ciara Thorne
Carl Blair	Chantelle James	Clair Jackson
Carl Pannuzzo	Charles Grimison	Claire Adermann
Carla Bissett	Charles Jordan	Claire Black
Carla McKevitt	Charlie Davie	Claire Brient
Carla Perkins	Charlie Teakle	Claire French
Carley Rowland	Charlotte King	Claire Law
Carly Jones	Charlotte Landini	Claire Loveband
Carly Mason	Charmaine Alford	Claire Parfitt
Carmen Griffen	Charmaine McQuillan	Clare Heath
Carmen Mellor	Chelsey Knott	Clare Patterson
Carmen Riordan	Cheree Welsteed	Clare Whyte
Carol Eakin	Cherie Cornish	Clarence Cosgrove
Carol Elliott	Cheryl Adam	Clarence Peinkinna
Carol Klemm	Cheryl Conroy	Clayton Sheridan
Carol Vogler	Cheryl Crohaw	Cliff Greet
Carol Walden	Cheryl Pascoe	Clint Jury
Carole Stanford	Cheryl Voisin	Clive Brown
Caroline Bayer	Chris & Andrew Froude	Colette Nicot
Caroline Blakers	Chris Ayres	Colin Apelt
Caroline Le Couteur	Chris Barnes	Colin Hamilton
Caroline Lurie	Chris French	Colin Sicock-Delaney
Caroline Peinkinna	Chris King	Colin Tuft
Caroline Riseley	Chris Maltby	Colin Walpole
Caroline Williams	Chris Moon	Colin White
Carolyn Bussey	Chris Oakshott	Colleen Lovett
Carolyn Canham	Chris Paatti	Colleen Muriel
Carolyn Ingvarson	Chris Prior	Colyn Saal
Carolyn Lee	Chris Purdie	Coral Robinson

Corina Bailey	David Cole	Denise Emmerson
Corina Tweddell	David Dack	Denise Gardner
Corrine Fisher	David Falconer	Denise Johnson
Corrine Malot	David Ferris	Denise Keniry
Craig Gosley	David Fitzgibbon	Denise Lister
Craig Maddock	David Flood	Denise Rivers
Craig Miller	David Flower	Denise Turner
Cristina Tirelli	David Gard	Dennis Andrews
Crystal Ellis	David George	Dennis Dulgan
Cynthia Atherton	David Godwin	Dennis Salt
D Bradbury	David Harmer	Dereka Ogden
D Oliver	David Haynes	Des Smith
D Rutten	David Hearnshaw	Desanka Vukelich
D. Lockett	David Holyoake	Desmond McMahon
Daan Spijer	David Jankowski	Devon Whittle
Daisy Barham	David Kault	Di Taylor
Daisy Stewart	David Keast	Diana Clarke
Dale Robson	David Kilmartin	Diana Richard
Damian Settle	David Lambert	Diana Smith
Damien Eckersley	David Mc Ilveen	Diana Tomkins
Damien Moyse	David Mence	Diane Ernst
Damon Moody	David Murphy	Diane Harris
Damon Schultz	David Port	Diane Watson
Dan Price	David Pritchard	Dianne Berryman
Dani Best	David Stewart	Dianne Beverley
Daniel Berg	David Stowe	Dianne Goodwin
Daniel Connell	David Strangward	Dianne Horsburgh
Daniel De Busch	David Tomkins	Dianne Monaghan
Daniel Fuller	David Wilkinson	Dianne Piggott
Daniel G DeBusch	Dawn Couchman	Dieter Isenhardt
Daniel Handley	Dawn Grech	Dimitrios Doinakis
Daniel Kyle	Dawn Koongotema	Dimity Williams
Daniel McKenzie	Dean Wilmot	Dinda Evans
Daniel Spencer	Deb Simmons	Dion Creek
Daniel Taylor	Debbie Flint	Dionne Mitchell
Daniel Wurm	Debbie Hall	Dirk Selderyk
Daniela Rosenfeld	Debbie Ireland	Dominic Jarvis
Danielle Burdon	Debbie Oxleey	Dominic Kitching
Danielle Evans	Debbie Rayner	Dominic Loydell
Danielle France Laplace	Debbie Savage	Don DeBusch
Danielle Hoskin	Debora Silva	Don Graham
Danielle Mastes	Deborah Goschnick	Don Hailes
Danielle Plumb	Deborah Johnsen	Don Leversha
Danielle Waugh	Deborah Mills	Donald Garlit
Danny May	Deborah Perpolotti	Donna Hansard
Danny Mufin	Deborah Rotchschild	Donna Luckman
Darren Benjamin	Deborah Stewart	Donna Muir
Darren Carlson	Deborah Symonds	Donna Napier
Darren Findlay	Debra Hutchinson	Donna Noble
Darren Jarmen	Debra Lowrie	Donna Pyle
Darryl Marshall	Debra Ricci	Donna Watt
Darryn Mitchell	Debra Withnall	Donnita Appleton
Darshina Chandraseka	Debrah Algar	Dora Accoom
Dave Allen	Dee Brown	Doreen Lyon
Dave Graham	Dee Day	Doris Graham
Dave Lamb	Deirdre Gardiner	Dorothy Welton
David Barnard	Delena Gaffney	Doug Barry-Martin
David Berg	Delphi Bryant	Doug O'Neil
David Bradley	Denis Giasli	Doug Spoor
David Brumley	Denise Chritensen	Doug Thomas

