

a. Should These Changes be Made to Promote the Interests of Aboriginal People?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Existing mechanisms</i>	<i>New mechanisms or enhancement of existing ones</i>	<i>Effects of implementation on interests of stakeholder groups; state whether Aboriginal, Conservation, Diversification, Minerals; Pastoralism; Tourism</i>	<i>Effects on rural votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on urban votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on Wider society</i>	<i>Effects on future generations</i>
Resolution of conflict between Aboriginal people and other stakeholders	Consultation processes established for development approvals.	Appropriate Aboriginal representation on advisory committees to CMCs, Western Lands Advisory Board, etc. Representatives should have an attachment to the land or water resources in question.					
Resolution of conflict between Native Title legislation, and Aboriginal Land Rights Act	Case Law						
Resolution of conflicts among Aboriginal people about over-lapping land claims	Recognition of tribes and their association with particular parts of the W Division	Aboriginal-lead research.					
Resolution of doubt about extinguishment of native title by pastoral leases.	Consideration of cases lease-by-lease under the Native Title Act.	Change to a consideration of categories of case, based on specific lease conditions for example, to make resolution quicker and more consistent.					

Wider knowledge of potential for Aboriginal ownership and control of, and access to land	None	Murdi Paaki Regional Council and Land Councils disseminate information and offer guidance on the processes to follow.				
Ditto	None	Sponsorship of Aboriginal students from the W Division to attend tertiary courses.				
Aboriginal control over selected sites of high spiritual or ceremonial importance	Purchase of leases.	More use of the NSW Land Fund. Around \$500 million is thought to have accumulated. (The levy on land tax which funded this accumulation has now ended)				
Ditto	Purchase of leases. The Indigenous Land Corporation is believed to have purchased about 50,000 ha in the W Division.	ILC prepare the land purchase strategy for NSW that it is required to do under the ILC Act. More use of ILC funds to buy leases.				
Ditto	Joint management of National Parks by Aboriginal people and NPWS under NPW Amendment (Aboriginal Ownership) Act	Establishment of more land for conservation as part of a comprehensive reserve system.				
Access to sites of spiritual, ceremonial or traditional subsistence value	Indigenous Land Use Agreements under the Native Title Act (Fed). Coordination through the Cabinet Office (NSW), with negotiation assistance from the Crown Solicitors Office.	Promotion of ILUAs needed. A blanket regional agreement would be an efficient solution.				
Ditto	Establishment of World Heritage Areas in addition to Willandra Lakes.	Negotiation process enhanced by negative and positive experiences from Willandra Lakes.				

Improve or maintain general access to land and water resources.	None	<p>Adopt South Australian access arrangements on leasehold land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person is allowed to walk and camp temporarily provided they give notice to the lessee • a person may travel by vehicle and camp temporarily subject to consent of the lessee or the Minister • a person may not camp within 1 km of a dwelling nor 0.5km of a dam. <p>Legislation may need changing to give leaseholder immunity from liability in the event of an accident to the visitor</p>				
Improve or maintain general access to land and water resources.	Maintain access along water courses (Fisheries Management Act)	Tracks to rivers may need to be established by Shire Councils – they may need to do this as part of their tourism development program.				
Improve or maintain general access to land and water resources.	Maintain access on Travelling Stock Routes and on TS and Camping Reserves (Rural Lands Protection Act)	Improved understanding of access rights through information provided by Land Councils and Murdi Paaki Regional Council.				
Protection of Aboriginal sites on freehold or leasehold land.	National Parks and Wildlife Act; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act (Federal)	More involvement in the assessment process of Aboriginal people with traditional links to sites.				
Development of income-earning opportunities	Purchase of pastoral or agricultural leases for production purposes.	Use the NSW Land Fund. Around \$500 million is thought to have accumulated.				

