



Local Land
Services
North West

Lodging your Annual Land and Stock Return

Why it's important to lodge

Your property information helps build a statewide biosecurity picture about agricultural use and livestock numbers.

Along with the stock identification and traceability systems we manage, the information on your Annual Return of Land and Stock (Annual Land and Stock Return) is invaluable in the event of an emergency or disease outbreak.

Effective animal biosecurity and welfare can be seen as insurance to maintain market access for livestock producers, now and in the future.

Our produce is free of many of the pests and diseases found in other parts of the world.

That's why Local Land Services works with you to monitor herds and flocks and share up-to-date advice and information to increase productivity.

If you don't lodge a return

The due date for lodging your Annual Land and Stock Return is **31 August 2017**. It is a legal requirement under the *Local Land Services Act 2013* that landholders lodge an Annual Land and Stock Return.

It is important that you complete an Annual Land and Stock Return, even if you do not have stock.

If you don't lodge an Annual Land and Stock Return by the due date, an animal health rate and meat industry levy will be automatically applied to your 2018 rates notice.

Lodge your return online

The easiest way to lodge your return is online by visiting www.lls.nsw.gov.au/alsr.



The online form asks the same questions as the paper-based form and takes only a few minutes to complete.

There are three simple steps:

- 1 Look up your holding reference number and unique online password from the top right hand corner of the enclosed Annual Land and Stock Return.
- 2 Log in to www.lls.nsw.gov.au/alsr.
- 3 Fill in your land and stock details.

Mail

You can post your completed return to:

Local Land Services
Locked Bag 6013
Orange NSW 2800



Changes to Biosecurity Act from 1 July 2017

On **1 July 2017** the new *Biosecurity Act 2015* will commence. The Biosecurity Regulations 2017 will also be in place to support biosecurity in NSW. Make sure you're prepared for the changes by signing up for the latest news at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/biosecurity-legislation or email biosecuritylegislation@dpi.nsw.gov.au.

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015



Frequently asked questions

What should I do if the information in Section A of the Return is incorrect?

If any of the information in Section A is incorrect, please contact your nearest Local Land Services office or download the Change of Details form from our website and return it to your local office.

Do not mark changes on your Annual Land and Stock Return form as they are scanned electronically and any changes marked on the form will not be updated.

Which stock should I count?

All stock over six months old on the holding listed as at 30 June should be included, regardless of whether it is yours, agisted or other. Pigs of any age should be counted, as well as flocks of 100 or more poultry.

What if I am leasing the property?

As you have received this paperwork, our records show you as the legal occupier so you must lodge a return.

What if I am not the occupier?

If you were not the occupier of all or part of the holding on 30 June 2017, contact your nearest Local Land Services office or download the Change of Details form on our website.

Your local office can confirm if you need to lodge a return.

What if the property is changing hands?

If you are in the process of selling or leasing your land (including exchanging contracts) you are still the legal occupier at 30 June and responsible for the Annual Land and Stock Return.

Do I complete a separate form for each holding?

A separate Annual Land and Stock Return form must be completed for each holding, including primary and secondary holdings.

You should receive a separate Annual Land and Stock Return form in the mail for each of these.

How will my information be used?

This information provides us with contact details in the event of an emergency or disease outbreak in your area. For example, it helps us go directly to the people whose land or stock may be affected in an emergency.

If you do not lodge your return, we may not know that you need to be informed about animal and plant health issues.



Are these numbers used in calculating my rates?

Rates charges are primarily based on your land's notional carrying capacity and size.

Stock numbers provided on your completed Annual Land and Stock Return are used to support our work in responding to emergencies, and in determining the animal health rate and meat industry levy components of your rates notice.

What else do I need to do if I own livestock?

If you are registering livestock on this return, you should also have a Property Identification Code (PIC).

We assign a unique eight-digit PIC to properties with livestock to help us trace stock in the event of disease or chemical residue management issues.

Talk to the staff at your nearest Local Land Services office about whether you need a PIC.

All the information you need to lodge your return or change your address is on our website www.lls.nsw.gov.au/alsr.

Helpful definitions

Occupier

The occupier is the person(s) entitled to immediate possession and use of the property. The occupier is not necessarily the owner.

Intensive livestock

Intensive livestock production means the keeping or nurturing of stock for commercial purposes, wholly or substantially, by routinely feeding them prepared or manufactured feed (except temporary feeding during, and as a result of, drought, fire, flood or similar).

Examples of intensive livestock production include registered feedlots and piggeries.

Area used for intensive livestock

The area used for intensive livestock is the area in hectares that is used specifically for intensive livestock production on the holding.

Capacity of intensive area

Capacity of intensive area is the maximum number of livestock that can be maintained, for example the maximum capacity of the feedlot or piggery.

This is not necessarily the figure declared as at 30 June, which is the actual stock at that time.

Foot and Mouth Disease training in Nepal

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is the Australian livestock industry's biggest biosecurity threat.

