

ATTACHMENT



PLANT HEALTH ACT 2009

SECTIONS 4 AND 8

Declaration of Pests and Quarantine Areas

PURSUANT to Sections 4 and 8 of the *Plant Health Act 2009*, I, Nicholas Secomb, Chief Inspector, delegate of the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, hereby declare the species listed in Part 1 of this notice to be pests for the purposes of the Act and the portions of the State listed in Part 2 of this notice to be quarantine areas for the purposes of the Act.

This notice revokes the previous notice made by the Chief Inspector pursuant to Sections 4(3) and 8(3) on 23 March 2023, published on 30 March 2023, page 754.

PART 1

Declaration of Pests—Pursuant to Section 4 of the Act

The following pests specified by common name or scientific name are declared to be pests for the purposes of the Act:

Common Name(s)	Scientific Name(s)
African citrus psyllid	<i>Trioza erytreae</i>
American serpentine leaf miner	<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>
Anthraxnose of Brassica crops	<i>Colletotrichum higginsianum</i>
Asian citrus psyllid	<i>Diaphorina citri</i>
Asian longicorn beetle	<i>Anaplophora glabripennis</i>
Asian subterranean termite	<i>Cryptotermes gestroi</i>
Australian plague locust	<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>
Bacterial wilt of potato	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> Race 3
Barley stem gall midge	<i>Mayetiola hordei</i>
Barley stripe rust	<i>Puccinia striiformis</i> f. sp. <i>hordei</i>
Blueberry rust	<i>Thekopsora minima</i>
Boil smut of maize	<i>Ustilago maydis</i>
Brown marmorated stink bug	<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>

Common Name(s)	Scientific Name(s)
Browsing ant	<i>Lepisiota frauenfeldi</i>
Burning moth	<i>Hylesia nigricans</i>
<i>Caracollina lenticula</i>	<i>Caracollina lenticula</i>
Ceratocystis wilt	<i>Ceratocystis manginecans</i> , <i>Ceratocystis</i> spp. (exotic species)
Chestnut blight	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>
Chickpea leaf miner	<i>Liriomyza cicerina</i>
Chocolate-band snail	<i>Eobania vermiculata</i>
Citrus blight	(unknown causal agent)
Citrus canker	<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i>
Citrus longicorn beetle	<i>Anaplophora chinensis</i>
Citrus red mite	<i>Panonychus citri</i>
Citrus tristeza virus – sweet orange stem pitting strain	Citrus tristeza closterovirus – sweet orange stem pitting strain
Citrus variegated chlorosis	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
Columnnea latent viroid (CLVd)	Columnnea latent viroid
Cucumber fruit mottle mosaic virus (CFMMV)	Cucumber fruit mottle mosaic tobamovirus
Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus (CGMMV)	Cucumber green mottle mosaic tobamovirus
Drywood termite	<i>Cryptotermes dudleyi</i>
Electric ant	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>
European House Borer	<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>
Exotic gypsy moth	<i>Lymantria</i> spp. (<i>L. dispar</i> and sub-species, <i>L. monacha</i>)
Fire blight	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>
Fruit flies	Pest species of Tephritidae family
Fusarium wilt of tomatoes	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>lycopersicon</i> Race 3
Giant African snail	<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>
Giant pine scale	<i>Marchalina hellenica</i>
Glassy-winged sharpshooter	<i>Homalodisca vitripennis</i>
Golden apple snail	<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>
Grape phylloxera	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>
Grapevine leaf rust	<i>Phakopsora euvtis</i>
Grapevine red blotch-associated virus	Grapevine red blotch-associated geminivirus
Green snail	<i>Cantareus apertus</i>
Guava Root Knot Nematode	<i>Meloidogyne enterolobii</i>
Harlequin lady beetle	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>
Hessian fly	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i>
Huanglongbing disease of citrus	' <i>Candidatus liberibacter</i> ' spp.
Karnal bunt	<i>Tilletia indica</i>
Khapra beetle	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>
Kyuri green mottle mosaic virus (KGMMV)	Kyuri green mottle mosaic tobamovirus
Melon necrotic spot virus (MNSV)	Melon necrotic spot carmovirus
Melon thrips	<i>Thrips palmi</i>
Myrtle rust	<i>Puccinia psidii</i> (syn. <i>Uredo rangelii</i>)
Myrtle rust (exotic strains)	<i>Austropuccinia psidii</i> (syn. <i>Puccinia psidii</i> , <i>Uredo rangelii</i>) – exotic strains
Parlatoria date scale	<i>Parlatoria blanchardi</i>
Pepino mosaic virus (PepMV)	Pepino mosaic potexvirus
Pepper chat fruit viroid (PCFVd)	Pepper chat fruit viroid
Phoney peach disease	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
Phytophthora blight	<i>Phytophthora kernoviae</i>
Pierce's disease of grapevines	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
Pine wilt nematode	<i>Bursaphelenchus</i> spp. including <i>B. xylophilus</i>
Pitch canker	<i>Fusarium circinatum</i>
Polyphagous shot hole borer	<i>Euwallacea fornicatus</i>
Polyphagous shot hole borer-associated fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium euwallaceae</i>
Potato blackleg and soft rot	<i>Dickeya</i> spp. Including <i>D. dianthicola</i> , <i>D. dadantii</i> and <i>D. solani</i>
Potato cyst nematode	<i>Globodera pallida</i>
Potato cyst nematode	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
Potato late blight	<i>Phytophthora infestans</i> (A2 mating type)
Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd)	Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid
Pyriiform scale	<i>Protopulvinaria pyriiformis</i>
Red imported fire ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>