b. Should these Changes be made to Promote Nature Conservation?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Existing mechanisms</i>	<i>New mechanisms or enhancement of existing ones</i>	<i>Effects of implementation on interests of stakeholder groups; state whether Aboriginal, Conservation, Diversification, Minerals; Pastoralism; Tourism</i>	<i>Effects on rural votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on urban votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on Wider society</i>	<i>Effects on future generations</i>
Build public support for conservation	Conservation pressure groups have information campaigns.	Target information campaigns towards landholders, emphasising the positives and the potential for voluntary agreements and cost-sharing.					
Ditto	National Parks and Nature Reserves	Improve public access through Travelling Stock Routes, Camping Reserves, along rivers, and in places of high scenic value. Limit access to vulnerable areas.					
Promote sustainable use of natural resources through the region as a whole	Lease conditions under Western Lands Act	Establish “duty of care” principles under a single new Natural Resources Act that has ecological sustainability aims, and that integrates soil, land, water and vegetation legislation.					
Ditto	Under the Soil Conservation Act the Minister (land and Water) can make low interest loans to enable soil and water conservation work. Property values disqualify many landholders from this option.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single Natural Resources Act that integrates soil, land, water and vegetation legislation. Base threshold for payment on income not assets. 					
Ditto	Soil conservation is promoted through lease conditions under the Western Lands Act.	A single Natural Resources Act that integrates soil, land, water and vegetation legislation.					

Ditto	Under the Income tax Assessment Act landholders get a deduction for land management expenses (wages, consumables, interest payments, and for depreciation of fences, dams plant etc. They also claim the diesel fuel rebate, and get Sales Tax exemption. Landcare operations also earn tax deduction (most leaseholders do not earn enough to pay tax at the moment).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar deductions should be given for management costs of land under conservation agreements. • Deductions for primary production encourage clearing and should be reduced. 					
Ditto	A lease purchased before September 1985 is not subject to Capital Gains Tax. A holder of a lease purchased after that can get up to 50% exemption provided it is an economically active asset. If privately, not company-owned, a further 50% exemption on the remaining amount is allowed .	CGT exemption should be allowed on parts of or whole leases that are managed for conservation.					
Ditto	A 20% tax rebate is paid for maintenance costs of heritage buildings.	Make the rebate payable for rehabilitation for conservation purposes.					
Ditto	None	Make donations of land for conservation tax deductible					
Ditto	Clearing and cropping, de-stocking orders, and orders to control feral animals or weeds all fall under the Western Lands Act	The tight control mechanisms of the Western Lands Act should be replaced by incentives and participatory planning. Repeal the WLA and replace it with a single Natural Resources Act that integrates soil, land, water and vegetation legislation.					
Ditto		User pays principle introduced for native vegetation. Charges levied for clearing species not classified as “woody weeds” under the Native Vegetation Conservation Act, and revenue used for partial funding of conservation agreements.					

Ditto			Allocate a proportion of mining royalties to funding of conservation agreements.					
Ditto	Limited monitoring of species, ecological communities, soil and water by agencies.		Landcare groups carry out monitoring of native species, ecological communities, soil and water at property scale. Agencies carry responsibility at regional level. More use of satellite imagery by both groups. Make monitoring a legal requirement.					
Ditto	None		Courses set up to educate policy makers in principles of ecologically sustainable development.					
Ditto	None		BILL I HAD PROBS WITH THIS PROPOSAL: "Land zoned and managed within its capability and for intrinsic values on bio regional basis (not LGAs)." WE SAID WE WERE NOT MAKING A LAND USE PLAN, AND I DON'T THINK IT WOULD WORK ANYWAY. IF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AINT RIGHT ZONING WONT HELP; IF THEY ARE, I SUGGEST ZONING NOT NEEDED. ALSO, INTRINSIC VALUE IS IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER.					
Ditto	None		Regional Biosphere Reserves – see Bookmark Biosphere Reserve. BILL - ADDS ANOTHER LAYER OF COMPLEXITY TO OUR CALL FOR A CARS					
Ditto	Promotion of alternative, non-consumptive uses. Ecotourism and tourism in general already promoted (e.g Bourke, Riverina)		Enhanced promotion by regional development organisations as part of their development strategies. See proposals in Tourism table.					