Douglas Brown	Emma Chaffer	Flora Weinman
Duncan Dean	Emma Cramer	Florrie Bassani
E Claudia	Emma Frascina	Florrie Liddy
E Lawesson	Emma Henderson	Fran Liepa
E Miles	Emma Hoad	Frances Douglas
E. Hodgetts	Emma Roberts	Francesca Bernabei
Eberhard Von Homeyer	Emma Slaytor	Francesca Watt
Eddie Fieldings	Emma-Jane Eeles	Francis Flannery
Eddie Kollmans	Eric Finley	Frank Johnson
Edna Glenn	Eric George	Frank Klein
Edward Butler	Eric Lehtonen	Frank McDonald
Edwin Buivids	Eric Manners	Frank Richards
Edwin S. Ludke	Erica Bear	Fred Strack
Edy Gysling	Erica Siegel	Friedrich Nath
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Eileen Pernase	Erin Gavan	G Bassani
Eileen Shepherd	Erin Gillmore	G Vaughan-Bird
Elaine Elliott	Erin Werner	G.P Burridge
Elaine Liddy	Erna Smith	Gabriel M Fuller
Eleanor Bettini	Errol Kendall	Gabrielle Donnelly
Eleanor Schulz	Esteban Saborio	Gael Campbell-Young
Eleanor Sobey	Esther Johnston	Gaibrielle Stockdale
Eleanora Gullone	Esther Rosewell	Gail Larkins
Elijah Stewart	Eugene E-Nrg	Gail Mensinga
Elisabeth Vis	Eugene McGrath	Gail Rogers
Elise Farrington	Eva Markvan	Gail Treharne
Elise Petersen	Evan Davis	Galen White
Elishia Mackay	Evdokia Korkina	Garbriel Sheridan
Elita Rytar	Evelina Lombardo	Garry Booth
Elizabeth & Emma Coleman	Evelyn Daniel	Garry R Kemm
Elizabeth Bazen	Evie Talbot	Garry Whitfield
Elizabeth Bingham-Peterdi	Evy Hoge	Gary Bennell
Elizabeth Cogley	F Salvemini	Gary Brooker
Elizabeth Connors	Faith Flanigan	Gary Browne
Elizabeth Evans	Fay Allison	Gary Namponam
Elizabeth Hart	Fay Bridges	Gary Ryan
Elizabeth Mitchell	Fay Burthem	Gary Ward
Elizabeth Runko	Felicity Wade	Gary Whitley
Elizabeth Shaw	Felipe Donoso	Gav Scott
Elizabeth Szacs vay	Felix Burkhard	Gavin Port
Elk Anstey	Fernanda Adame	Gavin Taylor
Elke Kerr	Ferris Lishe	Gaye White
Elli Storey	Fiona Austen	Gayle Gowen
Ellie Hofman	Fiona Bond	Gayle Moses
Elliott Orr	Fiona Brown	Gayle Steger
Elly Potter	Fiona Clarke	Geert-Willem Raak
Eloise Breskvar	Fiona Coe	Gemma Salmon
Elsa Silva	Fiona Darroch	Gemma Tillack
Elyse Newing	Fiona Fitzpatrick	Genevieve Gall
Emille Bould	Fiona Johnson	Genevieve Jones
Emil-Pierre Steck	Fiona King	Geoff Grieritas
Emily Copp	Fiona Morris	Geoff Lawrie
Emily Flowers	Fiona Mulvaney	Geoff Sanderson
Emily McMillan	Fiona Stewart	Geoffrey Somerville
Emily Oades	Fiona Streader	George Devereaux
Emily Smith	Fiona Van Towsey	George Donnelly
Emily Zitkevicius	Fionnuala Maye	George Fraser
Emma Baker	Fiorello Fihoe	George Love
Emma Campbell	Fleur Blum	Georgette Courtenay
Emma Capp	Flora Aynsley	Georgina Buckingham

Georgina Chapman	Gretel Taylor	Helena Bond
Geos Mining Mineral Consultants (Gulf Alumina Limited)	Guy Abrahams	Helena Kelso
Gerald Collins	Guy Sullivan	Helena McCallum
Gerald Echard	Gweneth Dean	Helena Paatti
Geraldine & Robert Johnson	H Dare	Henrietta Lee
Geralidone Hambrook	H Duncan	Hester Den Boer
Gerd Herrmann	H Dunstan	Hester Dingle
Gerry Mullane	H M Xtilley	Hester Goedhart
Gert Fengler	H Schmidt	Hilary Breman
Gethin Hill	H Thomas	Hilary Smith
Gethin Morgan	H. Ginn	Hilary Webster
Gianluigi Boca	Haley Burgess	Hilda Nataprawira
Gilbert L Porter	Hamish Longbottom	Hilkka Karsihäs
Gillian Hunter	Hanna Kastner	Holli McPherson
Gillian Rankin	Hannah Curran	Hudson Comprabar
Gina Castelain	Hannah Woolhouse	Hugh Dundsdon
Giovanni Favaro	Harri Nuolivirta	Hugh Lane
Gitte Kragh	Harry Williamson	Humane Society International
Glen Cook	Hayley Close	I Johnstone
Glen Thompson	Hayley Crossing	I Panell
Glenice Ballantyne	Hayley Kearney	Ian Lock
Glenn Humphreys	Hayley Smith	Ian Maclagan
Glenn Mead	Hayley Troupe	Ian Melville
Glenn Osboldstone	Hazel Green	Ian Moffat
Glenn Rayner	Heath Stone	Ian Morris
Glenn Winters	Heather Cousland	Ian Simpson
Glenys Davies	Heather Laurie	Ian Smith
Gloria Clueuer	Heather Leech	Ian Stathis
Gordon Peter	Heather Purvis	Ian Williams
Gordon Young	Heather Ryerson	Ifeanna Tooth
Govinda LeGuinio	Heather Scott	Ing Toh
Grace Amato	Heather Turner	Inga Kamps
Grace Hamilton	Heather Walters	Ingeborg Fina
Grace McCaughey	Heather Whitelk	Ingeburg Habicht
Graeme Aitken	Heather Zeppel	Ingegerd Torsander Beckman
Graeme Jessup	Heidi Jones	Ingrid Crossner
Graeme Kennedy	Heidi Michael	Ingrid Hoffman
Graeme Law	Heinz Buscher	Ingrid Horton
Graeme Northfield	Helen Aitken-Kuhnen	Ingrid Rosemann
Graeme Oxley	Helen Atkinson	Ingrid Shaw
Graeme Stevens	Helen Auld	Ingrid Williams
Graeme White	Helen Boyd	Ioseba Amartriain Losa
Graham Hull	Helen Ferry	Irene Laifos
Graham King	Helen Haska	Ireneusz Golka
Graham Wade	Helen Heathwood	Isabel Bryce
Graham Walker	Helen Jackson	Isabelle Robberechts
Grahame Rogerson	Helen Kirkup	Isla Grundy
Grant Aldous	Helen Kvelde	Isobel Howse
Grant Whiteford	Helen Lynes	Isobel Jolly
Greg Burrows	Helen Macinnes	Issac Shapiro
Greg Evans	Helen Mc Cormick	Itzel Fernandez
Greg Howell	Helen O'Grady	Ivan Boshoff
Greg Larkins	Helen Parsons	Ivana Sesar
Greg Mc Millian	Helen Renard	Izabella Negro-Caselberg
Greg Newton	Helen Richards	J Ayton
Gregg Jacobos	Helen Soulsby	J Brits
Gregg Sonnenburg	Helen Stapleton	J Friesew
Greta Werner	Helen Whitfield	J Hall
	Helena Dijkstra	J McDonnell
	Helena Dworeck	J Nott