Common Name(s)	Scientific Name(s)
Sawyer beetles	<i>Monochamus</i> spp. including <i>M. alternatus</i> , <i>M. galloprovincialis</i> , <i>M. scutellatus</i> , <i>M. titillator</i>
Serpentine leaf miner	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>
Sharka	Plum pox potyvirus
Small plague grasshopper	<i>Austroicetes cruciata</i>
Spotted-winged drosophila (fruit fly)	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>
Strawberry latent ringspot virus (SLRSV)	Strawberry latent ringspot virus
Stubborn disease of citrus	<i>Spiroplasma citri</i>
Subterranean termite	<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>
Sudden oak death	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
Tarnished plant bug	<i>Lygus lineolaris</i>
Teratosphaeria canker	<i>Teratosphaeria destructans</i> and <i>T. zuluensis</i>
Tomato apical stunt viroid (TASVd)	Tomato apical stunt viroid
Tomato black ring virus (TBRV)	Tomato black ring nepovirus
Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV)	Tomato brown rugose fruit tobamovirus
Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid (TCDVd)	Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid
Tomato leaf miner	<i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i>
Tomato mottle mosaic virus (ToMMV)	Tomato mottle mosaic tobamovirus
Tomato planta macho viroid (TPMVd)	Tomato planta macho viroid
Tomato-potato psyllid	<i>Bactericera cockerelli</i>
Tropical fire ant	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>
Vegetable leaf miner	<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>
Watermelon green mottle mosaic virus (WGMMV)	Watermelon green mottle mosaic tobamovirus
West Indian drywood termite	<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i>
Western plant bug	<i>Lygus hesperus</i>
Wheat stem rust (exotic strains)	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i> (exotic strains)
Wheat stem sawfly	<i>Cephus</i> spp. (<i>C. cinctus</i> , <i>C. pygmaeus</i>)
Yellow crazy ant	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>
Zebra chip of potatoes, 'yellows' and other diseases of solanaceous and apiaceous plants	' <i>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</i> ' (all Haplotypes)
Zucchini green mottle mosaic virus (ZGMMV)	Zucchini green mottle mosaic tobamovirus