Ditto	None	Link property restructuring policy to land suitability, so that landholders on properties in country susceptible to soil erosion are encouraged to sell the lease for conservation purposes.						
Ditto	None	Participative R&D (i.e. land users and researchers work together) to develop guidelines for range management aimed at both production and conservation goals.						
Ditto	None	Involve industries in development of regional industry plans and best management practices. BILL NOT CLEAR TO ME.						
Ditto	Public participation in natural resource decisions	Increase participation and improve representation of conservation interests through advisory committees.						
Ditto	Improve river management through River Management Plans, application of the Cap, environmental flows.	More participative R&D (i.e. users and researchers work together) to support environmental flow decisions.						
Ditto	Improved irrigation water use efficiency through tradable water rights, implementation of the Cap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More participative R&D (i.e. users and researchers work together) on crops, water storage and water delivery. • Transfer water to high WUE crops. 						
Ditto	Maintain river health through Environmental Flows	Remove water licenses from stressed and sensitive rivers (Paroo, Bulloo). Finance from sale of water savings downstream (BILL MORE EXPLANATION?)						
Ditto	Cap and pipe bores to maintain GAB pressure, reduce total grazing pressure, and reduce local salinisation..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase inducements to leaseholders through WEST 2001. • Levy charges on uncapped bores. Legislative changes required. 						

Ditto	Reduce total grazing pressure through rabbit control, kangaroo culling, goat harvesting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop control strategies at RLPB and W Division levels. • Kangaroo culling and goat harvesting ineffective. Conflicts between aims of meat production and reduction in numbers – shooting should be for reduction in numbers. • Fence water points and use collar-operated automatic gates to exclude feral animals and kangaroos. • Switch to cattle, modify the Wild Dog Destruction Act and remove the Dingo Fence to enable predation of kangaroos and goats. Risk to sheep and farmed goats acknowledged, but dingoes are present on some sheep properties in Queensland. 					
Ditto	Control of exotic weeds and pests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declare foxes and cats to be pest species under the Rural Lands Protection Act. • Develop regional and RLPB strategies for pest and weed control. 					
Ditto	Control of encroaching shrubs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More spelling of land and burning. • More participative R&D (ie land users and researchers work together) on burning regimes. Changes to Rural Fires Act to make it easier for landholders to burn for shrub control. 					
Ditto	None	Need to choose between shrub control and carbon storage. Store carbon in woody plants on land with low suitability for grazing. Possibility of payment to leaseholders through a carbon credits scheme.					

Ditto	None	Sale of a lease to be accompanied by an assessment of range condition and trend carried out by DLWC.					
Ditto	None	Mining companies buy leases to acquire water rights, and manage them for carbon storage, so receiving payments for carbon credits.					
Establish a comprehensive and adequate reserve system (parks and reserves) that includes at least 15% of each Land System. Based on a mix of private and public land.	Publicly-owned reserves and National Parks: lease purchase. Has resulted in protection of 2% of the area of the W Division in large blocks with poor representation of land systems.	NPWS develop a strategy for establishing a Representative Reserve System, then prepare an acquisition plan for publicly-owned reserves based on it . The strategy should be flexible and evolving, updated with each acquisition, and whenever private land is set aside for conservation.					
Ditto	Land use agreements (Regional vegetation plans) in which permission to clear and crop is given by the Western Lands Commissioner in exchange for reservation of another area for conservation. Regional Vegetation Management Plans (under the NVCA) are already underway.	Continue to develop RVMPs over the Western Division. RVMPs tend to result in fertile land going into production, in exchange for the setting aside of unproductive land. The fertile land is already under-represented. The RVMPs need to be linked to the proposed Representative Reserve System strategic plan					

Ditto	<p>Voluntary Conservation Agreements (NPWA) to manage land for nature conservation in return for technical, financial and in-kind assistance, and exemption from Local Government rates. Are binding upon the lessor, and the Minister. May be terminated if both parties agree, or under terms set out in the agreement. VCAs run with the land and bind successors to the lease. Very low uptake rate – insufficient inducement?; antagonism towards NPWS?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shires cannot afford to forego rates in the West. Need public funding. VCAs must be selected for their contribution to representativeness under the proposed NPWS Strategy. • Financial inducement needs to be increased, and changed to a sliding scale based on the proposed strategy for a Representative Reserve System. • Antagonism of landholders towards NPWS needs to be reduced. • Rentals could be reduced as a condition of the VCA. • The VCA should include water point closure, burning, feral animal control, and monitoring arrangements (rather than fencing and abandonment). 			
Ditto	<p>Voluntary Property Agreements for the management of native vegetation (NVCA). Financial assistance is provided to the lessee. Successors to the lease are bound to the agreement if it is registered. .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a commitment in the NVCA to provide financial incentives under the VPA arrangements to landholders who are restrained from clearing under a Regional Vegetation Management Plan. • Rentals could be reduced as a condition of the VPA. • The emphasis in VPAs should be on active management by water point closure, burning, feral animal control, and monitoring (rather than fencing and abandonment). 			