J Sheardown	Jane Howard	Jennifer Encinas
J Staines	Jane McGennissen	Jennifer Neil
J Stirling	Jane Modric	Jennifer Pinter
J Wood	Jane Polkinghorne	Jennifer Pritchard
J. Brook	Jane Rawson	Jennifer West
J. Capozzelli	Jane Sexton	Jennifer Wilson
J. Stuart McDonald	Jane Suttle	Jennifer Young
J. Williams	Jane Tait	Jenny Calder
J.E.P. Mortimer	Jane Williams	Jenny Clarke
J.L. Doecke	Janelle Briggs	Jenny Crisp
Jaamy Slarks	Janelle Wood	Jenny Cronin
Jacinta Allen	Janet Dearden	Jenny Ellis
Jacinta Daley	Janet Hart	Jenny Francis
Jack Forgan	Janet Hough	Jenny Lawrence
Jack Moorhead	Janet Joshua	Jenny Oldland
Jack Thieme	Janet Koongotema	Jenny Sharpe
Jack Whiddon	Janet Lisha	Jenny W Siddall
Jackie Brown	Janet Messner	Jeremy Dowdeswell
Jacky Lawes	Janet Phillips	Jeremy Marron
Jacob Armiger	Janet Troupe	Jeremy Price
Jacob Houston	Janet Walder	Jeremy Rigby
Jacqueline Blomberg	Janet Watterson	Jeremy Taylor
Jacqueline Buckinham	Janine Ewens	Jeroen Urlus
Jacqueline Kiewa	Jasmin Engel	Jerome Dalton
Jacqueline Nance Loney	Jasmine Amie-Fong	Jerry Dee
Jacqueline Turner	Jason Carmichael	Jess & Jacquie Genilou
Jacquie Lyon	Jason Plummer	Jess Abrahams
Jacquilyn Torrisi	Jason Rose	Jess Schoeman
Jade Boettcher	Jason Von Roehl	Jess Walton
Jade Dean	Jason Webber	Jesse Reynolds
Jaden Harris	Jasper Kowearpta	Jesse Rowland
Jak Amala	Jassie Hargrave	Jessica Borg
Jake Hazzard	Jay Lazarus	Jessica Cain
Jakob Scheaker	Jaya Breen	Jessica Ernst
James Banes	Jayarama Bryan	Jessica Ignjic
James Brown	Jaymie Maley-Bailey	Jessica Leinster
James Cruickshank	Jean Claude Ritchie	Jessica Shipard
James Frazer	Jean Lawrie	Jessica Taylor
James Hansen	Jean Wilde	Jill Eden
James Lilburne	Jedith Holt	Jill Laurent
James McEldoy	Jeff Bailey	Jill Sanguinetti
James Pryce-Davies	Jeff Pinchen	Jill St John
James Richardson	Jeff Poole	Jillian Zamora
James Sprat	Jemina Wilson	Jim DeBusch
James Worth	Jen Black	Jim Dyson
Jamie Dahill	Jenell Tudehope	Jim Fitzpatrick
Jamie Ernst	Jeniene Eales	Jim Newbery
Jan Buckley	Jenifer Andrew	Jimmy Peter
Jan Flemming	Jenifer Gibson	Jo Bartholonem
Jan Heald	Jenifer Winterbine	Jo Carol
Jan Johns	Jenni Salkavich	Jo Cruickshanks
Jan Lysaght	Jennifer Morris	Jo Vallentine
Jan Postma	Jennifer Rose	Joachim Ribbe
Jan Shaw	Jennifer Anne Davies	Jo-An Barnes
Jan Ward	Jennifer Burn	Joan Breiding
Janaki Sivaraman	Jennifer Close	Joan Finch
Jane Barnes	Jennifer Corren	Joan Jenkins
Jane Coleman	Jennifer Cossins	Joan Jones
Jane Flanders	Jennifer Creek	Joan Sheldon
Jane Hobby	Jennifer Davis	Jo-Ann Fairbrother

Joanna Best	Jonathan Daw	Juoi Huguen
Joanna Smartt	Jonathan Nicholls	Justin Eldin
Joanne Byford	Jonathan Strauss	Justin Horsburgh
Joanne Harvey	Jonathon Dove	Justin Ray
Joanne Hickman	Jonathon Lavelle	Justin Signal
Jo-Anne Johnstone	Jonathon Shelley	Justin Smyrk
Joanne Sadler	Jordan scott	Justine Hutchison
Jo-Anne Taylor	Josef Garrington	Justine Kerrigan
Jocelyn Bowden	Joseph Bircckhead	K & R Arnott
Jocelyn Edge	Joseph Noronha	K Fobister
Jocelyn Gray	Josephine Colahan	K Frances
Jodie Brownlee	Josephine Kulla Kulla	K Johnson
Jodie Phillis	Josh Howie	K Richmond
Jodie Tune	Josh Notting	K Third
Joe Cox	Josh Prideaux	K White
Joel Dignam	Josh White	Kairi Russell
Joel Hissink	Joshua Abbott	Kaitlin Graham
Joel Ngallametta	Joshua Percival	Kaitlyn McKeown
Joelene Morriss	Josiane Castilloux	Kaitlynd Power
Joelle Penning	Josie O'Shea	Kara Baker
Johanna Neville	Joss Guin	Kara Bero
Johannes Maurer	Joy Forrest	Karan Garner
John Ashby	Joy Walter	Karen Akee
John Beasley	Juanita Rutherford	Karen Buckle
John Beave	Jude Wright	Karen Dow
John Breritt	Judit Luna	Karen Muray
John Bristow	Judith Barclay	Karen Ronlund
John Buckley	Judith Cheyne	Karen Walsh
John Burr	Judith Echard	Karen Aimee Hansford
John Chaplin	Judith Ganem	Karen Blake
John Dale	Judith Kasputtis	Karen Delaforce
John Graham	Judith Lees	Karen Dunn
John Habermann	Judith Leitch	Karen Eager
John Hammond	Judith Stevens	Karen Glover
John Hartigan	Judy Cook	Karen Kable
John Harvey	Judy Ericson	Karen Liddy
John Hobday	Judy Erwin	Karen Murphy
John Klemm	Judy Morris	Karen Page
John Leonard	Judy Rapley	Karen Peeke
John Lockwood	Julia Ashfield	Karen Rees
John Macinnes	Julia Browne	Karen Sawyer
John Mc Callum	Julia Edwards	Karen Searle
John McCann	Julia Fabrianesi	Karen Smith Marron
John McGuckin	Julia Lawson	Karen Tingay
John McKinnon	Julia Maloney	Karim Salem
John Milton Smith	Julia Shadoya	Karin Geiselhart
John Morison	Julia Sideris	Karin Lundkvist
John O'farrell	Julian Honeymill	Karin Regorsek
John Russell	Juliana Cloete	Karina Towne
John Scotese	Julie Badger	Karl Noga
John Siommons	Julie Carmody	Karlee Jarret
John Stacey	Julie Kruger	Karolina Trapp
John Stanley	Julie Lock	Karon Dutton
John Stowell	Julie Logan	Kat Anderson
John Visser	Julie Oneil	Kat Grigg
John Weatherman	Julie Swartz	Kate Babic
John White	Julie Weston	Kate Blandon
John Williams	Julien Tempone	Kate Charlton
Jon Neck	June Dwyer	Kate Gaylard
Jon Stocker	Junenell Dolbel	Kate Gordon-Addison