PART 2

Quarantine Areas—Pursuant to Section 8 of the Act

- 1.1 The following portions of the State are declared to be quarantine areas:
- (1) the whole of Kangaroo Island with respect to the declared diseases of potatoes, namely bacterial wilt (*Ralstonia solanacearum* Race 3) and potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochinesis* and *Globodera pallida*). This quarantine area is to be known as the 'Kangaroo Island Protected Production Area'.
 - (2) with respect to pest fruit flies, for the purposes of control and eradication, a "Controlled Movement Zone" (as defined in Part 3 of this Notice).
 - (3) with respect to pest fruit flies, for the purpose of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland of South Australia ("Riverland Pest Free Area"), the:
 - (i) County of Hamley; and
 - (ii) Hundreds of Bookpurnong, Cadell, Gordon, Holder, Katarapko, Loveday, Markaranka, Moorook, Murtho, Parcoola, Paringa, Pooginook, Pyap, Stuart, Waikerie, Eba, Fisher, Forster, Hay, Murkbo, Nildottie, Paisley, Ridley and Skurray.
 - (4) with respect to *Caracollina lenticula*, the following are declared to be quarantine areas:
 - (i) 9 Creswell Road, Largs North, Certificate of Title Volume 5781 Folio 919; and
 - (ii) 10 Creswell Road, Largs North, Certificate of Title Volume 5208 Folio 532; and
 - (iii) 1-4 / 2 Elder Road, Largs North, Certificates of Title Volume 6129 Folio 124 and Volume 6129 Folio 125.
- 1.2 Measures to be taken in Quarantine Areas
- (1) The owner or occupier of any premises within the 'Kangaroo Island Protected Production Area' established under Part 2 1.1(1) must take the measures prescribed in the Standard for eradication of the declared diseases of potatoes.
 - (2) For the purposes of control and eradication of fruit flies, unless permitted within the Standard, host fruit grown in or introduced into a Controlled Movement Zone must not be moved within or removed from the Controlled Movement Zone without approval from the Chief Inspector or delegate; and
 - (3) the owner or occupier of any premises within a portion of the State declared to be a:
 - (i) Delimitation Zone (as defined in Part 3 of this Notice) must take the measures prescribed in the Standard for the control and eradication of such flies from a fruit fly outbreak zone; and
 - (ii) Corrective Action Zone (as defined in Part 3 of this Notice) must take the measures prescribed in the

