



EXCLUSION FENCING RECOVERY GRANT TOOLKIT

1. INTRODUCTION

The *Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant* is a financial support program for grazing enterprises impacted by the *Western Queensland Surface Trough and Associated Rainfall and Flooding* that began on 21 March 2025.

This grant helps eligible producers repair or rebuild exclusion and cluster fencing damaged by the disaster. Strong fencing protects livestock and pasture, improves biosecurity, and builds resilience against future floods, fires, and storms.

The program is jointly funded by the Australian Government and Queensland Government under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

Quilpie Shire Council will be delivering the program for applicants in these Local Government Areas (LGAs): Quilpie, Balonne, Bulloo, Murweh, and Paroo.

Funding Available

- Up to **\$500,000 per eligible grazing enterprise**
- Initial payment of up to **10% of eligible costs** (max \$50,000)
- Remaining payments: based on **milestone completion** in your approved work plan
- **Exceptional circumstances** may be considered for additional funding

2. ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES *(Am I eligible?)*

To apply, you must:

- ✓ Operate a **sheep, cattle, or goat grazing enterprise**
- ✓ Be a **registered landholder** in one of the eligible LGAs
- ✓ Be **registered for GST**
- ✓ Have had **functional exclusion or cluster fencing** at the time of the disaster
- ✓ Provide **evidence of damage** caused by the 21 March 2025 event

Note: Owner labour is not eligible for reimbursement, but costs like fuel, oil, and wages for temporary staff or family members (not owners) are.



YOU MUST MEET ALL OF THE ABOVE CRITERIA TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE GRANT PROGRAM.

IF YOU ARE UNSURE ON YOUR ELIGIBILITY FOR THIS PROGRAM PLEASE CONTACT YOUR QUILPIE SHIRE COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE.

3. PRE-APPLICATION PREPARATION CHECKLIST

(What do I need?)

Before you start your application, make sure you have the following paperwork and evidence ready. Having everything on hand will save time and make filling out the online form much easier. It also helps ensure your application is complete and can be assessed without delays.

Pre-Application Checklist

Use this checklist to prepare your materials:

☐ Evidence of Damage

- Photos or videos showing damage to exclusion or cluster fencing caused by the 21 March 2025 disaster.
- Include date and location/GPS coordinates
- Include the total length (kms) of fencing needing repair and/or replacement, divided into already completed works and planned works.
- Optional: compatible drone footage or mapping overlays

HELPFUL TIP! USE GPS TO SAVE TIME

Providing GPS coordinates (latitude and longitude points) for your damaged fencing can **greatly reduce the amount of information you need to enter** in your application.

- ✓ Include start and end points for each section of fence
- ✓ Add GPS metadata to your photo files if possible

Need help? See *Appendix A: How to Turn on Location Settings on Your Phone's Camera* for step-by-step instructions.

☐ **Proof of Existing Fencing (Before the Event)**

- Photos or videos of fencing prior to the disaster
- Tax invoices for original fence construction
- Cluster group documentation (if applicable)
- Fencing location map (with GPS start/finish points)

HELPFUL TIP! MINIMUM REPLACEMENT FENCING STANDARDS AND DOCUMENTATION

Specification	Minimum Requirement	Example Documentation
Fence height	Mesh must be at least 1.5 metres high	Supplier specs, photos of installed fencing
Apron size	Minimum 300mm , strained or sprung	Photos showing apron, fencing contractor notes
Distance between uprights	No more than 8 metres apart	Fence layout map, installation photos
Mesh size	Must prevent wild dog movement	Product label/spec sheet from supplier
Construction quality	Must withstand floods, storms, fire, corrosion	Contractor certification, inspection report
Special cases (creeks, roads, etc.)	Alternative methods allowed with approval	Written approval from service provider

See *Appendix B: Catalogue of Fence Designs Guide* for more information.

☐ **Ownership and Legal Documents**

- Rates notice, title search, or lease documents showing landholder status
- ABN and GST registration details

☐ **Quotes and Invoices**

- Quotes for proposed repair or replacement works
- Invoices for any work already completed since 21 March 2025
- Must meet ATO standards (itemised, supplier details, payment evidence)

HELPFUL TIP! IS IT ELIGIBLE?

Type of Cost	Can I Claim This?	Example Documentation
Fence materials (wire, posts, panels)	✓ Yes	Supplier invoices, receipts
Contractor labour for repairs	✓ Yes	Contractor invoice, payment receipt
Temporary staff wages (not owners)	✓ Yes	Timesheets, payroll records, employment contract
Fuel and oil for machinery used	✓ Yes	Fuel receipts, logbook entries
Equipment hire (e.g. post drivers)	✓ Yes	Hire agreement, invoice, payment receipt
Transport of fencing materials	✓ Yes	Freight invoice, delivery dockets
Repairs to machinery used for fencing	✓ Yes	Mechanic invoice, parts receipt
Owner's labour (your own time)	✗ No	Not eligible
Buying new machinery or vehicles	✗ No	Not eligible
Repairs to standard fencing (e.g. barbed wire)	✗ No	Not eligible
Costs before 21 March 2025	✗ No	Not eligible
Insurance-covered expenses	✗ No	Not eligible

☐ Work Plan

- Schedule of activities with milestones, if feasible
- Fence sections, lengths (km), GPS coordinates
- Estimated costs and timeframes
- Expected outcomes (e.g. restocking, biosecurity improvements)
- See *Appendix C: Work Plan template*

☐ Declaration and Insurance

- Signed Landholder Declaration form (to be signed by you and a Justice of the Peace).
See Appendix D
- Signed Neighbour Declaration Form (where damaged boundary fences are being claimed).
See Appendix E
- Public liability insurance certificate
- Bank statement extract (BSB, account name only)



IF YOU NEED HELP FINDING THIS INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT YOUR QUILPIE SHIRE COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE.

4. APPLICATION PROCESS *(How do I apply?)*

You will need to lodge your application online using the official form from Quilpie Shire Council. The process is straightforward, but remember—only one application can be submitted per grazing enterprise. Make sure you have all your documents ready before you start to avoid delays.

Step-by-Step Guide to Completing the Online Form

Step 1: Applicant Details

Provide:

- Full names of all applicants
- Enterprise/trading name
- ABN
- Property name(s), address, and lot details
- Grazing enterprise type (e.g. beef, sheep, goats)
- Land tenure (freehold, leasehold)



Upload: Rates notice, title search, or lease documents

Step 2: Eligibility Confirmation

Answer “Yes” to all eligibility questions, including:

- Grazing enterprise status
- GST registration
- Evidence of damage
- Responsibility for costs
- Functional fencing prior to the event



Upload: Photos/videos, receipts, quotes

Step 3: Work Plan

Enter in work plan details from your completed template work plan (*See Appendix C: Work Plan template*), including:

Fencing Background

- Total km of fencing
- Date of establishment
- Whether fencing was part of the Queensland Feral Pest Initiative



Upload:

- Fencing location map
- Photos/videos of fencing before the event

- Original construction invoices
- Cluster group documentation

Damage Details

- Description of damage (e.g. fence washed away, posts down)
- Location of damage (section, paddock name)
- GPS start/finish
- Shared fencing details (if applicable)



Upload: Photos/videos of damage, GPS data

Completed Works Since 21 March 2025

- Section of fence repaired
- km repaired
- Invoices for materials, contractors, wages, equipment



Upload: Detailed invoices, claim form

Proposed Future Works

- Fence sections to be repaired
- km of future repairs
- Quotes for materials, labour, equipment



Upload: Quotes, claim form

Step 4: Financials

- Estimated claim amount for completed works
- Estimated claim amount for future works
- Total grant funds requested (max \$500,000)



Upload: Bank statement extract (BSB/account name only)

Step 5: Declaration

Confirm:

- Eligibility
- Accuracy of information
- Understanding of guidelines



Upload: Signed declaration form and funding agreement

Step 6: Submitting Your Application

- Submit your application:
 - **Online:** Complete the form through the official portal at <https://form.fillout.com/t/nhnJHdb9SYus> OR
 - **Offline:** Print the form, fill it out, then scan and email with attachments to your Quilpie Shire Council Project Officer:
Maree Tulley
mareet@quilpie.qld.gov.au
- Deadline: **30 April 2026***
- Contact your Quilpie Shire Council Project Officer if you need help uploading large files or completing the form.

*Applications will be processed as they are received. We encourage early application (before the deadline) for streamlined processing.