Kate Grundy	Kelly Mulder	Kirsty Richards
Kate Hammond	Kelly Scott	Kirsty Wilson
Kate Harley	Kelly Southee	Kjell Kuhne
Kate Holmes	Kelly Thirgood	Klaus Uhlenhut
Kate Jury	Kelly Whittle	Konstantina Sotiriou
Kate Masci	Ken Coppard	Korey Moon
Kate Osborne	Ken Foster	Kris Schmah
Kate Smith	Ken Hammond	Krishna Leione
Kate Vinen	Ken Stenhouse	Kristal Gilmour
Katerina Cazanis	Kenneth Lapointe	Kristen Lang
Kath Kelly	Keri James	Kristen Whitson
Katharine Bell	Kerri Finlay	Kristy Taney
Katherine Babiak	Kerri Foxcroft	Krystal -Ann Wilson
Katherine Cooke	Kerrie Fraser	Kumar Tamrang
Katherine Davies	Kerrod Wells	Kyana-Lili Pearson
Katherine Downs	Kerry Brogan	Kylee Woods
Katherine Gould	Kerry Grimwade	Kylie Alexandra
Katherine Kristof	Kerry Knape	Kylie Burke
Katherine Mahon	Kerry McNeil	Kylie Gillis
Katherine Nairn	Kerry Phelan	Kylie Jones
Katherine Thomas	Kerry Rankine	Kylie Moir
Kathertine Iosif	Kerry Trapnell	Kylie Podolakin
Kathleen Dawson	Kerryn O'Conner	Kylie Rosas
Kathleen Earsman	Kerstin Goksoyr-Nordang	Kylie Shipi
Kathleen Maloney	Kerynne Birch	Kylie Stadelon
Kathleen Rundall	Ketih Brown	Kyra Miles
Kathleen Sammon	Kev O'Callaghan	L A Roy
Kathryn Brown	Kevin Carlson	L Bourke
Kathryn Dark	Kevin Evans	L Conolly
Kathryn Farr	Kevin Huckstep	L Kain
Kathryn Heinze	Kevin Kilkelly	L Lantman
Kathryn Higgs	Kevin Liddy	L Lazzaroni
Kathryn McCabe	Kevin Marcy	L Lombardi
Kathy Ducker	Kevin Searle	L Ray
Kathy Griffith	Kevin Soulsby	L Russell
Kathy Walter	Khalida De Ridder	L Steel
Katie Davis	Khristos Nizamis	L. Zambon
Katie Doyle	Khulani Lawson	Lachlan Hill
Katie Kiss	Kia Harris	Lachlan Kelly
Katrina Lincoln	Kiera Dingle	Lachlan McLeay
Katrina Marshall	Kieran Bradley	Lachlan Stribe
Katrina Pethers	Kieron McDermott	Lalune Croker
Katrina Stomann	Kim Buckley	Lana Trofa
Katy Gerner	Kim Gill	Lance Turner
Kay Rodda	Kim Glover	Lani Imhof
Kay Wilson	Kim Gunst	Lani Weir
Kea Heeren	Kim Luckman	Lara Ruffinatto
Keira Alexander	Kim Riddle	Lara Solyma
Keith Armstrong	Kim Toolin	Lara Welsh
Keith Dyson	Kim Tyson	Larissa Corder
Keith Liddy	Kim Wallace	Larissa Olenych
Kellarnie Edwards	Kim Wheaton	Larissa Waters
Kelli Anderson	Kim Williams	Larry Meng
Kellianne Blair	Kira Bayfield	Lars Chresta
Kellie Andersen	Kira Treskow	Laura Barnes
Kellie Grace	Kirk Morley	Laura Bourke
Kellie Ireland	Kirsten Letts	Laura Ealing
Kellie Saunders	Kirsty Kay	Laura Grainger
Kelly Anderson	Kirsty Maher	Laura Issell
Kelly Breen	Kirsty Rayner	Laura Ludwig

Laura McCallion	Lisa Brumby	Lyn Taylor
Laura Shore	Lisa Clem	Lyn Worcester
Laura Smelter	Lisa Curtis	Lynda Krauts
Lauren Gillespie	Lisa Elsdon-Bell	Lynda Paul
Lauren Moore	Lisa Hatter	Lyndal Spear
Lauren Moss	Lisa Lincoln	Lyndell Sellars
Lauren Roman	Lisa Loveband	Lyndon Schneiders
Lauren Solca	Lisa Methven	Lyndsey Hamilton
Lauren Waters	Lisa Modrau	Lynette Cole
Laurie Freame	Lisa Montgomery	Lynette Cook
Layne Tracey	Lisa O'Mara	Lynn Benn
Lea Norman	Lisa Sawtell	Lynne Butler
Leah Teschendorff	Lisa Turner	Lynne Dunne
Leann Montanari	Lise Morgan	Lynne Hoad
Leanne Heighes	Liz Brown	Lynne Morton
Leanne Northey	Liz Livingston	Lynne Priem
Leanne Russell	Liz Rawnsley	Lysanne De Graaf
Leanne Turbit	Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire	M Basten
Lee Foster	Council	M Cole
Lee Hickey	Lois Moore	M Lojek
Lee O'Mahoney	Lorraine Wienand	M McLoughlin
Lee Roberts	Lorri Ragless	M Migdale
Lee-Anne Veage	Lorrie Griffin	M Millington
Leigh Anderson	Lou Leray	M Tottenham
Leigh Marlow	Louis Jackson	M Wotherspoon
Leigh Warneminde	Louise Castles	M.D. Molloy
Leith James	Louise Clayton	M.F. McAuliffe
Lena Rande	Louise Cross	Mabel Liddy
Lenford Matthew	Louise Gilmore	Madeleine James
Leo Fricker	Louise Gilmour	Madeleine Murray
Leon & Debbie Hodgson	Louise Greenslade	Madeleine Nunan
Leon Berghout	Louise Grgat	Maegan Connolly
Leon Salvador	Louise Kear	Maggie Scattini
Les Knapp	Louise Marks	Maguus Lawesson
Les Webb	Louise Mathews	Mairwen McQueen
Lesley Agar	Louise Morton	Mal Anderson
Lesley Burnett	Louise Russell	Malcolm Buckle
Lesley Lambert	Louise Stazonelli	Malcolm Fisher
Lesley Motley	Louise Tosetto	Malcolm Lorimer
Lesley Vick	Lucas Batton	Mallika Henry
Lex Namponam	Lucas Cafarella	Mandy Botterell
Lexie Webster	Lucas McFarlane	Mandy Marshall
LG Beck	Lucia Curcio	Mandy Soymonoff
Liam Lyttle	Lucia Fischer	Manjari Sunder
Liam Nicholas	Lucia Gibson	Manuela Brociner
Libby McAllister	Lucie Loane	Marc Gustini
Libby Roch	Lucy Crawford	Marcela Castro
Lil Williamson	Lucy Fraser	Marco Bantick
Liljana Incoa	Lucy Hurrey	Maree Rowe
Lin Cooper	Lucy Landon-Lane	Maree Smith
Linda Bennett	Lucy McGinley	Margaret Beavis
Linda Cibau	Luke Currie	Margaret Carey
Linda Goodban	Luke Fitzmaurice	Margaret Crisp
Linda Zibell	Luke Purcell	Margaret Eldridge
Lindsay Hadfield	Lwindjwla Thaliazalar	Margaret Graves
Lindsay Koowoata	Lydel Byrne	Margaret Hilder
Lini Ilardi	Lyle Bartlem	Margaret Kay Graham
Linnea Leece	Lyn Dawes	Margaret Lamerton
Liona Myles	Lyn Hoffmann	Margaret Lund
Lisa Antill	Lyn Sutton	Margaret Miller