- Standard for the control and eradication of such flies from a fruit fly outbreak area; and
- (iii) Export Assurance Zone (as defined in Part 3 of this Notice) must take the measures prescribed in the Standard for the control and eradication of such flies from a fruit fly suspension area.
- (4) Measures for the exclusion of fruit flies from the Riverland of South Australia (“Riverland Pest Free Area”):
- (i) Introduction of host fruits, as specified under Section 7 of the Act, into the Riverland Pest Free Area is prohibited unless:
- a) in transit through the Riverland Pest Free Area; or
 - b) if the host fruit was produced in a State or Territory other than South Australia or interstate Fruit Fly Pest Free Area (FF-PFA): the host fruit complies with the treatments described within Part 2, paragraph 1.2(4)(iii) below and is accompanied with plant health certification; or
 - c) if the host fruit was produced in any part of South Australia outside the Riverland Pest Free Area, the host fruit has been certified by an inspector as having been either:
 - i. grown in an area free of fruit flies as defined by the Standard; or
 - ii. treated in compliance with the treatments described in Part 2, paragraph 1.2(4)(iii) below; or
 - d) moved under an accreditation arrangement as approved by the Minister under Part 4 Division 2 of the Act and Regulation 7 of the *Plant Health Regulations 2022*; or
 - e) accompanied by an itemised retail purchase docket applicable to that produce and issued by an Approved PFA suitable retail store.
- (ii) if the host fruit was originally produced in the Riverland Pest Free Area or an interstate Fruit Fly Pest Free Area, but has moved outside that area and is now proposed to be re-introduced, or introduced for the first time as the case may be, into the Riverland Pest Free Area, the produce must be:
- a) maintained under secure conditions throughout the duration that it was outside the Riverland Pest Free Area or interstate Fruit Fly Pest Free Area; and
 - b) labelled in accordance with the *Plant Health Regulations 2022* and accompanied with documentation demonstrating the origin and destination of the host fruit; or
 - c) moved under an accreditation arrangement as approved by the Minister under Part 4 Division 2 of the Act and Regulation 7 of the *Plant Health Regulations 2022*; or
 - d) Treated in compliance with the treatments described in Part 2, paragraph 1.2(4)(iii) below and is accompanied with plant health certification.
- (iii) The following treatments are prescribed for the purpose of moving produce into the Riverland Pest Free Area:
- a) Treatment in accordance with Condition 9 (Area Freedom for fruit flies / secure transportation) as described in the Standard
 - b) Treatment in accordance with Condition 10.1 (Hard green or similar condition for Fruit Fly) as described in the Standard
 - c) Treatment in accordance with Condition 11 (Disinfestation by Cold Storage) as described in the Standard
 - d) Treatment in accordance with Condition 12 (Disinfestation using Dimethoate – Queensland fruit fly) as described in the Standard
 - e) Treatment in accordance with Condition 12E (Winegrapes Secure Transportation – Queensland Fruit Fly / Mediterranean Fruit Fly – Systems Approach – ICA 33) as described in the Standard
 - f) Treatment in accordance with Condition 13 (Disinfestation by Methyl Bromide fumigation) as described in the Standard
 - g) Treatment in accordance with Condition 14 (Disinfestation by Irradiation) as described in the Standard
 - h) Treated or consigned under conditions approved by the Chief Inspector.
- (5) The owner or occupier of any premises within the quarantine area with respect to *Caracollina lenticula*, must take the following measures
- (i) all outdoor areas must be treated with the following molluscicide bait treatments in accordance with label specifications:
- a) a metaldehyde-based bait (e.g. Metarex Inov Slug and Snail Bait, Axcela Slug and Snail Bait) at least once during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November; and,
 - b) an iron-based bait (e.g. Protect Us Snail and Slug Killer, Eradicate Snail and Slug Bait) at least once during the months of June, July and August of each year.
 - c) bait applications must occur at regular intervals over the twelve months (e.g. every 30 days plus (+) or minus (-) 3 days).
- (ii) all annual vegetative ground cover must be destroyed but retained within the premises.
- a) any item from the quarantine area that may harbour *Caracollina lenticula* is prohibited from leaving the quarantine area unless it meets the conditions laid out in Part 2, paragraphs 1.2(5)(iii)a) to 1.2(5)(iii)d) below:
 - b) the item is inspected by an inspector and the inspector is satisfied that the item is free of *Caracollina lenticula*; or
 - c) a staff member nominated by the affected business who is authorised by an inspector to do the inspections is satisfied that the item is free of *Caracollina lenticula*, and,

- d) if *Caracollina lenticula* are found during inspection, or the item cannot be inspected to satisfy that the item is free of *Caracollina lenticula*, the item must be cleaned or treated in a method approved by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia, and,
- e) the item is removed from the quarantine area immediately upon being inspected in accordance with Part 2, paragraph 1.2(5)(iii)a) or b) above; or immediately upon being cleaned or treated in accordance with Part 2, paragraph 1.2(5)(iii)c) above.

PART 3

Definitions

In this Notice:

- “the Act” means the *Plant Health Act 2009*.
- “annual vegetation” means plants that grow for only a single year and not purposely grown for amenity reasons.
- “Approved PFA suitable retail store” means a retail store who holds an accreditation arrangement as approved by the Minister under Part 4 Division 2 of the Act and Regulation 7 of the *Plant Health Regulations 2022*, and as having verified systems for the management and traceability of host fruit, and does not receive, display or sell any host fruit that does not meet the requirements of Part 2, paragraph 1.2(4)(iii) of this Notice.
- “Controlled Movement Zone” (also known as the *Fruit Fly Affected Area*) means the entire area within a circle of pre-determined radius surrounding a fruit fly outbreak centre Epicentre in which area freedom status is suspended and movement controls are applied.
 - Unless otherwise determined by the Chief Inspector, the pre-determined radius of the Controlled Movement Zone is 15 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Queensland fruit fly.
 - Unless otherwise determined by the Chief Inspector, the pre-determined radius of the Controlled Movement Zone is 7.5 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Mediterranean fruit fly.
- “Corrective Action Zone” (also known as the *fruit fly outbreak area*) means an area within 1.5 kilometres radius of a fruit fly outbreak centre Epicentre, unless otherwise determined by the Chief Inspector.
- “Delimitation Zone” (also known as the *fruit fly outbreak zone*) means all of the land within a 200-metre radius around each fruit fly Discovery Point once the outbreak trigger has been met, unless otherwise determined by the Chief Inspector.
- “Discovery Point” means the physical location where:
 - One or more suspect adult flies have been collected during a single inspection of a trap (regardless of whether the detection triggers and outbreak or not); or
 - Host material containing fruit fly larvae was grown.
- “Export Assurance Zone” (also known as the *fruit fly suspension area*) means the area starting at the outer boundary of the Corrective Action Zone to the pre-determined radius surrounding an Epicentre in which area freedom status is suspended and movement controls are applied.
 - The pre-determined radius of the fruit fly Export Assurance Zone is 15 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Queensland fruit fly, unless otherwise determined by the Chief Inspector.
 - The pre-determined radius of the fruit fly Export Assurance Zone is 7.5 kilometres in the case of an outbreak of Mediterranean fruit fly, unless otherwise determined by the Chief Inspector.
- “Epicentre” (also known as the *fruit fly outbreak centre*) means the means the location related to each single detection or grouping of detections that triggers an outbreak. An Epicentre may be:
 - the Discovery Point where the first larvae or gravid female was detected; or
 - a location between a grouping of male flies that precipitated the outbreak.
- “fruit fly outbreak trigger” means the detection of fruit fly larvae in locally grown fruit, the detection of one gravid female fruit fly, or the detection of a predetermined number of male fruit flies or non-gravid female fruit flies within a 1-kilometre radius within a consecutive fourteen-day period
 - The pre-determined number of male fruit flies or non-gravid female fruit flies is five for Queensland fruit fly
 - The pre-determined number of male fruit flies or non-gravid female fruit flies is three for Mediterranean fruit fly.
- “host fruit” means the host fruits of fruit flies as specified under Section 7 of the Act.
- “inspector” means an inspector appointed pursuant to Section 41 of the Act
- “interstate Fruit Fly Pest Free Area” means an area outside of South Australia certified by the Commonwealth Government department responsible for agriculture as a Fruit Fly Pest Free Area.
- “introduced into”, for the purposes of control and eradication of fruit flies only, excludes host fruit in transit.
- an “item that may harbour *Caracollina lenticula*” includes any vehicle, machinery or equipment, whether or not it is a plant-related product.
- “the Minister” means the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development.
- “molluscicide” means a pesticide that will kill snails and slugs.
- “plant-related product” has the same meaning as in the Act.
- “plant health certification” means assurance certificate or plant health certificate certifying the consignment as treated with the requirements described in Part 2, paragraph 1.2(4)(iii).
- “quarantine area” means the area described in Part 2 of this Notice.
- “retail purchase docket” means a sale provided by an Approved PFA suitable retail store for fruit or fruiting vegetables sold to the public for personal consumption rather than for resale.
- “the Standard” means the document published by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions entitled the “Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia”.

- “transiting” or “in transit” means the movement of securely contained plant product, either directly through South Australia or through another quarantine area for a plant pest, that is accompanied by documentation that can demonstrate both the origin and destination of product, and, whilst in South Australia or another quarantine area, is not subject to off-loading, reloading or storage.
- “securely contained” means transported in a manner that prevents infestation of product with a quarantine pest and/or release of a quarantine pest and, for fruit fly purposes, meets the requirements of Condition 9 of the Standard.