5. DELIVERY PROCESS *(What Happens Next?)*

Once your application is approved:

- ✓ You'll receive an initial payment to start work
- ✓ You'll complete fencing repairs as per your work plan
- ✓ You'll submit progress reports and invoices
- ✓ Your service provider will inspect the completed work
- ✓ Final payments will be made after successful inspection

Key Dates

Stage	Date
Disaster Event	21 March 2025
EOI Deadline	31 March 2026
Application and workplan deadline	30 April 2026
Works Completion Acquittal	31 March 2027
Deadline	30 April 2027

6. CONTACTS *(Who to Call for Help)*

Need help or have questions? Get in touch with us at:

Quilpie Shire Council Project Officer

Maree Tulley
mareet@quilpie.qld.gov.au

Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant information

EFRG@quilpie.qld.gov.au
07 4656 0500

7. APPENDICIES

Appendix A: How to Turn on Location Settings on Your Phone's Camera

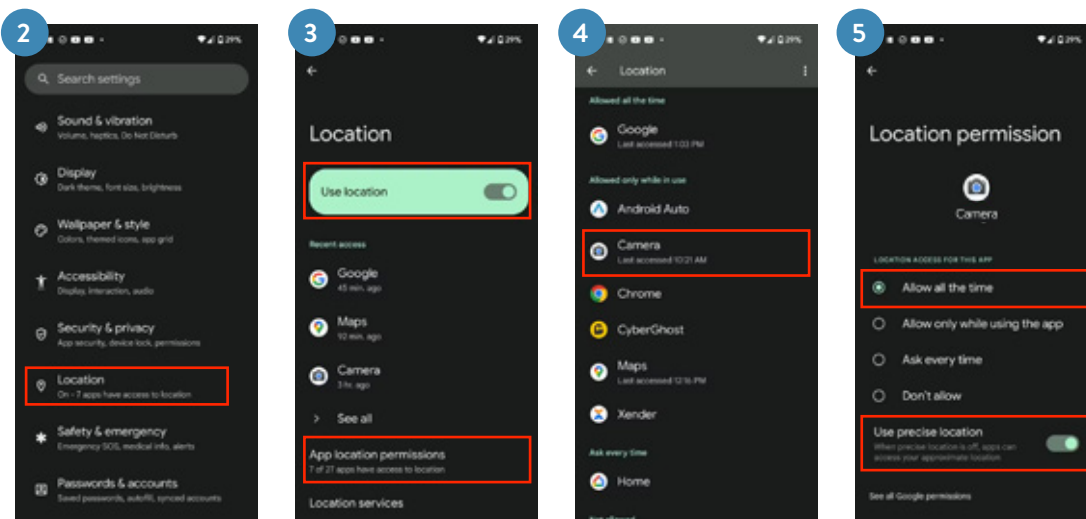
For iPhone (iOS)

1. Open **Settings**.
2. Scroll down and tap **Privacy & Security**.
3. Tap **Location Services**.
4. Make sure *Location Services* is turned **ON**.
5. Scroll down and select **Camera**.
6. Choose *While Using the App* or *Always* and set *Precise Location* to **ON**.
7. Open your Camera app and take photos as normal – GPS data will now be saved automatically.



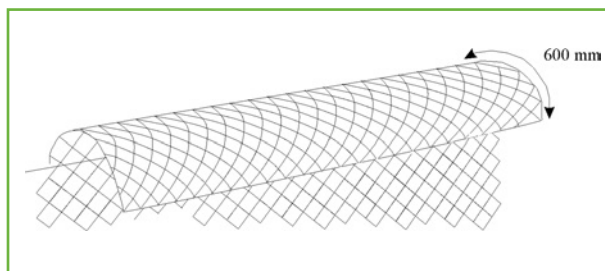
For Android

1. Open **Settings**.
2. Scroll down and tap **Location**.
3. Make sure *Use Location* is set to **ON**, then tap **App Location Permissions**.
4. Scroll to find **Camera** and tap.
5. Choose *Allow only while using the app* or *Allow all the time* and set *Use precise location* to **ON**.
6. Open your Camera app and take photos – GPS data will now be included.



HELPFUL TIP! CHECK IF GPS DATA IS ON

After taking a photo, you can check if GPS data is saved by viewing the photo details in your phone's photo app (look for an Information or location/map icon).



Catalogue of fence designs

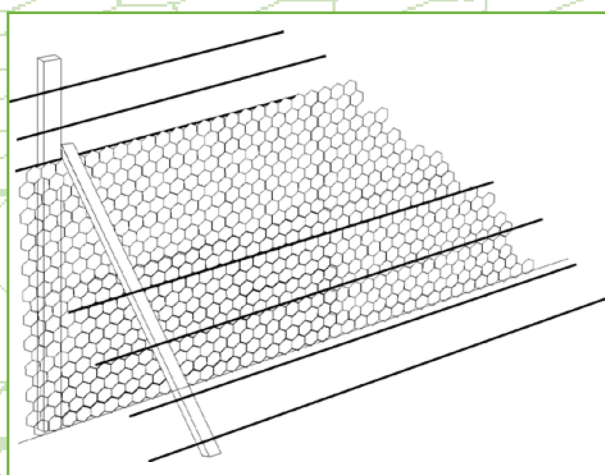
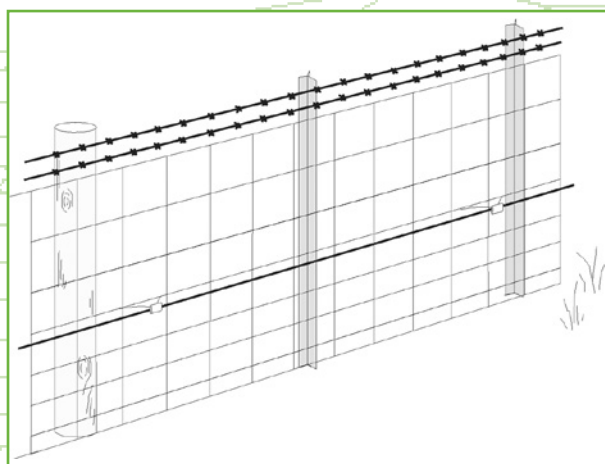


Table of Contents

Introduction	C-3
Raw materials and costs	C-3
Feral pig fences	
Fabricated pig fences	C-5
Electrified trip-wire pig fence	C-6
Feral goat fences	
Fabricated goat fence 1	C-7
Fabricated goat fence 2	C-8
Feral rabbit fence	
Rabbit netting fence	C-9
Fox fences	
Sloping fox fence 1	C-10
Sloping fox fence 2	C-11
Combined fox, feral cat, feral rabbit fences	
Floppy-top fences	C-12
Overhang fences	C-13
Electric wire overhang fences	C-14
Mesh/electric wire composite fences	C-15
Capped fences	C-16
Dingo/feral dog fences	
Sloping dog fence	C-17
Composite dog fence	C-18
Fabricated dog fence	C-19
Breakdown of fence costs	C-20
Raw material costs	C-25

Introduction

This catalogue compiles schematic diagrams and specifications (where available) of fences that have been used to exclude the specified feral animals (foxes, feral cats, feral rabbits, feral goats, feral pigs and dingoes/feral dogs). The catalogue designs were identified either from the reviewed literature or discussions with current managers of exclusion fences in Australia and New Zealand. Note that the diagrams are not drawn to scale and provide only a general depiction of raw materials and construction specifications.

In some cases the catalogue designs have been experimentally tested and their effectiveness can be accurately quantified. In other cases qualitative in situ assessments of the effectiveness have been made by fence managers, based on observations of feral animal incursions (or lack thereof) into the enclosed area. Where multiple fence designs have been experimentally tested and compared (e.g. Bird et al. 1997, Hone and Atkinson 1983) only the most effective design/s have been included. In all cases the effectiveness of each design, and the methods by which this was determined, are stated in the catalogue, as is the origin of the fence design. The effectiveness of a fence may vary under a different set of environmental conditions, as discussed in section 7. A summary of the primary design features of each fence and the estimated cost (in Australian dollars, current as of January 2004) of the fencing materials per kilometre is also provided.

Fence cost estimates (materials only)

The estimated cost of materials per kilometre is provided for each fence design to allow their relative cost-effectiveness to be assessed. A breakdown of the cost estimates for each design, along with the raw material costs, can be found on catalogue pg 19 – 28. Quotes for materials were sought from several fencing suppliers in the outer Melbourne region between July 2003 and January 2004. These prices should be used as guides only, as material costs are likely to vary considerably across Australia depending on the cost of freight and the availability of raw materials. The cost estimates do not include the cost of minor incidentals or of electric fence energisers or gates, as the type and quantity of these will vary depending on the size of the area to be fenced and access requirements. The additional cost of labour to plan and construct the fence may comprise up to 50% of the final budget.

To allow cost comparisons to be made between fences designed to exclude the same species, the distances between posts and droppers, and the number of end

assemblies used were standardised (Unless stated otherwise, all cost estimates include two end assemblies, each with two strainer posts and one rail). These specifications and the products used, sometimes differ from those used in the original, referenced designs.

Advice should be sought from local fencing contractors when planning an exclusion fence, as the spacing between posts and end assemblies, and hence the cost, will vary appreciably between locations according to the terrain and the shape of the area to be fenced.

If a different product is chosen as a substitute from those specified in the fence catalogue it is important to ensure that the minimum critical dimensions, such as mesh size and fence height, are maintained. Altered or custom-made components used to reduce material costs, or to achieve a unique design, are a feature of many exclusion fences. Durable, high quality, products should always be purchased to minimise future maintenance requirements and maximise the long-term cost-effectiveness of the fence. For example, porcelain insulators are more durable and fire resistant than plastic insulators, and hence are used in the cost estimates.

Wire netting specifications are listed as the height x the mesh size (in centimetres) x wire diameter (in millimetres). Fabricated fencing specifications are listed as the number of horizontal wires / the height (in centimetres) / the distance between vertical wires (in centimetres). Brand or product names, by which some components are frequently referred, have been omitted so as not to show any product bias. To avoid confusion, however, note that 'steel standards' in the tables below, refer to products that are most commonly known by the Star® Post product name and fabricated fencing refers to a range of products (with graduated spacings between horizontal wires and regularly spaced vertical wires) commonly known by the product names Titegrip, Ringlock and Hinged Joint.