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote voluntary management agreements under business sponsorship. Conservation Trusts might be established as independent intermediaries between business and land holders. Could treat as “biodiversity credits”, akin to carbon credits, in which business pays landholders annually for these credits. Landholder obliged to maintain them. Tax allowances given for this sponsorship. Firms producing food or fibre should be especially targeted as they can claim ‘greenness’ in their advertising. This is of growing importance to urban consumers. 			
					Establish revolving fund for the strategic purchase of properties, establishment of covenants, and resale, perhaps to Conservation Trusts.			
					Debt-for-conservation swaps, in which debt on selected properties is paid off in return for a management agreement on part of the property. Could be linked to any of the measures for conservation on leasehold land.			
				None	Mining companies refer to the proposed NPWS strategy for a Representative Reserve System, buy leases to get groundwater rights, and donate most of the lease to NPWS as a Nature Reserve, in return for a tax exemption.			

	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rotational Reserve System on leasehold land. Using the proposed strategy for a Representative Reserve System, selected leaseholders are encouraged to manage a portion of their property for nature conservation in exchange for annual payments. After (say) ten years, the reserve is moved to another part of the same property. It is now managed for conservation, while the previous site is grazed. The intention is to add flexibility to the Representative Reserve System, and allow grazed land to recover from grazing. Funding by public money or sponsorship. Mechanisms include grants, revolving funds, sponsorship. 					
	None	<p>Rehabilitation of land systems or ecological communities that are relatively scarce. Funding by public money or sponsorship. Mechanisms include grants, revolving funds, sponsorship.</p>					
	DLWC/ Western Lands Commission has an informal policy that allows a quota of clearing, the amount being based on rainfall and soil type.	<p>Each property allocated tradeable clearing rights based on the Representative Reserve System, so that clearing rights decrease with the scarcity of a land system. Rights could be sold to leaseholders having a similar land system.</p>					

Improved management of reserves and national parks		<p>Amend the NPWA as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify the objectives of the Act, with conservation of native plants, animals and ecological communities, as the first aim, conservation of heritage the second, and public enjoyment the third; remove the bias towards vertebrates and vascular plants; Define the objectives of the NPWS, emphasising the establishment and effective management of a representative reserve system Define the purposes of National Parks, Nature Reserves and Wilderness Areas to reflect the revised aims of the Act. 					
Ditto	None	Close water points in National Parks and Reserves to reduce numbers of feral and native animals					
Ditto	None	NPWS policy to have burning regimes that return land to a more open vegetation structure.					
Conserve native species and ecological communities on production lands	Threatened Species Conservation Act; Native Vegetation Conservation Act;						

c. Should These Changes be Made to Promote Diversification?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Existing mechanisms</i>	<i>New mechanisms or enhancement of existing ones</i>	<i>Effects of implementation on interests of other stakeholder groups; state whether Aboriginal, Conservation, Minerals; Pastoralism; Tourism</i>	<i>Effects on rural votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on urban votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on Wider society</i>	<i>Effects on future generations</i>
Increase ability to identify and evaluate new enterprises	Rural Industries R&D Corporation; NSW Agriculture	More R&D on potential new species. Rebuild extension arm of NSW Agriculture					
Increase ability to identify and evaluate new enterprises	Access to World Wide Web, and training support	Courses made more widely available. Grants for training, and to assist purchase of equipment.					
Increase investment at property level		Enhance perceptions of security of tenure through Indigenous Land Use Agreements under the Native Title Act (Fed). Coordination through their Cabinet Office (NSW), with negotiation assistance from the Crown Solicitors Office.					
Increase investment at property level		Grant freehold on agricultural leases (repeal of Western Lands Act)					
Increase profit through technological change	Increase water use efficiency	More irrigation R&D on water use					
Increase profit through technological change	Use of salt tolerant species	More Participative R&D (ie land users and researchers work together)					