Margaret Mooney	Martha Goldman	Mel Tasker
Margaret O'Dowd	Martin Down	Melanie Attard
Margaret Richardson	Martin Hodgson	Melanie Dixon
Margaret Smith	Martin Naylor	Melanie Jarvis
Margaret Vickery	Martin Reifinger	Melanie Thompson
Margaret Wash	Martin Schafer	Melinda Knipers
Margaret Young	Martin Shadbolt	Melinda Webb
Margaritis Couris	Martin Walsh	Melissa Earl
Margret Hurrelbrink	Martin Watts	Melissa Kaplanis
Marguerite Petite	Martin Zakharov	Melissa Lovejoy
Maria Goerg	Martina Corry	Melissa Manning
Maria Neiy	Mary Ann Wilson	Melissa McQuillan
Maria Parsons	Mary Braszell	Melissa Prowse
Maria Riedl	Mary Davis	Melissa Ruschin
Mariagracia Gonzalez	Mary Frey	Melissa Schulz
Marian De Fatima Albuguerque	Mary Rogers	Melissa Skuthorp
Marian Weaving	Mary Rose Jarrett	Melissa White
Marianne Bubb	Mary Tancredi	Mellaine Coppin
Marianne Cannon	Mary-Anne Ridgway	Melody Harrell
Marianne Hine	Maryanne Tumney	Meredith Geeves
Marianne Wiseman	Mary-Lou Lewis	Merilyn Enright
Marie Clifton-Bassett	Mascia Breen	Merilyn Fenn
Marie Fisher	Matt Cowan	Merril Molloy
Marie Horvath	Matt Macfie	M-Gabrielle Claudot
Marie Mahoney	Matt O'keeffe	Michael Anthony
Marie Tarrant	Matt Small	Michael Bowden
Marilyn Fraterman	Matt Toms	Michael Carter
Marilyn Goninon	Matt Vicars	Michael Chabior
Marilyn Shrapnel	Matt Wood	Michael Chapman
Marilyn Tabatznik	Matthew Apted	Michael Feenaghty
Marina Bistrin	Matthew Bell	Michael Finn
Marina Omana	Matthew Churchill	Michael Franz
Marion Gehrmann	Matthew Cook	Michael Hamm
Marion Rogers	Matthew Dimmock	Michael Hand
Marissa Giannake	Matthew Gardner	Michael Kehrer
Marita Mc Guirk	Matthew Haindl	Michael Kleimeyer
Marja Oberg	Matthew Kennedy	Michael Light
Marjoh Mainprize	Matthew Preston	Michael Lucas
Mark Brennan	Matthew Regos	Michael Maguire
Mark Ellis	Matthew Shegog	Michael Mardel
Mark Fuccilli	Matthew Smith	Michael Martin
Mark Gregson	Matthew Wallace	Michael Mc Nally
Mark Johnson	Matthew Whitingbird	Michael McDermott
Mark Jones	Maureen Cooper	Michael Noble
Mark Keen	Maureen Trees	Michael Norton
Mark Kiernan	Maurice Holroyd	Michael O'dell
Mark Leith	Maurice Kyle	Michael Palmer
Mark Lems	Maurice Perry	Michael Peel
Mark McKinnon	Max Gettler	Michael Phillips
Mark Richards	Maximillien Gosling	Michael Preston
Mark Roberts	Maxine Bartlett	Michael Raeburn
Mark Robinson	Mayomi Kafka	Michael Reisener
Mark Thompson	McGinty Salt	Michael Sherry
Mark Turner	Meagan Porter	Michael Smith
Mark Venables	Meg Styles	Michael Stone
Mark Yelds	Megan Breen	Michael Street
Marla DeVries	Megan Hainey	Michael Wade
Marlene Lyell	Megan Kenny	Michael Wilson
Marley Roberts	Megan Pustolla	Michael Young
Marnie Johnston	Meghan Greaney	Michael Zapala