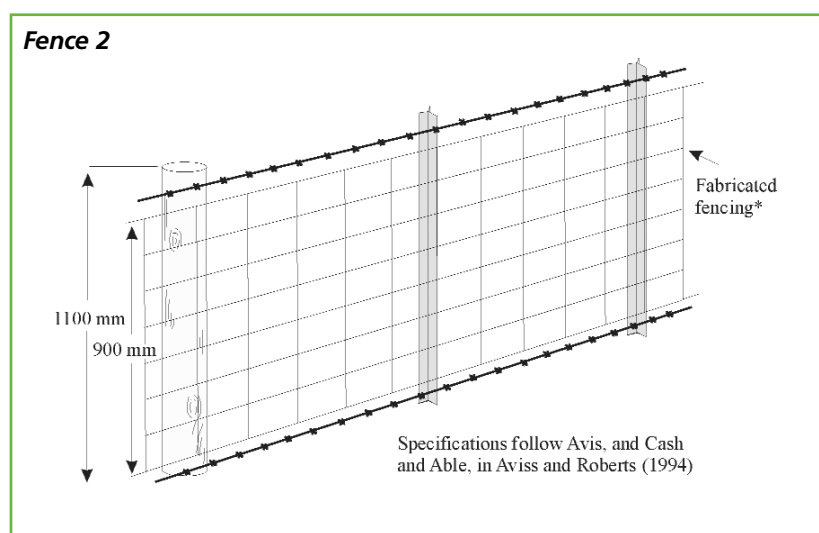
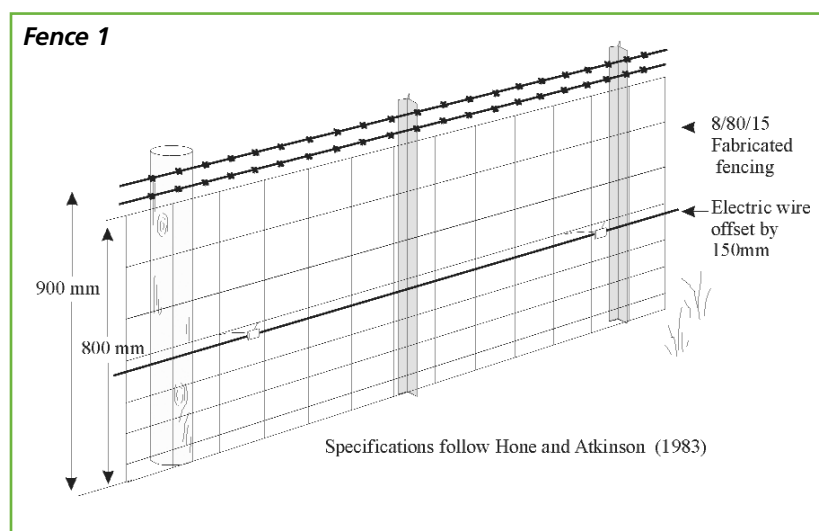
Wire netting with a 30 mm mesh size is necessary to exclude independent, juvenile rabbits (see section 9.2), but this is not readily available in Australia. We have therefore costed most fences (the exception being the rabbit fence) using the price of the more readily available 40 mm netting. Thirty millimetre netting can be sourced from overseas (K. Moseby pers. comm.) or, if sufficient quantities are required, Australian manufacturers may produce customised batches to order. The price of imported 30 mm netting is provided in the list of raw material costs (pg 28 of this catalogue),

and if used at the base of combined fox, cat and rabbit fences, it would reduce the cost of these fences by approximately \$1000/km.

Ironbark droppers, or those made with similarly dense timber, are used in some of the cost-estimates. These provide a sufficiently high resistance such that electric wires do not require additional insulators, at least in short and medium length fences, and in all areas except those that are subject to very high rainfall or salt spray (McCutchan 1980). Note that the insulating properties of these droppers may vary between products, and local fencing suppliers should be consulted on this. Some products have predrilled wire spacings that do not necessarily correspond with the wire spacings in many of the exclusion fence designs shown (since fences designed to exclude feral animals typically have more wires, that are spaced closer than those designed to contain domestic stock). This has necessitated the use of multi-grooved droppers in the cost-estimates which are cheaper than the pre-drilled option but their insulating properties may not be as effective (R. Ambrose pers. comm.).

Feral pig fences

Fabricated pig fences



Efficiency:

Fence 1: Hone and Atkinson (1983) found this fence effectively contained four feral pigs in a 600 m² enclosure during 100 hour trial periods when it was both electrified and non-electrified.

Fence 2: This design has not been formally tested but has proven effective in situ (Avis 1994, Cash and Able 1994).

Examples of use:

Fence 1: Used during trials conducted by NSW Dept. of Agriculture (Hone and Atkinson 1983).

Fence 2: Used to protect threatened snail colonies and significant native vegetation in New Zealand from feral pigs and goats (Avis 1994, Cash and Able 1994).

Features:

- Fabricated fencing provides an effective barrier
- Barbed wire or fabricated fencing is placed close to the ground to prevent pigs passing under the fence.
Note: If the fabricated fencing is placed directly on the ground, as is suggested by fence design 1, it will corrode relatively quickly.

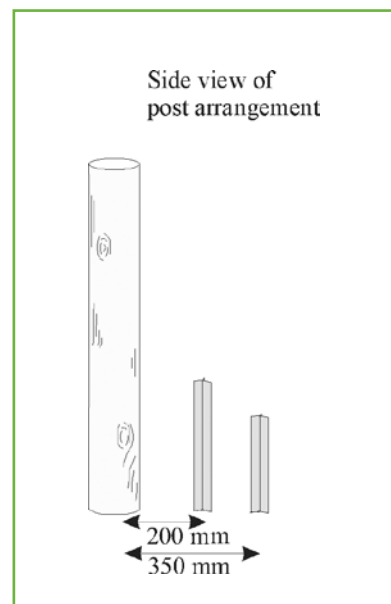
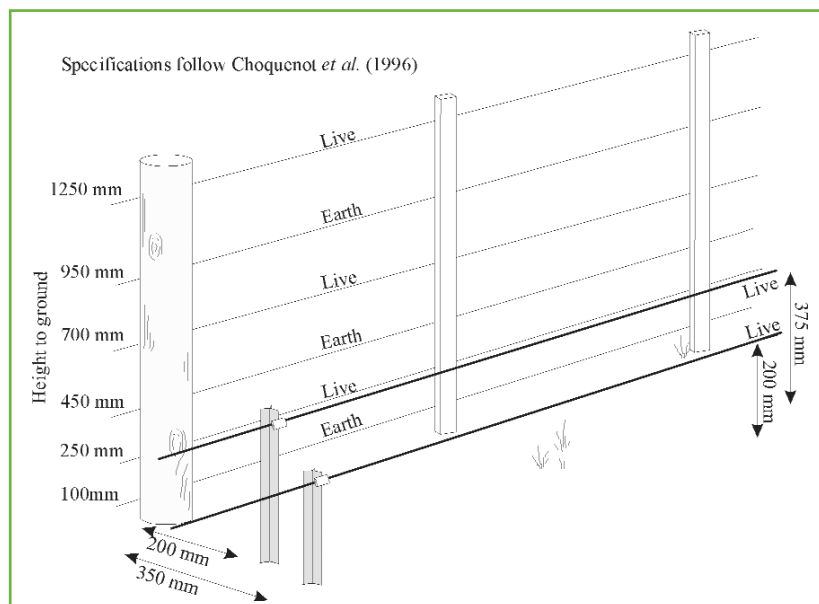
Estimated cost of materials:

Fence 1: \$3,500/km, Fence 2: \$3,100/km (using 8/90/30), \$3,200/km (using 8/90/15)*

Additional Information:

* **Fence 2:** This design can also be used to exclude feral goats. Fabricated fencing 8/90/30 and 9/90/15 can be used. The former is preferred for goats and the latter for pigs (see section 10.4).

Electrified trip-wire pig fence



Examples of use:

Extent of use unknown, however, the use of trip-wires in conjunction with existing fences is being used on agricultural properties to protect domestic stock (see 'Efficiency section').

Features:

- Trip wires deter pigs before they reach the main fence, reducing possible damage and breaches.
- Alternate earth and live wires ensure that animals attempting to cross the fence receive a shock.

Estimated cost of materials:

\$3,900/km

Additional information:

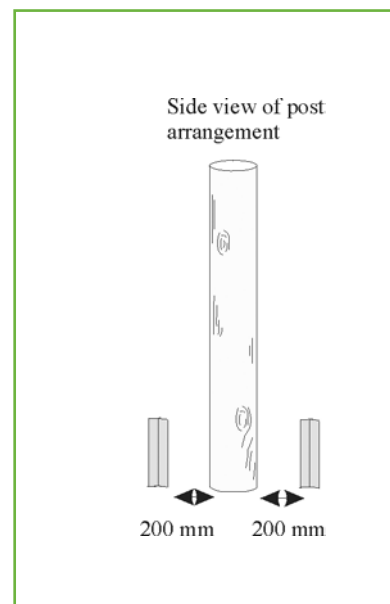
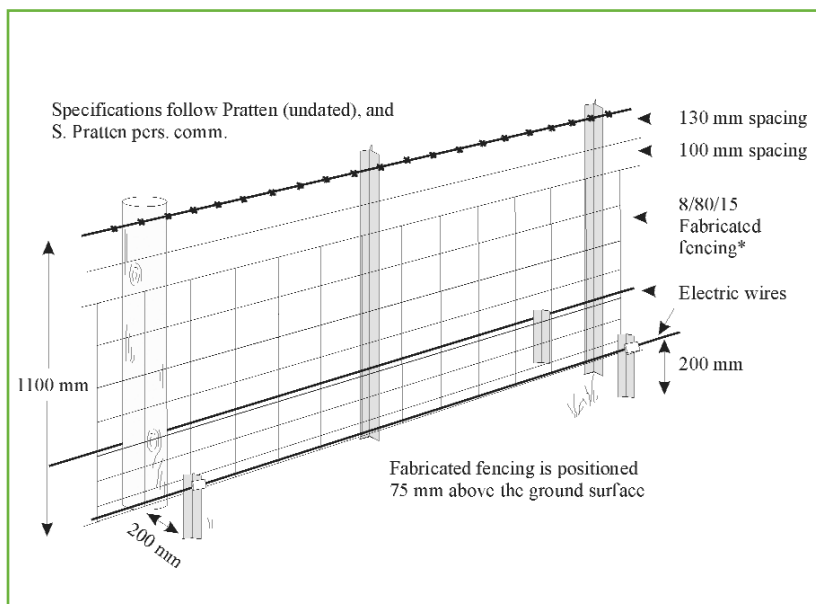
In areas where the soil is dry, the trip wires in this fence are likely to be more effective if one is an earth wire (see section 5.1.1 for further details)

Efficiency:

This fence was developed by NSW Agriculture (Choquenot *et al.* 1996), however during this review we were unable to locate any data quantifying its success. A variation of this design is being successfully used on an agricultural property in NSW (I. McDouall pers. comm.). In this case only a single electric trip wire (approx. 30 cm off the ground and 30 cm in front of fence) is being used outside an existing rabbit proof/domestic stock fence (90 cm high rabbit meshing topped with two plain wires and one barbed wire and a rabbit mesh apron). The electric wire is supported by metal posts spaced at one metre intervals.