This Notice will remain in force until revoked by subsequent Notice.

Dated: 4 December 2023

NICHOLAS SECOMB
Chief Inspector

Delegate of the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development

THE REMUNERATION TRIBUNAL

REPORT—NO. 9 OF 2023

2023 Review of Accommodation Reimbursement and Allowances for Country Members of Parliament

INTRODUCTION

1. The Remuneration Tribunal (**Tribunal**) has conducted a review of Determination 18 of 2022, which provides for eligible members of Parliament to claim allowances or reimbursements for accommodation costs from commercial accommodation or a second residence in Metropolitan Adelaide.
2. As explained in this report, the Tribunal has determined to increase the commercial accommodation reimbursement by 1.5%, the second residence accommodation payment by 4.4% and to introduce a new category of non-commercial accommodation. The Tribunal has issued an accompanying determination, which applies from 1 January 2024.

BACKGROUND

3. The country members accommodation determination exists to facilitate journeys of an official nature from a country member's principal place of residence to Adelaide. The determination operates such that country members are not disadvantaged for fully and properly carrying out their official parliamentary, electoral, community or ministerial duties in Adelaide.
4. The Tribunal's Report 9 of 2020 contains extensive information about the history of the country members accommodation reimbursement/allowance. We do not propose to reproduce that information in this report.
5. In 2020 the Tribunal implemented significant changes by moving the system from an allowance based one to a reimbursement and allowance based arrangement. In particular, it adopted a reimbursement system for commercial accommodation expenses and an allowance based approach for those country members of Parliament who purchase, or rent on a long term basis, a second Adelaide based residence to enable them to undertake their parliamentary, community and electoral duties.
6. In 2021 the Tribunal made some changes to the administrative requirements for the reimbursement and allowance payment arrangements.
7. In 2022 the Tribunal commented that it believed administrative improvements could conceivably be made to the system, particularly in relation to the reporting arrangements. It also noted its intention to put out a draft proposal ahead of the next review:

THE REVIEW PROCESS

8. On 1 June 2023, in accordance with sections 10(2) and 10(4) of the *Remuneration Act 1990* (SA) (**Act**), the Tribunal wrote to and invited submissions by 29 June 2023 in respect of this review from:
 - a. the Honourable Premier of South Australia – as the Minister responsible for the Act who may make submissions or introduce evidence on any question relevant to the public interest;
 - b. members of Parliament;
 - c. the Treasurer; and
 - d. the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (**ICAC**).
9. The Tribunal also advertised its intention to review Determination 18 of 2022 on its website from 1 June 2023. Submissions were also invited by 29 June 2023.
10. Consistent with the comments made in Report 18 of 2022, the Tribunal included a consultation paper that contained some options for consideration by those wishing to make submissions. Those options, in summary, included:
 - 1) Simplifying the current determination
 - 2) Returning to the previous allowance scheme
 - 3) Making no changes to the current determination
 - 4) Implementing a fixed yearly allowance amount
11. The Tribunal advised in the consultation paper that it was of the preliminary view that option 1, simplifying the current determination, increased transparency and accountability through improvements made to the reporting arrangements, whilst also simplifying the current scheme.
12. Attached to the consultation paper was a draft determination reflecting option 1. Details of the other options were discussed in the consultation paper, with other questions posed at the end of the paper for consideration.
13. Submissions were invited on the options put by the Tribunal as well as other alternate approaches that were not contained within the consultation paper. Importantly, submissions were not limited to the options contained within the consultation paper.
14. On 21 June 2023, the ICAC, the Hon Ann Vanstone KC, sent a letter referring to her submission from previous years for a fixed yearly allowance, which she considered would streamline the process. She observed that the processes demanded by the draft determination of option 1 would result in the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of time by the member, his or her staff, parliamentary officers and Shared Services.
15. On 28 June 2023, the Premier's representative confirmed that no submission would be made.