Michele Thums	Natalia Hunt	Nour Arafah
Michele Walters	Natalia James	Nuala Beahan
Michele Wood	Natalie Jarman	Olaf Ciolek
Michelle Boyle	Natalie Jessup	Olive McIntosh
Michelle Crampton	Natalie Kata	Oliver Mason
Michelle Dempsey	Natalie Parish	Oliver Ray
Michelle Down	Natalie Rich	Olivia Micnaud
Michelle Kraatz	Natascha Atanassoff	Olivier Baggiano
Michelle Nash	Natasha De Bondi	Ollie Black
Michelle Paterson	Natasha Egan	Olympia Cecora
Michelle Stofregen	Natasha Harris	Oriel Paterson
Mick Finlay	Nathalie Nuijens	Owen Scotts
Miffy Rolfe	Nathan Daniell	Oyvind Hagan
Mike Danaher	Nathan Sherlock	P Bolton
Mike Dodd	Nava Wahl	P Duckworth
Mike Foale	Neil Thornton	P.J. Miskin
Mike Penfold	Nell Angus	Pablo Brait
Mim Osterberg	Nelly Davis	Paddy Bassani
Mina Kitsos	Nerida Riley	Palitja Moore
Mineral Sands Limited	Nerissa Heath & Max	Pam Allick
Minke James	Bradenberger	Pam Dilorenzo
Miranda Davies	Neti Read	Pam Murry
Miriam Liebeiman	Neville Mayhew	Pam Soper
Miroslav Hodza	Nghaomi Corrie	Pamela Schultz
Mischa Hannan	Nicholas Adams	Papina Valdes
Molly Clarke	Nicholas Carr	Parn Schindler
Mona Mehas	Nicholas Flegg	Pasquale Secleppe
Monique Fabris	Nicholas Gunn	Pat Botha
Monique Huyskens	Nicholas Hufton	Pat Kenny
Monique Senior	Nicola Barnard	Pat Mackle
Moona Perrotin	Nicola Dunstone	Pat Sprague
Morgan Cash	Nicola Kent	Patricia Lane
Morgan Saint	Nicola Reid	Patricia Miontijo
Morgana Robb	Nicola West	Patricia Munro
Mr & Mrs Radlingmayr	Nicole Brown	Patricia Rovik
Ms Chelsey E Parish	Nicole Cranston	Patrick Conaghan
Murray Rose	Nicole Gill	Patrick Fitzgerald
N & C Williams	Nicole Kennedy	Patrick McMurray
N Bennett	Nicole Larcombe	Patrick O'Neill
N Dawson	Nicole Nyholt	Patrick O'Shea
N Lum	Nicole Pelton	Patti Van Der Wyst
N Toogood	Nicole Rankin	Paul Cambridge
N.G. Mathieson	Nicole Soos	Paul Jeanes
Nada Horvat	Nicole Warren	Paul A. Cronin
Nadia Gooding	Nidia Draz	Paul Angel
Nadia Kelly	Niina Vahla	Paul Baker
Nadian Mignone	Nikki Caminer	Paul Bennett
Najet Charnley	Nikki Michail	Paul Boland
Nanda Ten Grotenhuis	Nina Dawson	Paul Byrne
Nandita Shah	Nina Savva	Paul Coyne
Naomi Brey	Niven Stines	Paul Daley
Naomi Hobson	Nizza Siano	Paul Dodd
Naomi Huntsman	Noel Luff	Paul Dubowski
Naomi Isaacs	Noel Peinke	Paul Duncombe
Naomi McSwiney	Noel Toumbourou	Paul Finch
Naomi Raftery	Noel Waterman	Paul Giudice
Naomi Silson	Noelene Papaelias	Paul Goodall
Narelle Huxley	Noelle Rattaray	Paul Harrison
Narelle Jarvis	Nola Stewart	Paul Hickey
Narelle Young	Norman Hanel	Paul Hyam

Paul Jones	Petra Graham	Rebecca Ryan
Paul Judd	Petra Puhalo	Rebecca Waterhouse
Paul Locke	Petra Wilhelm	Rebecca Burrie
Paul Matthews	Petrina Slaytor	Rebecca Cahill
Paul May	Phabien Thompson	Rebecca Creighton
Paul McAntee	Philip Eadie	Rebecca Dunsdon
Paul Morris	Philip Ryan	Rebecca Ferris
Paul Ruddock	Phill Smith	Rebecca Haddow
Paul Sharman	Phillip Port	Rebecca Jones
Paul Shultz	Phillip Sanderson	Rebecca Madsen
Paul Sunnucks	Phillipa Cannon	Rebecca Maier
Paul Sutherland	Phillipa Haque	Rebecca Nugent
Paul Thannhauser	Phoebe Paterson DeHeer	Rebecca Runting
Paul Townsend	Phyllis Yunkaporta	Rebecca Wandell
Paul White	Pia Carter	Renae Gallagher-Ewings
Paula Flack	Piper Roberts	Renae Rogerson
Paula Hutton	Pirjo Sundqvist	Renae Williams
Paula Owen	Polly O'Malley	Renata Hammond
Paula Prynne	Prue Barnard	Renata Pinto
Paula Simon	Prue Coppin	Renate Kersenbaum
Paulina Plaza	Prue Needham	Rene Sorensen
Pauline Cosgrove	Queensland Conservation	Reuben Wheat
Pauline Hauritz	(QCC), Cairns and Far North	Reyna Hadley
Pauline Norman	Environment Centre, Mackay	Rheana Campbell
Pavel Houzicka	Conservation Group	Rhidian Harrington
Pawel Kawalkowski	Queensland Resources Council	Rhona Eastment
Pearl Holden	Quentin VanDerHecht	Rhonda Barrand
Penelope McGill	R Glass	Rhonda Evans
Penny Drake-Brockman	R Honnef	Rhonda Gill
Penny Jerrim	R Mulley	Ria Okuda
Penny Stanford	R Rowe	Ric L Gleadell
Peta Hitchcock	R White	Richard Dahl
Peta Ishmael	R. Evans	Richard Greenslade
Peta Knether	R. Kaden	Richard Hughes
Peta Noonan	Rachael Duncan	Richard Ornyengaia
Peta Osborne	Rachael Wright	Richard Parsons
Pete Marconi	Rachel Carte	Richard Passey
Peter Baird	Rachel Gregg	Richard Rudd
Peter Barnes	Rachel Hughes	Rick Shulver
Peter Barrand	Rachel Jay	Ricki Coughlan
Peter Brown	Rachel Melland	Ricky Jefferyes
Peter Cejchan	Rachel Musgrave	Rigel Jensen
Peter Cooper	Rachel Robbins	Riordan Whitehouse
Peter Cox	Rachel Robertson	Rob Gronbeck
Peter Crow	Rachel Whitlock	Rob Smith
Peter Deerson	Rachel Wilde	Rob Stewart-Murray
Peter Egger	Rae Argus	Robbie Bennett
Peter Faulkner	Ralph Love	Robbie Todd
Peter Gringinger	Ramona Watt	Robert Apse
Peter Kyle	Rana Koroglu	Robert Bell
Peter Laan	Raphael Kunzli	Robert Edwards
Peter Mann	Raquel Ormella	Robert Gamble
Peter Mete	Raquel Smith	Robert Hamilton-Bruce
Peter Morris	Ras Lahaye	Robert Mann
Peter Owen	Ray Abdy	Robert Morwood
Peter Peter	Ray Kennedy	Robert Nipperess
Peter Robb	Ray Wilkinson	Robert Pozzi
Peter Rohan	Raymond Maher	Robert Sellars
Peter Sinclair	Rebb Frost	Robert Sprat
Peter Young	Rebecca Harper	Robert Standish-White