Feral goat fences

Fabricated goat fence 1



Examples of use:

This design (but with only a single trip-wire) is recommended by NSW Agriculture and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW, as a boundary standard goat fence (Pratten undated). The author of this report suggests an additional trip wire is required (as illustrated) to prevent non-target animals pushing beneath the fence and creating holes that will later be used by goats (S. Pratten pers. comm.). A variation of this design uses shorter fabricated fencing (570 mm high) with an extra electric wire above this and below the first plain wire (Pratten undated). Note that to comply with the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 3014:2003, the barbed wire should be replaced with a plain wire for this design variation. These fences are currently being used to keep feral goats out of several agricultural properties in the Hunter Valley, N.S.W. (S. Pratten pers. comm.).

Features:

- Fabricated fencing forms an effective barrier.
- Trip-wires and a minimal gap between the fence and the ground deter goats and other animals from pushing beneath the fence.

Estimated cost of materials:

\$4,200/km

Additional information:

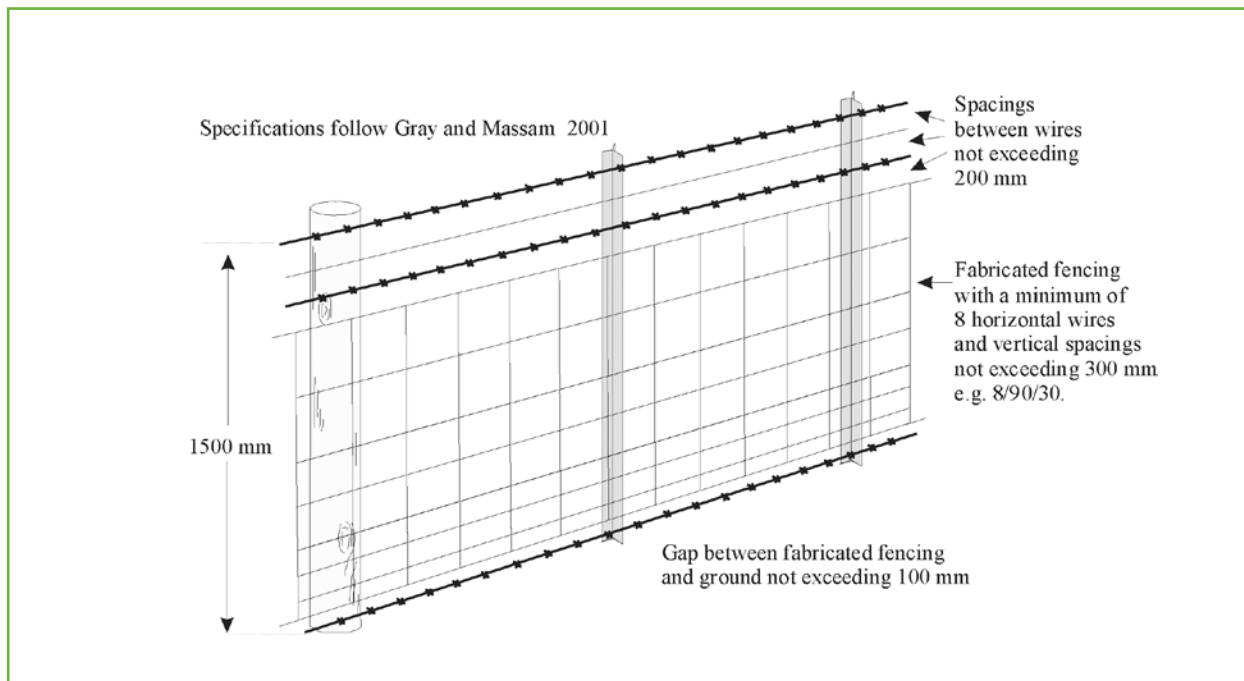
* Fabricated fencing with vertical wire spacings of 150 mm (as used in this design) is generally not recommended, as horned goats may get their heads stuck in the mesh (Parkes *et al.* 1996). See section 10.4 for further information.

Note: Also see Fabricated pig fence 2, which is used to exclude feral goats as well as pigs.

Efficiency:

This design has not been formally tested but has proven effective *in situ* (S. Pratten pers. comm.).

Fabricated goat fence 2



Examples of use:

This design is recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia to enclose feral goats that are being domesticated (Gray and Massam 2001). Extent of use unknown.

Features:

- Fabricated fencing forms an effective barrier.
- A minimal gap between the fence and the ground deter goats and other animals from pushing beneath the fence.
- Additional wires above the fabricated fencing increase the fence height to prevent goats jumping the fence.

Estimated cost of materials:

\$3,400/km. Note, to allow comparison with other goat fences, a 4 m post spacing has been used in this cost estimate rather than the post spacing stipulated (below) by Gray and Massam (2001).

Additional information:

Gray and Massam (2001) state that line posts should be spaced no more than 6 m apart and droppers at 2 m. If this is not possible, the bottom barbed wire should be securely pegged to the ground at 6 m intervals.

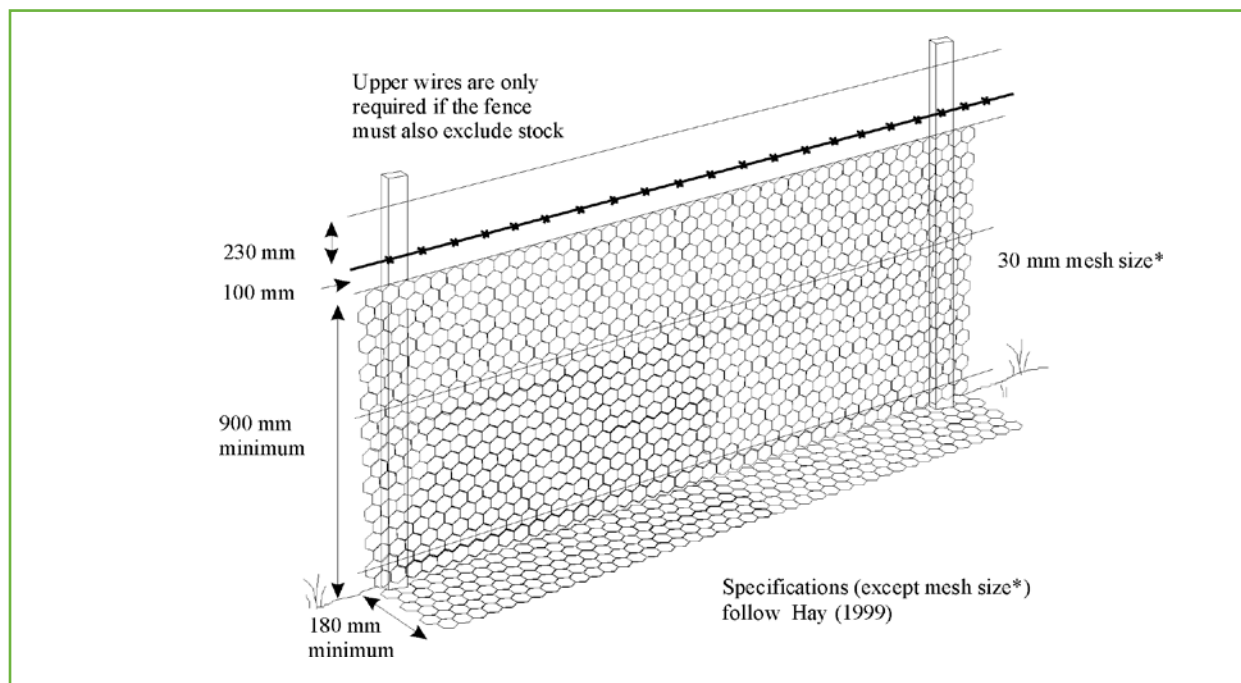
Note: Also see Fabricated pig fence 2, which is used to exclude feral goats as well as pigs.

Efficiency:

This design has not been formally tested (G. Gray pers. comm.), but represents the minimum specifications accepted by the Department of Agriculture, W.A. for enclosing feral goats that are to be domesticated (Gray and Massam 2002). It is suggested that adding an offset electric wire, such as the trip-wire used for the previous fence design, would improve the level of protection provided by this fence (G. Gray pers. comm.).