<p>Increase profit through diversification and reallocation of labour and capital to give better returns</p>		<p>Ease restrictions where risk acceptable. Relevant NSW Acts: Western Lands; Environmental Planning and Assessment; Protection of the Environment Administration; Clean Waters; Pollution Control; Protection of the Environment Operations Act; Waters; Water Administration; Native Vegetation Conservation; Threatened Species Conservation; Wilderness; Heritage; National Parks and Wildlife (heritage); Soil Conservation.</p>					
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d. Should These Changes be Made to Promote Mining and Exploration?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Existing mechanisms</i>	<i>New mechanisms or enhancement of existing ones</i>	<i>Effects of implementation on interests of stakeholder groups; state whether Aboriginal, Conservation, Diversification, Minerals; Pastoralism; Tourism</i>	<i>Effects on rural votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on urban votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on Wider society</i>	<i>Effects on future generations</i>
Public understanding of the industry	Existing educational and publicity programs.	Continuing development and expansion of programs.					
Industry understanding of the public	Stakeholder participation in development decisions based on NSW Minerals Council Guidelines for consultation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase participation and improve representation of stakeholder interests through permanent advisory committees. Support research into the tribes of the W Division and their connections to land. 					
Promote regional development		Development approvals should favour applications that include value adding to increase employment opportunities, subject to environmental criteria being met.					
	Multiple and sequential land use	Establish State Conservation Reserves – land with value as part of a Representative Reserve System where exploration and mining are allowed.					
	Tax policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax incentives for establishment of new mines. Incentives also for employing local people. 					
	Data sharing.	Improve mutual access among agencies and industries to all regional data bases, social, economic, conservation and natural resources.					
	Development approval	Current approval process too complex and risky for the industry.	Simplify and speed up the process, and redesign to reduce risk of late refusal after money and time have already been over-invested. Develop a one-stop-shop approval process for small-scale mining operations (eg opal).				

	Development approval	Approval should take account of options lost to future generations as a result of irreversible changes resulting from mining. Approval should favour multiple and sequential land use.					
	Transport network.	Improve road surfaces and add to network to support minerals industry as new mines are developed.					
	Tele-communications network	Upgrade the telecommunications network.					
	Electricity supply.	Upgrade the grid.					
	Royalty payments	A proportion should be paid to local government, not all to State government as at present.					
Maintaining relevance and effectiveness of legislation		Regular reviews – every 10 years. Minerals industry involvement in the reviews.					
Access to and efficient use of water		Development approval to depend on water availability and access to alternative sources.					
		Put a user charge on clean water to promote re-cycling.					
	Tradable water rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the water rights market. Review of “sleeper” water licenses – could they be used by the minerals industry? 					
		When new ground water is found, the finder should get unrestricted access for a period and at no charge so as to promote water exploration..					
		Review of water licenses to see if they are still active, and water use is efficient.					
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation Security Bond under the Mining Act is returned only when rehabilitation is satisfactory.	Initial deposit should be varied over time to take account of cost changes. The Bond is attached to the operation, so if the operating company is sold, the credentials and past record on rehabilitation of the purchasing company should be considered and the amount of the Bond changed accordingly.					
Environmental impact reduction		Review regulations to see if consistent environmental obligations are applied across all operations.					

e. Should These Changes be Made to Promote Pastoralism?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Existing mechanisms</i>	<i>New mechanisms or enhancement of existing ones</i>	<i>Effects of implementation on interests of stakeholder groups; state whether Aboriginal, Conservation, Diversification, Minerals; Pastoralism; Tourism</i>	<i>Effects on rural votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on urban votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on Wider society</i>	<i>Effects on future generations</i>
Eliminate debt	Property amalgamation	Increase amalgamation rate through grants to buyers. Remove stamp duty. Activation of ALF					
	Selective purchase of leases through Aboriginal Land Fund						
	Selective purchase of leases by NPWS	A higher rate and more selective acquisition needed, so additional State funding required Conservation groups pay property debt in exchange for a conservation agreement on selected properties					
		Publicly funded debt write-offs					
	Re-establishment support for those leaving the industry	Rate of exit needs to increase through strengthening of re-establishment program, so more funding needed. Relevant Policies are Agriculture Advancing Australia (Federal), and the Rural Adjustment Scheme (NSW)					
Increase investment at property level		Enhance perceptions of security of tenure through Indigenous Land Use Agreements under the Native Title Act (Fed). Coordination through the Cabinet Office (NSW), with negotiation assistance from the Crown Solicitors Office.					
Increase profit through diversification and reallocation of labour and capital to give better returns	Pastoral leases	Change pastoral leases to primary production leases that allow cultivation, grazing, aquaculture, horticulture, forestry, tourism, and nature conservation in return for payment. The change should be subject to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regulations in the environmental legislation, including granting of licenses. prior establishment of a regional Indigenous Land Use Agreement (Native Title Act) that gives Aboriginal people access to leasehold land. 					