Robert Wilhelm	Roslyn Jane March	Samantha Lee
Robert Zass	Rosmund & Barry White	Samantha Loveder
Robert Shaop	Ross Crozier	Samantha March
Robin Baillie	Ross Duncan	Samantha Proctor
Robin Banks	Ross Harlow	Samantha Schulz
Robin Dredge	Ross McLaren	Samantha Sinclair
Robin Mitchell	Ross Pok	Samara Schulz
Robyn Bodey	Ross Smith	Sandra Albo
Robyn Coates	Ross Smyrk	Sandra Bishop
Robyn Finch	Rosslyn Nipperess	Sandra Cave
Robyn Francis	Rowan Smith	Sandra Christensen
Robyn Green	Rowen Privett	Sandra Dennis
Robyn Handreck	Roy Collins	Sandra Jones
Robyn Hillis	Roy Rawson	Sandra Scott
Robyn Lomax	Royce Grimwade	Sandra Stoker
Robyn Mc Nally	Roz Hart	Sandra Turner
Robyn Peters	Rueben Robinson	Sandry Bentley
Robyn Rose	Rupert Russell	Sandy McCathie
Robyn Whale	Russ Smith	Sara Barnard
Robyn Williams	Russell Chiffey	Sara Hanggi
Rochelle Grant	Russell Downham	Sara Jagers
Rod Horton	Russell E. Singleton	Sarah Arrowsmith
Rod Thorn	Ruth Beasley	Sarah Ashton
Rod Walker	Ruth Carrick	Sarah Barley
Rodney Bailey	Ruth Hills	Sarah Buckley
Rodney Doble	Ruth Oliver	Sarah Cartwright
Rodney Von Roehl	Ruth Patrick	Sarah Crawford
Roger Frazer	Ruth Robinson	Sarah Fairweather
Roger Hancock	Ruth Rogan	Sarah Galvin
Rohan Hughes	Ryan Fritsch	Sarah Maclagan
Rohan Willis	Ryan Siacci	Sarah McClounan
Roland Ames	S Buglare	Sarah McLean
Roma Dix	S De Ridder	Sarah Micklewright
Romy Friedrich	S Dendle	Sarah Mitchell
Ron Berkelmans	S Gartrell	Sarah Reeve
Ron Landskroner	S Hi Damour	Sarah Thaner
Ron Nagorcka	S McGrath	Sarah Walsh
Ron Yunkaporta	S Moore	Sarah Watson
Ronan Lee	S Moore	Sarah Whitely
Rory Johnson	S Richard	Sarah Wintle
Ros Demetries	S Williams	Sarah-Jane Loxton
Ros Mackinlay	S. Juides	Saraya Stewart
Rosalie Day	SA Mailenie	Sarina Agostino
Rosalind Chaffey	Sabina Crawley	Sasm Field
Rosalind Thieme	Sabrina Mc Carroll	Scot Gardner
Rose Boutros	Sally Chandler	Scot Mc Phee
Rose Brown	Sally Gordon	Scott Bilby
Rose Cemak	Sally Hearder	Scott Gordon
Rosemary Blemings	Sally James	Scott Hanna
Rosemary Elberry	Sally Lyttleton	Scott Pacey
Rosemary Glaisher	Sally Taylor	Scott Sewell
Rosemary Jameson	Sally Zeunert	Scott Sumner
Rosemary Massam	Sam Gall	Sean Connelley
Rosemary Niehus	Sam Green	Sean Marler
Rosemary Nokes-Tafea	Sam Harrison	Sean O'Sullivan
Roshni Sharma	Sam Musumeci	Serena Cornhill
Rosi Myamun	Sam Rosen	Serena Fischer
Rosie Braye	Sam Stewart	Shahrin Leontarou
Rosie Burgess	Samala Bygraves	Shalini Naidoo
Roslyn Hogben	Samantha Kent	Shammi Chand

Shane Jaenke	Sonia Mac Donald	Sue Kucharova
Shane Pyemont	Sonia Nuttman	Sue Lashko
Shane White	Sonia Wilkinson	Sue Lehtonen
Shantala McMaster	Sonja Zalar	Sue Mackey
Sharelle Robertson	Sonya Manzalini	Sue Massey
Shari Priscilla Groves	Sophia Agapitos	Sue Skinner
Sharna Aquilina	Sophia Koutourulis	Sue Taylor
Sharon Baker	Sophie Deane	Sue Webster
Sharon Booth	Sophie Jones-Kelly	Sue Williamson
Sharon Derby	Sophie Liu	Suelkt Hahm
Sharon Johnson	Spence France Laplace	Sumeena Keshow
Sharon Lewis	Stacey Morris	Susan Bond
Sharon Parkin	Stacy O'Brien	Susan Cassidy
Sharon Whiting	Stan Kalkyorta	Susan Franklin
Sharron Myhre	Stefan Gawronski	Susan Giles
Shaun Eastment	Stefano Castelletti	Susan Hatch
Shaun Pollington	Stella Wickson	Susan Hymes
Shaun Thurstans	Stephan Sepek	Susan Poole-Johnson
Shayne McGrath	Stephanie Clarke	Susan Whitehead
Shayne Rowe	Stephanie Duncan	Susanna Wilkerson
Shayne Whitlock	Stephanie Kerr	Susanne Batt
Shazar Robinson	Stephanie Leray	Susi Johnson
Sheena Jamieson	Stephanie Lewis	Susie Duncan
Sheena Worrall	Stephanie Mooney	Suzanne Burris
Sheila Davis	Stephanie Shoebridge	Suzanne Davies
Sheila Joyce Gibbs	Stephanie Stabback	Suzanne Gapps
Shelley Anderson	Stephen Fletcher	Suzanne Meredith
Shelley Cusiter	Stephen Menzie	Suzanne Norton
Shelley Lilley	Stephen Moore	Suzanne Rosenberg
Shelley Steel	Stephen Porter	Suzie Barry
Shelley Turner	Stephen Robb	Sydney Allrud
Shelley Wilkinson	Stephen Wright	Sydney Wolmbi
Shenara Tessmer	Steve Bailey	Sylas Wolmbi
Sheree Krass	Steve Belohlawek	Sylvia Evesque
Sheree Maden	Steve Fleming	Szymon Trapp
Sheri Lochner	Steve Hoyer	T Coulthard
Sheryl Gottschall	Steve Milton	T Cuda
Shirley Batchelor	Steve Pan	T Knight
Shirley Ferguson	Steve Pike	T Pipillo
Shirley Viner	Steven Colman	T Schoermer
Shoshana Dreyfus	Steven Griffin	T Thoreau
Sian Bloom	Steven Harris	T Tubbs
Sigmund Lloyd	Steven Hopley	Tahnee Creek
Simon Blake	Steven Kay	Tahnee Lawson
Simon Clarke	Steven Matthews	Takuji Soyama
Simon Hancock	Steven Nowakowski	Tali Fairholm
Simon James	Stewart Jackson	Tamara Cumins
Simon Mahar	Stewart Jennings	Tamara Desiatov
Simon McWhirter	Stu Harvey	Tamara L Gibson
Simon Milman	Stuart Nolan	Tamara Siddell
Simon Mitchell	Stuart Porter	Tammie & Toby Gardner
Simon Shave	Stuart Sellers	Tammy Andrews
Simone Cannon	Stuart Skyrme-Jones	Tania Adsett
Simone Penn	Stuart Walkley	Tania Campbell
Simone Reinertsen	Sue Brennon	Tania Cudmore
Sinead Phillips	Sue Findlay	Tania Lovells
Skye Brown	Sue Gegg	Tania Southcombe
Skye Turner-Walker	Sue Graham	Tania Walker
Sofie Bernays	Sue Hammer	Tanya Benlow
Solar Moon	Sue Jenkins	Tanya Bourne