Feral rabbit fence

Rabbit netting fence



Examples of use:

Widely used throughout Australia to protect agricultural land and threatened vegetation communities from feral rabbits.

Features:

- Wire netting provides an effective barrier
- Mesh apron prevents animals passing beneath the fence

Estimated cost of materials:

\$4,000/km, or \$3,700/km without the top two stock wires. Both of these prices have been costed using a single 1200 mm width of 30 mm imported wire netting. In moist environments, use of a separate apron that is easy to replace is advisable.

Additional information:

The fence specifications above follow Hay (1999), however, of the fences surveyed during this review (which were combined feral rabbit, cat and fox fences), larger aprons (typically 300 to 600 mm) were more frequently used.

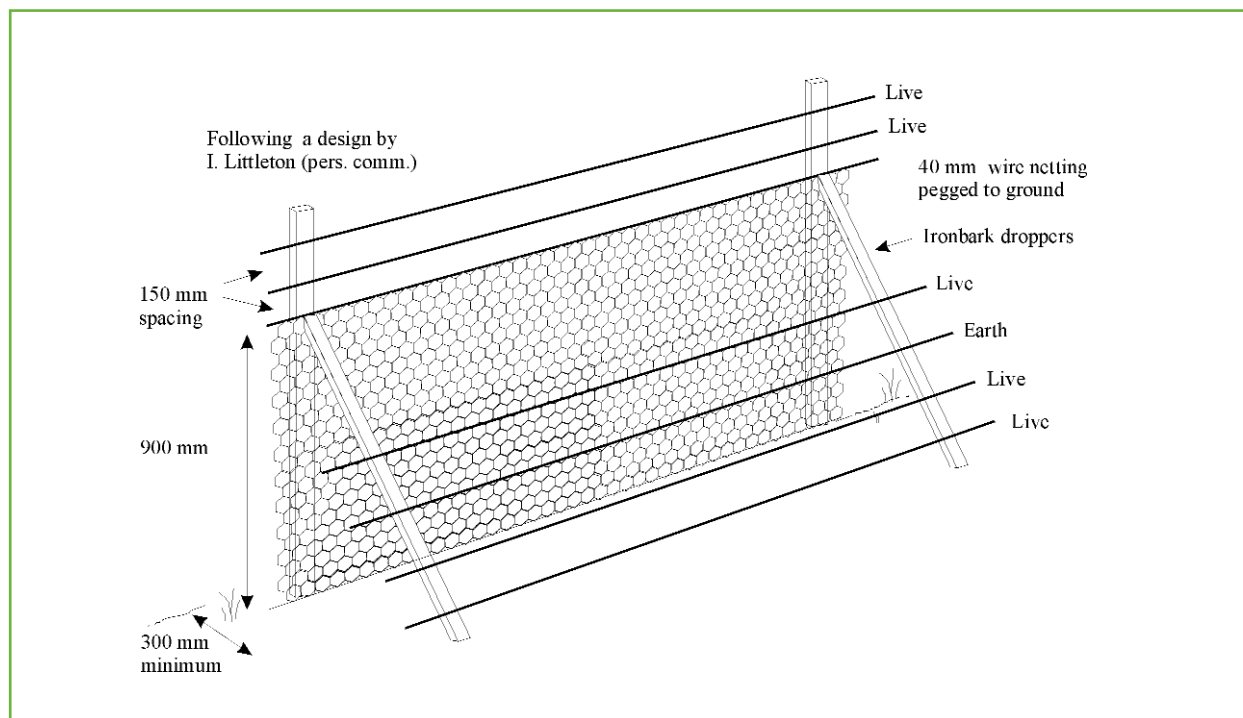
*Wire netting with the recommended 30 mm mesh size is not readily available in a suitably heavy gauge wire, but it can be sourced from overseas (K. Moseby pers. comm.) or, if sufficient quantities are required, Australian manufacturers may produce customised batches to order.

Efficiency:

Wire netting with a 30 mm mesh size has been found to be necessary to exclude independent juvenile rabbits (Moseby and Read in prep). Captive trials show that rabbits are capable of crossing a 900 mm high fence but this is unlikely to occur frequently (McKillop et al. 1988). Extending the height or adding a small overhang may be warranted if an added level of protection is required.

Fox fences

Sloping fox fence 1



Examples of use:

Used to protect domestic, free-range poultry. A variation of this design, using fabricated fencing as a substitute for wire netting, is being trialed on private properties in NSW to protect bush-stone curlew nests from fox predation.

Features:

- Electric wires deter animals from the fence
- Wire netting prevents animals pushing through the base of the fence.

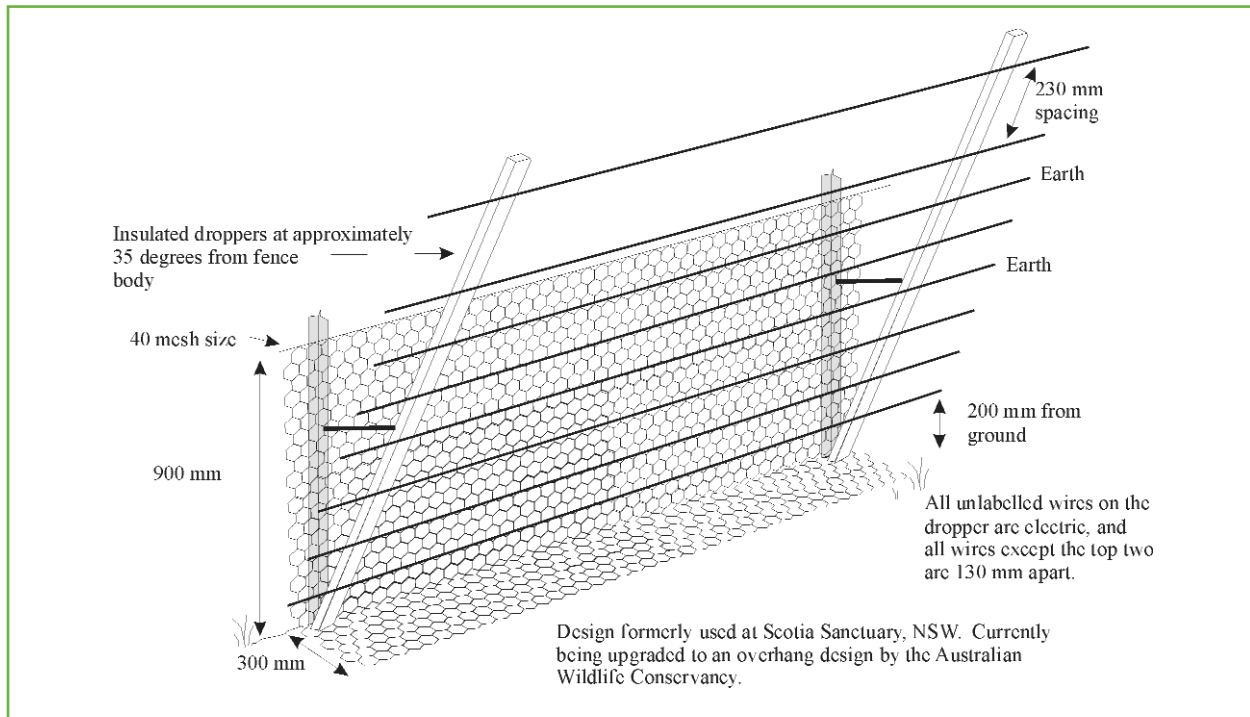
Estimated cost of materials:

\$6,200/km

Efficiency:

This design, and a variation of it (with two electric wires offset 150 – 200 mm from the fence at heights of 200 mm and 1000 mm high, as a substitute for the electric wires on the dropper) has proven effective in situ (I. Littleton pers. comm., Lund and DeSilva 1987). However, in some situations where this design has been used effectively it has been done so in combination with the use of guard dogs (I. Littleton pers. comm.). Another variation, using seven electric and earth wires as a substitute for the wire netting, was found to be ineffective, and the use of an existing fence with fabricated netting was relatively effective but did not afford the same level of protection as the design illustrated (I. Littleton pers. comm.). Foxes that are sufficiently motivated are theoretically capable of jumping fences of this height and therefore the use of these fences may be best restricted to areas that can tolerate occasional fox incursions.