An outbreak of FMD may cost \$50 billion. Three more district veterinarians from North West Local Land Services now have valuable experience in FMD, after travelling to Nepal to see the disease first-hand.

Dr Justine McNally (Moree), Dr Heidi Austin (Tamworth) and Dr Ted Irwin (Warralida) attended the nationally organised training.

They examined lesions at various stages of the disease, including blisters and scars of the mouth and feet, and learned how to age lesions.

This training provided the district veterinarians with the skills to detect and control FMD outbreaks in Australia quickly and accurately.

Dr Irwin said "the effect on our economy from an outbreak would be crippling".

Dr Austin added "even with a small outbreak detected early and controlled quickly, the process to regain markets and prove freedom from the disease can be lengthy".

Dr. McNally said "It was an incredibly worthwhile and satisfying experience, to actually see the disease that could devastate our livestock industry".



The vets learnt valuable FMD identification skills when in Nepal.

It is hoped that further staff will be able to undertake this training in future, adding to North West Local Land Services' capacity from the Nepal training and Local Land Services staff who worked on the 2001 United Kingdom FMD response.

Community Advisory Group – wild deer in the Liverpool Plains

The North West Local Land Services Board formed a Community Advisory Group (CAG) which assists the local Board by bringing key issues to its attention.

In 2016, Heather Ranclaud, a Liverpool Plains CAG representative, brought forward concerns of the numbers and destructive impact of wild deer within her area and the effect it was having on Local Land Services' customers.

Through consultative networking with the CAG and listening to the needs and concerns of our customers, the strategic land services team met with customers in the Liverpool Plains to further investigate the wild deer situation.

After the initial consultation, a course of action was agreed upon and a landholder survey was instigated to gauge the local opinions surrounding wild deer.

The survey was conducted via an online portal and a telephone survey to get the best sample.

The survey delivered clear indications of customer concerns in that area, including the damage and impact of the wild deer across a range of areas including crops, biosecurity, destruction of stock, carrying capacity and road hazards.

Following on from the survey, it was imperative to ensure the community and the CAG were kept well informed of the information being gained and to make sure the community and stakeholders were engaged and informed moving forward.

"It's good to see Local Land Services is listening to their customers and trying to provide the best services possible."



As a result, University of New England (survey partner), key staff from North West Local Land Services, the Natural Resource Commission, biosecurity staff from the Department of Primary Industries, ABC local radio and approximately 30 local landholders attended a survey feedback day at the Warrah Creek Hall.

Presentations were delivered and feedback received from our customers about the impact of wild deer.

"The community has really pulled together to engage in this survey to try and indicate to government the importance of deer issues in the area," Ms Ranclaud said.

"It's good to see Local Land Services is listening to their customers and trying to provide the best services possible."

Contact us

Gunnedah

P: 02 6742 9220
35-37 Abbott Street
PO Box 546

Goondiwindi

P: 07 4671 0518
Waggamba Square, Brook Street
Locked Bag 3

Moree

P: 02 6750 9000
203 Balo Street
PO Box 253

Narrabri (Head Office)

Ph: 02 6790 7600
101 Barwan Street
PO Box 466

Tamworth

Ph: 02 5776 7000
33-35 Gunnedah Road (Biosecurity
Services & District Veterinarians)

P: 02 5776 7000
Level 1, Noel Park House
155-157 Marius Street

PO Box 500

Walgett

P: 02 6828 6400
75 Fox Street
PO Box 32

Warialda

P: 02 6790 7600
PO Box 13
19 Stephen Street

Email

admin.northwest@lls.nsw.gov.au

Social media



@northwestlocallandservices

Controlling vertebrate pest animals

1080, PAPP, pindone and canid pest ejectors

To access and use bait products for pest animal control, landholders must have current chemical user accreditation.

Landholders who are not currently accredited can undertake training offered by North West Local Land Services biosecurity officers to use these poisons.

The course is conducted in two parts.

Firstly, participants learn about the legislative requirements and technical information for each of the vertebrate poisons.

The second component focusses on canid pest ejectors (CPEs).

CPEs are a spring-activated device that propels 1080 out of a capsule into the mouth of a wild dog or fox as it pulls upwards on a baited lure head.

You will learn how to use and set a CPE safely. The training will show how to use the units effectively as part of your control program.

Training is free.

Contact your local office for further details and to register for a course in your area.



A participant setting a CPE during training.

Aquatill farming training

North West Local Land Services, along with project partners such as Agricultural Marketing and Production Systems and South Australia's No Till Farmers Association, have invested \$16,000 to demonstrate how the adaptation of technology from the manufacturing industry could be used to improve planting opportunities in high residue situations.

The Aquatill system utilises ultra-high pressure liquid to cut through residue in front of the planting units.

The system was mounted to a local grower's planter and was demonstrated to interested growers and advisors at a field day in the Moree region recently.



For more information about
Local Land Services:

Visit: www.lls.nsw.gov.au

Call: 1300 795 299

Email: admin.northwest@lls.nsw.gov.au