Tanya Miller	Tom Flood	Vanessa Culliford
Tanya Roddan	Tom Horniblow	Vanessa Nuske
Tara Blair-Smith	Tom Oliver	Vanessa Pearce
Tara Resch	Tom Wearne	Varuni Kulasekera
Tara Tate	Tom Wilson	Venita Poblocki
Tara Webster	Tongchan Kellett	Vera Liddy
Taryn Quach	Toni Carroll	Vera Wasowski
Tasman Hayes	Toni Keeling	Verity Wallace
Tasmin Draper	Toni Smith	Veronica Smallwood
Tatiana Dalin	Tony Ashton	Vicki Beecher
Tayla Jade	Tony Hillier	Vicki Moore
Tegan McBride	Tony Jarrett	Vicky Noonan
Tegan Watson	Tony Massingham	Victor Betteridge
Tenielle Brown	Tony Pearson	Victor Steffensen
Terance Makoni	Tony Pollitt	Victoria Critchley
Teresa Cazzulino	Tony Russell	Victoria Keen
Teresa Madziar	Tony Stevenson	Victoria McLachlan
Teresa Smith Marron	Tony Thomson	Victoria Pearson
Terese Tanner	Tony Williams	Vimon Warne
Teri Robertson	Tori Enger	Vin Trundle
Terri Strong	Tracey Byers	Vincent Ioannucci
Terrie Wells	Tracey Jackson	Vincent Vitale
Terry Cuthbert	Tracey Oates	Virginia Green
Terry Galbraith	Tracey Plumb	Virginia Maddock
Terry Lustig	Tracey Radford	Vivian Parish
Terry Swain	Tracey Spiel	Vivianne Dimitrescu
Tessa Mossop	Tracy Brown	Vivien Smith
The Wilderness Society (Queensland) Inc	Tracy O'Sullivan	Vivienne Ortega
Thea Froysaker	Trent Gunther	W Hendulix
Theresa Butcher	Trent Rochford	Walter & Danielle Herrmann
Therese Mc Mahon	Trevor Beer	Walter Sitzwohl
Therese Simms	Trevor Hill	Walter Yoia
Thomas Buckley	Trevor Quested	Wanda Grabowski
Thomas Ebersll	Trish Henderson	Wangworn Sankamethawee
Thomas Meek	Tristan Berrell	Warwick Michael
Thomas Rowland	Tristan Lavery	Warwick Sprawson
Thomas Wilson	Tristan Mules	Wayan Mills
Thomasen Leahy	Tristan Peach	Wayne Butcher
Thomasine Maye	Tristan Stark	Wayne Carter
Tiffany Merritt	Troy Harwood	Wayne Falappi
Tiffany Meyer	Troy Walsh	Wayne Fall
Tiffany Porter	Trudy O'Connor	Wayne Ham
Tim Anderson	Tui Adams	Wayne Hooper
Tim Brown	Tully Dingle	Wendy Austin
Tim Cavanough	Tyler Dunn	Wendy Clarke
Tim Curran	Tyran Haines	Wendy Delaney
Tim Hofmeter	Udo Schoenfeldt	Wendy Hunter
Tim Plater	Una Stephenson	Wendy Loeffler
Tim Scarce	Usha Jenkins	Wendy Middleton
Tim Shaw	Ute Foster	Wendy O'Donnell
Tim Wedlock	V Ashby	Wendy Powell
Tim Whiting	Val Bird	Wendy Roulstone
Timothy Sharp	Val Stopford	Wendy Royston
Tina Lawson	Valentin Szilagyi	Wes Jeffries
Tjoan Lie	Valerie Baker	Wesley Demuth
Todd Hartmann	Valerie Lynch	Whitney Hines
Todd Ohara	Valerie Schier	Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland
Tola Follinglo	Valerie Tomlison	Willemdede Raadt
Tom Davis	Van Pearce	William Beaumont
	Vanessa Barbay	

William Brooker
William Kennedy
William Toon
William Weerts
William Zappa
Williow Karmina
Wilma Koenen
Wolter Bron
Wynne Russell

Yahya Abdal-Aziz
Yasmin Stewart
Yuki Schofield
Yuko Rigby
Yvette Fulton
Yvonne Clissord
Yvonne Port
Yvonne Poweleit
Zach Wilson

Zack Forrester
Zane Bannister
Zoe Fletcher
Zoe Holding
Zoe Pfitzner
Zoe Porter
Zoe Tasker

Disclaimer

The list of submitters relates to submissions received for the Archer Basin, Stewart Basin and Lockhart Basin wild river declaration proposals during the consultation period, which closed on 21 November 2008.

The list of submissions includes all submissions that are considered to be *properly made submissions* as defined under the *Wild Rivers Act 2005*. *Properly made submissions* are defined as submissions that were received by the then Department of Natural Resources and Water (now the Department of Environment and Resource Management): on or before 21 November 2008; states the name and address of each person making the submission; the grounds of the submission and the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the submission; is signed by the person or people making the submission and is received by the person stated in the submission notice.

An additional 792 submissions were received between 22 November 2008 and 31 December 2008 that were considered to be not *properly made submissions*. Whilst these submissions were considered for the final declaration of the Archer Basin, Stewart Basin and Lockhart Basin wild river areas, they have not been included in this list.