Sloping fox fence 2



Examples of use:

Previously used by Earth Sanctuaries Pty Ltd at Scotia Sanctuary (N.S.W.) to protect native wildlife

Features:

- Electric wires deter animals from the fence
- Wire netting prevents animals pushing through the base of the fence.
- Mesh apron deters animals from pushing or digging under the fence

Estimated cost of materials:

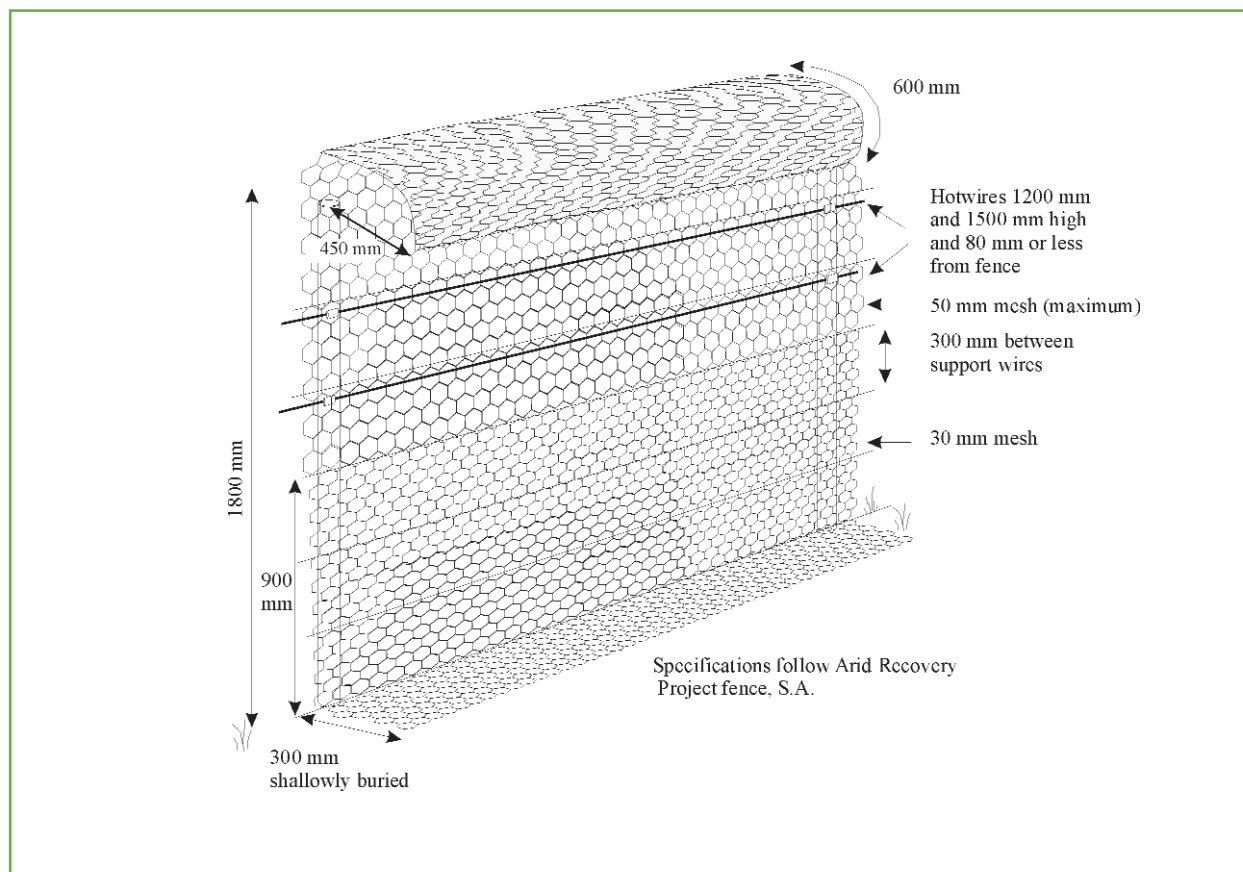
\$6,800/km

Efficiency:

This design has not been formally tested but has proven effective in situ. Daily monitoring of track transects within the 6,000 ha Scotia Sanctuary has shown no evidence of fox incursions since July 2002 (although cats have been detected; A. Schmitz pers. comm.). Foxes that are sufficiently motivated are theoretically capable of jumping fences of this height and therefore the use of these fences may be best restricted to areas that can tolerate occasional fox incursions.

Combined fox, feral cat, feral rabbit fences

Floppy-top fences – for foxes, cats and rabbits



Examples of use:

Used at the Arid Recovery Project (S.A.) to protect resident native and reintroduced wildlife and native vegetation. Similar designs are also used at Wardang Island (S.A.), Currawinya National Park (Qld.), Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne (Vic.), Heirisson Prong (W.A.), Watarrka National Park (N.T.), Yaraandoo Environmental Centre (N.S.W.) and by the N.S.W Roads and Traffic Authority.

Features:

- Floppy top prevents climbing animals scaling the fence.
- Electric wires deter climbing animals from attempting to scale the floppy top.
- Wire netting with 30 mm mesh at the base prevents rabbits passing through the fence.
- Mesh apron deters animals from pushing or digging under the fence.

Estimated cost of materials:

\$10,300/km or \$9,700/km without the electric wires.

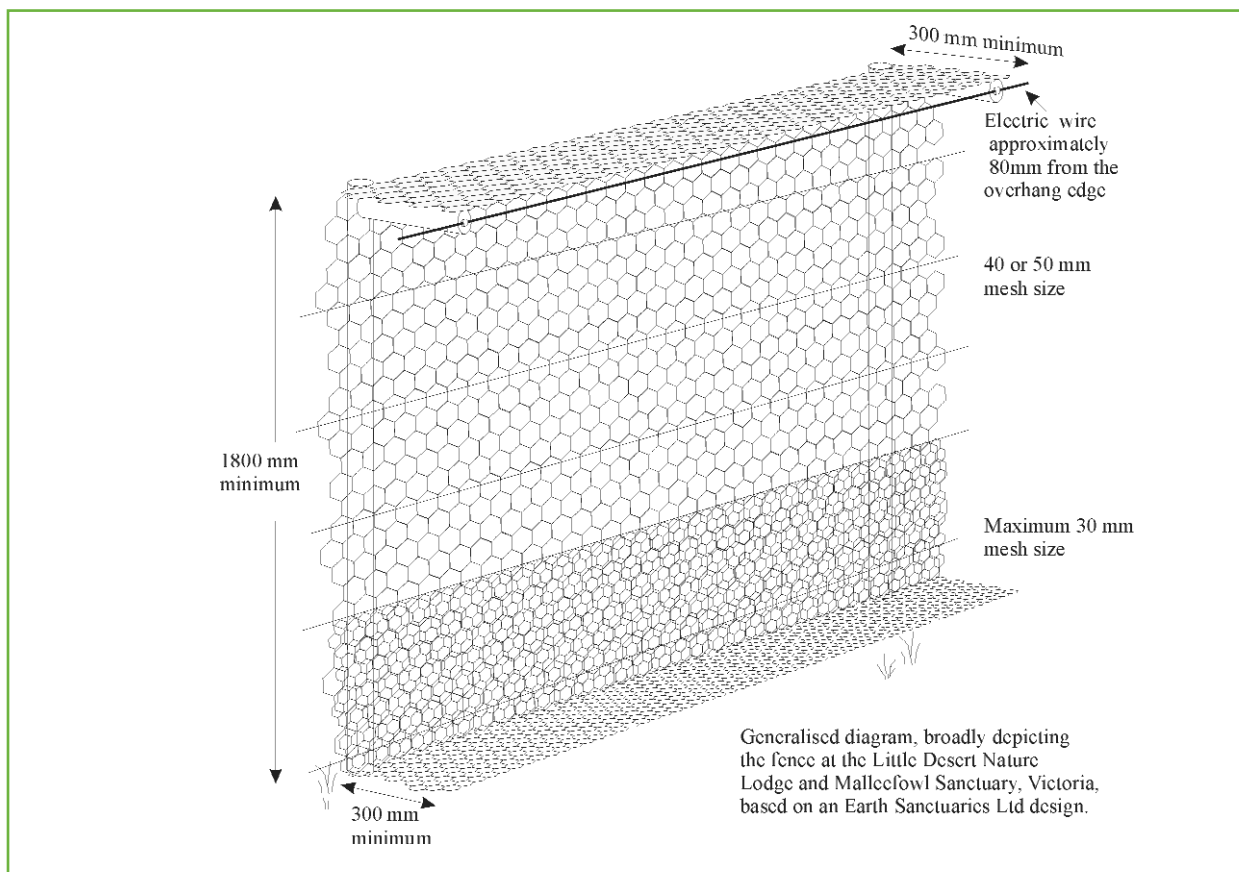
Additional information:

Variations of this design include differences in the size and degree of curvature of the floppy top and in the utilisation of electric wires. These variations have not been experimentally tested.

Efficiency:

No cats breached this fence during captive trials conducted at the Arid Recovery Project site (Moseby and Read in prep.). Additionally, regular track transects have indicated no fox or cat breaches since these animals were eradicated from within the 60 km² reserve in March 1999, even though a majority of the perimeter fence does not include the two electric wires that were found to be necessary during captive trials. Trials also showed that a mesh of 30 mm is necessary to exclude independent juvenile rabbits (Moseby and Read in prep.).

Overhang fences – for foxes, cats and rabbits



Examples of use:

Variations of this design are used at the Little Desert Lodge and Malleefowl Sanctuary (Vic.), Scotia Sanctuary (NSW), Venus Bay Conservation Park (S.A.), Peron Peninsula, Paruna Sanctuary, Ellenbrook Nature Reserve and Twin Swamps Nature Reserve (W.A.) to protect native resident and reintroduced wildlife.

Features:

- Overhang with an electric wire at the edge deters climbing animals.
- Wire netting provides an effective barrier
- Mesh apron deters animals from pushing or digging under the fence

Estimated cost of materials:

\$9,900/km or \$8,900/km using 30 mm netting (imported) at base.