Ditto	Development control	Put a time limit of 90 days for permission to clear etc. Permission granted automatically if time is exceeded.				
Ditto	Clearing and cropping	Ease restrictions where risk acceptable. Relevant NSW Acts: Native Vegetation Conservation; Threatened Species Conservation; Wilderness; Heritage				
Ditto	Clearing and cropping	More Participative R&D (ie land users and researchers work together) and extension on sustainable systems cropping eg establishment of pastures after cropping				
Ditto	More cattle	Provide extension support				
Ditto	More meat sheep	Provide extension support				
Ditto	Landcare type networks	Form production and conservation cooperatives relying on email and WWW for mutual technical, marketing, purchasing and transport support. Need start-up funds				
Ditto	Goat farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote goat farming. Participative R&D (ie land users and researchers work together) for breeding (increase carcass size and quality). Need start-up funds for fencing 				
Ditto	Use of timber	Give landholders ownership of timber from their land. Change Forestry Act 1916;				
Ditto	Labour allocation	Increase availability of labour for diversification by reducing numbers of sheep in 21-28 micron range. Move to coarser (cut per animal is much greater), or finer wool (price is higher). Provide extension support.				
Ditto	Smarter marketing and purchasing	Improved telecommunications - below				
Ditto	Smarter marketing and purchasing	More training in marketing				
Ditto	Improved roads reduces transport costs	Increased public investment.				
Ditto	Inducements for on-farm conservation	Sponsorship by business.				
Ditto	Inducements for on-farm conservation	Stewardship payments at a level competitive with the most profitable land use on that land.				
Ditto	Approval mechanism.	One-stop shop.				
Ditto	Approval mechanism	Replacement of Western Lands Act with a simpler Natural Resources Act that also integrates soil conservation, flora, fauna and				

f. Should These Changes be Made to Promote the Interests of the Tourism Industry?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Existing mechanisms</i>	<i>New mechanisms or enhancement of existing ones</i>	<i>Effects of implementation on interests of stakeholder groups; state whether Aboriginal, Conservation, Diversification, Minerals; Pastoralism; Tourism</i>	<i>Effects on rural votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on urban votes – give reason</i>	<i>Effects on Wider society</i>	<i>Effects on future generations</i>
Expand the tourism industry in the W. Division	Trained staff	Development of training programs.					
Ditto	Road network	Improved road network to enhance access to National Parks, rivers and lakes					
Ditto	Tele-communications network	Upgrade					
Ditto	Air travel	Review and enhance existing services as demand grows.					
Ditto	Coach travel	Subsidies to coach companies.					
Ditto	Sport hunting and fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish hunting areas and accredited professional hunters. Promote fishing, and pig, goat and kangaroo hunting overseas. 					
Ditto	Aboriginal cultural tourism	Involve traditional owners in the opening of selected Aboriginal Areas and interpretation to visitors. Shire Councils promote establishment of camps near such sites, subject to agreement of local Aboriginal people.					
Ditto	none	Support establishment of a representative conservation reserve system (public, private, reserves and National Parks), particularly near towns, rivers and lakes.					
Ditto	Campsites	Shire Councils promote establishment of additional campsites on rivers near existing or proposed conservation reserves.					
Ditto	Campsites	Shire Councils promote upgrade/ establishment of campsites in existing or proposed National Parks					
Ditto	Campsites	Shire Councils promote establishment of appropriate campsites in wilderness areas					

Ditto	4WD tracks	Shire Councils construct tracks on appropriately resilient land systems for 4WD visitors.					
Ditto	Farmstay enterprises.	Shire Council;s develop information pack and training programs for leaseholders wanting to develop farmstay enterprises.					
Ditto	Caravan Parks	Shire Councils promote establishment of additional caravan parks, subject to demand.					
Ditto	Resorts	Regional development organisations establish resorts at Menindee, in Riverina, and at Bourke, subject to demand.					
Develop a “tourist carrying capacity” strategy	Recreational Opportunity Spectrum approach	Establish a working group from NPWS, Shire Councils, Murrumbidgee Regional Council, Local Land Councils, and Conservation pressure groups to develop a strategy and the means of implementation.					