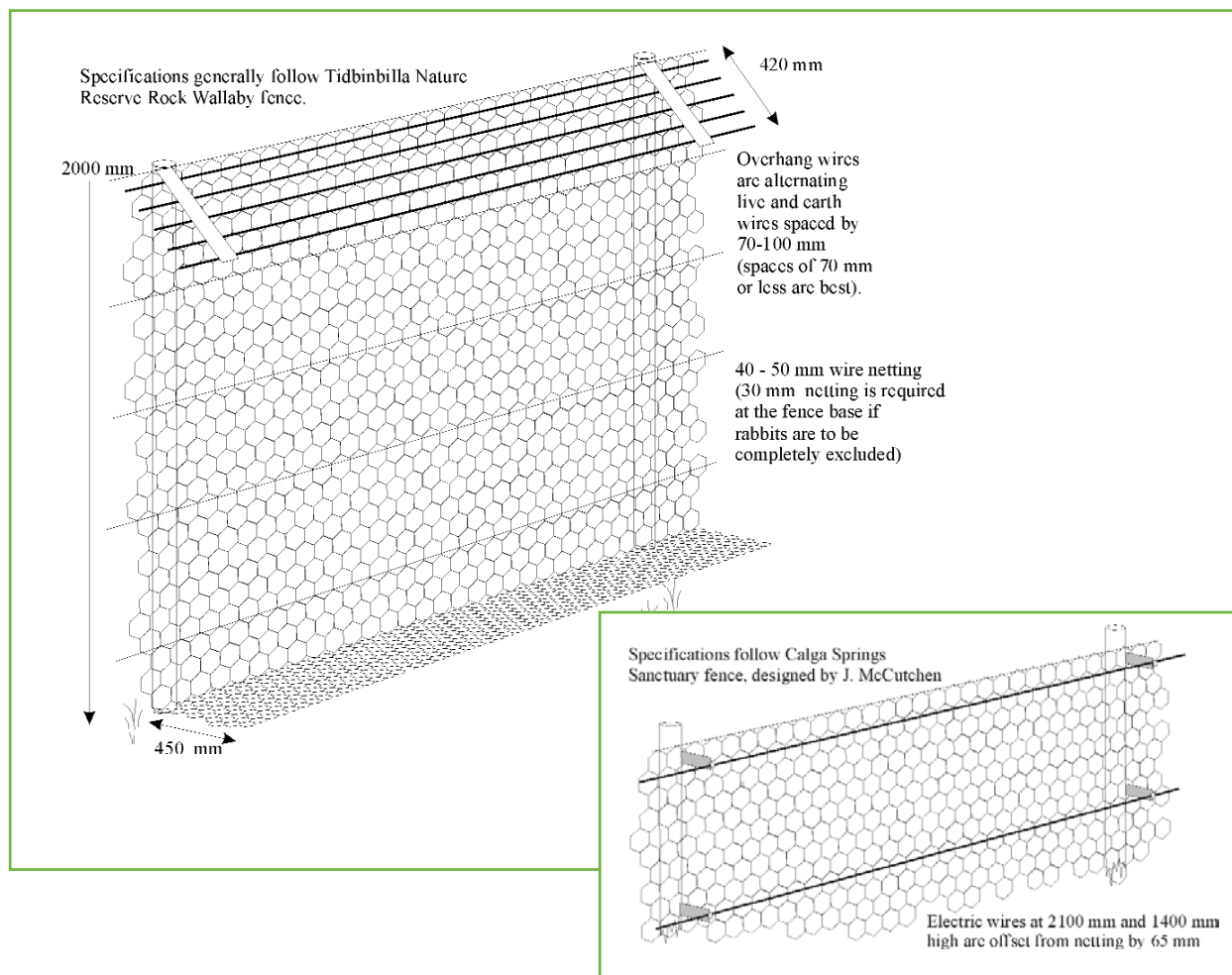
Additional information:

The generalised design shown does not truly depict any of the existing fences mentioned and, as a result, exact specifications are not given. The size of the overhang, and the number and position of electric wires varies between designs. Most versions of this design also include electric wires on outriggers at different heights in the body of the fence to further deter climbing animals and non-target species such as kangaroos. Chain mesh rather than wire netting is used at Peron Peninsula, Paruna Sanctuary and Twin Swamps Nature Reserve.

Efficiency:

This design does not appear to have been formally tested, although discussions with fence managers suggest that such fences have proven effective in situ.

Electric wire overhang fences – for foxes, cats and rabbits



Examples of use:

These designs, and variations of them, are used at Calga Springs Sanctuary (N.S.W.), Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve (A.C.T.), Woodlands Historic Park and Hamilton Community Parklands (Vic.) and Cleland Wildlife Park (S.A.) to protect native wildlife.

Features:

- Overhang electric wires deter climbing animals.
- Wire netting forms an effective barrier
- Mesh apron deters animals from pushing or digging under the fence

Estimated cost of materials:

\$11,400/km (based on the use of two electric wires and an earth-wire in the overhang), 9,800/km if lighter grade posts are used (see Appendix 3).

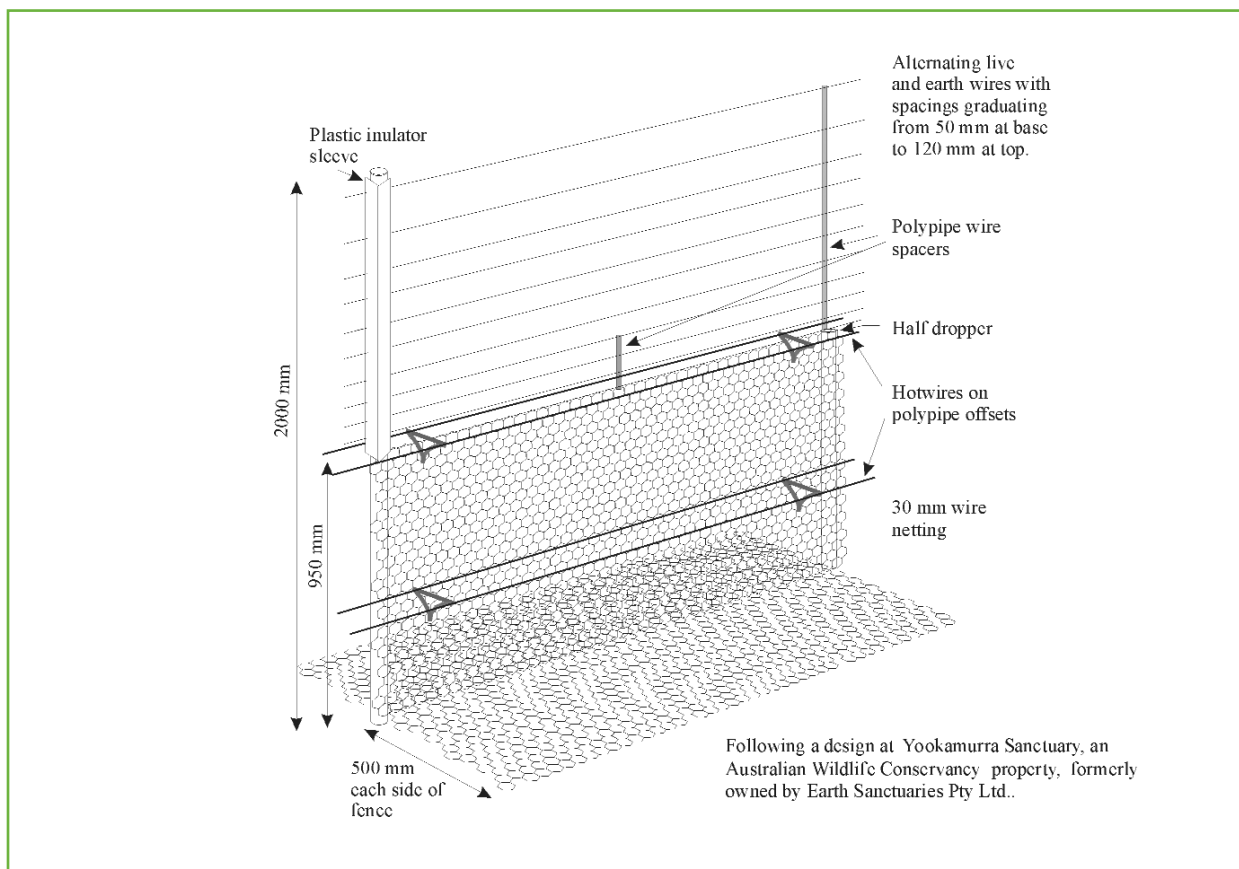
Additional information:

Electric wire overhang designs vary considerably in the number and positioning of electric wires. The illustrated designs represent the simplest, and one of the more complex fences. Some fences include additional electric wires offset from the fence body.

Efficiency:

The designs illustrated have not been formally tested but have proven effective in situ. However, some fences with overhangs comprised of electric wires have experienced repeated breaches. These can probably be explained by low voltages and the formation of relatively wide gaps between the electric wires and between the first electric wire and the wire netting. Maintaining a narrow spacing between these components is critical (see section 5.1.1).

Mesh/electric wire composite fences – for foxes, cats and rabbits



Examples of use:

This design and variations of it are used at Yookamurra Sanctuary (S.A.), the Living Desert Wildlife Park (N.S.W.) and Karakamia (W.A.) to protect resident and reintroduced native wildlife.

Features:

- Closely spaced electric wires form a physical barrier and an electrical deterrent.
- Wire netting prevents animals pushing through the base of the fence.
- Mesh apron deters animals from pushing or digging under the fence

Estimated cost of materials:

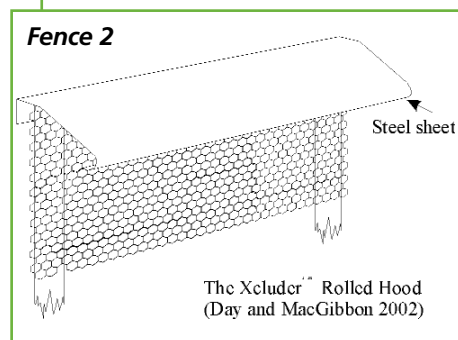
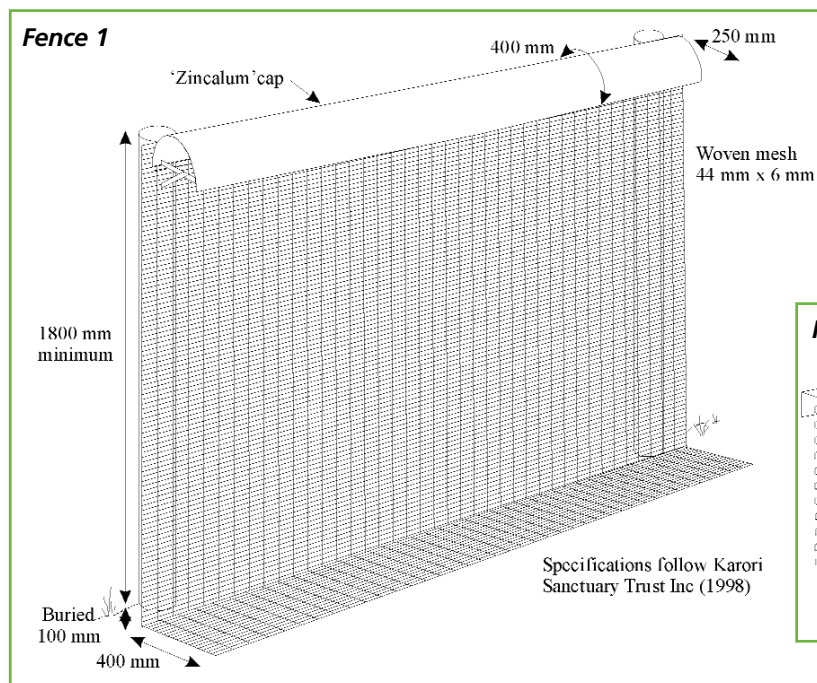
\$8,000/km.

Efficiency:

This design and variations of it have not been formally tested but have proven effective in situ (A. Schmitz and J. Brayshaw pers. comm.):

- One fox has breached the Yookamurra fence in the 18 months the property has been managed by the Australian Wildlife Conservancy
- Opportunistic spotlight searches have not detected cats or foxes within the Living Desert Wildlife Park in the 10 months since their eradication, and
- At Karakamia monitoring of sandpads, radio-collared threatened species and fortnightly spotlighting have detected just one fox, two cats and two rabbit breaches in the last 10 years.

Capped fences – for cats, rabbits and other mammalian pests



Designed to exclude:

All feral mammals (in N.Z.) including rabbits, cats, goats, pigs, mustelids, possums, and rodents.

Examples of use:

Fence 1. Used at the Karori Wildlife Sanctuary, New Zealand to protect native wildlife and native vegetation.

Fence 2. Used at Rapanui Point and Omaha Beach, New Zealand to protect native wildlife.

Features:

- Wire mesh forms an effective barrier
- Wire netting apron prevents animals passing beneath the fence
- Steel roll cap prevents animals climbing over the fence.
- Internal corner angles greater than 120° to prevent climbing animals jumping or bracing against adjacent fence panels.

Estimated cost of materials:

Exact material costs are not available for these designs but would exceed \$50,000/km.

Efficiency:

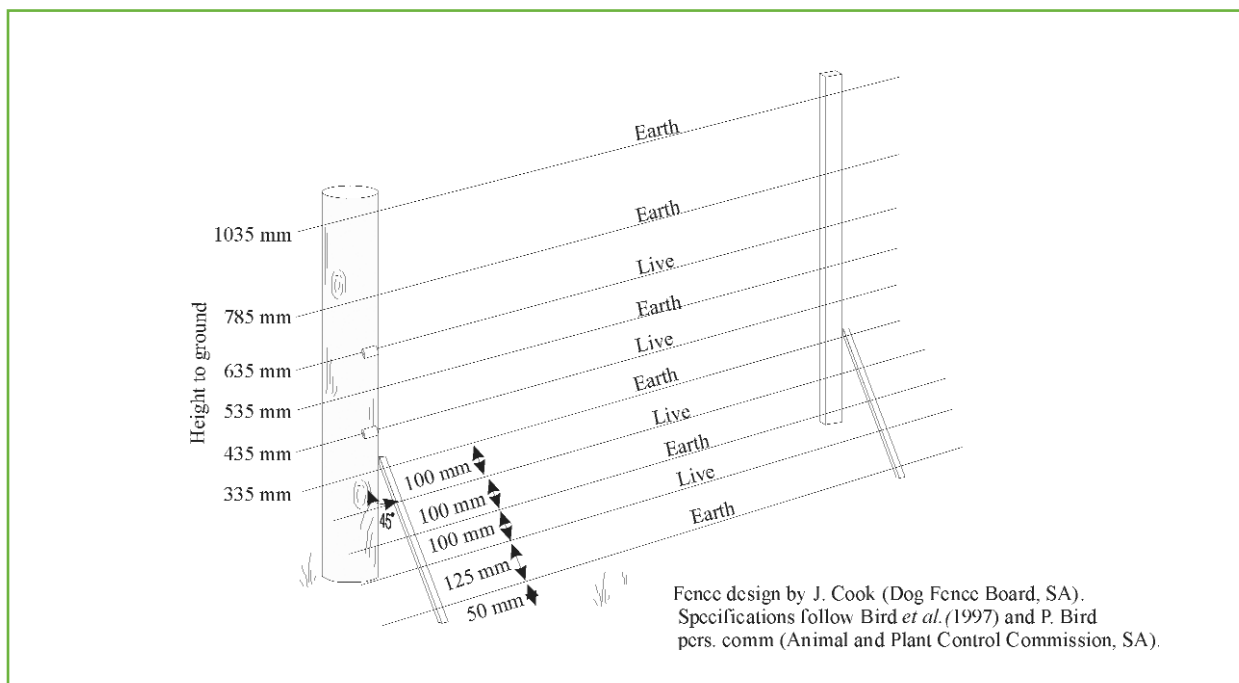
Extensive captive trials of these designs have been conducted. Of the species trialed, cats are of most interest to this report.

Fence 1. The Karori Sanctuary Trust Inc. trialed a small number of cats against this fence, none of which were able to cross it. possums were observed to be more proficient climbers than cats and, of the thirty individuals trialed, only two breached the fence. Neither of these animals crossed the fence in a second trial (Karori Sanctuary Trust Inc. 1998).

Fence 2. The Xcluder™ Pest Proof Fencing Company's rolled hood successfully excluded the 21 feral cats and 12 wild possums trialed against it (Day and MacGibbon 2002).

Dingo/feral dog fences

Sloping dog fence



Examples of use:

Used to protect livestock at "Muloorina" Station, SA (Bird et al. 1997).

Features:

- Narrow wire spacings form a barrier in the lower portion of the fence where pressure from dingoes is greatest.
- The sloping wire arrangement may also slow the approach of animals to the fence.

Estimated cost of materials:

\$2,900/km

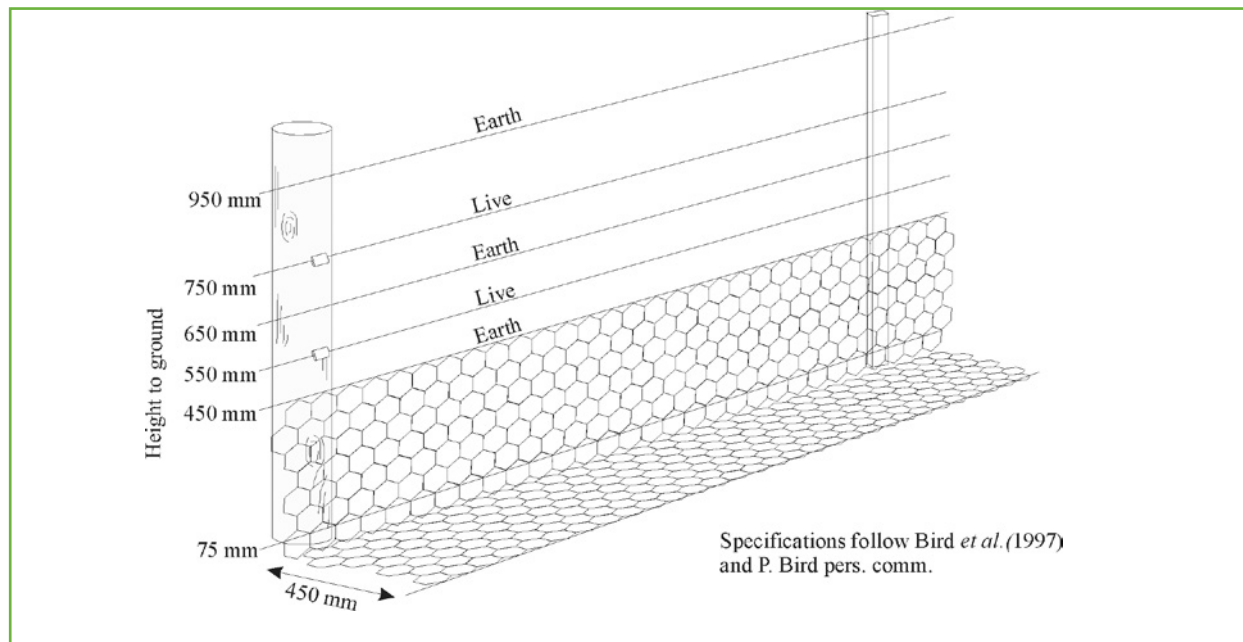
Efficiency:

A 5 km length of this fence was tested for 46 months with no known dingo breaches (Bird et al. 1997).

Additional information:

This fence is cheaper to construct and maintain compared to the composite dog fence (see over page). Therefore, Bird et al. (1997) recommend its use over the latter fence except in situations where the substrate is susceptible to erosion as this may result in the formation of gaps below the fence. The positioning of electric wires close to the ground is likely to result in mortalities of echidnas and large reptiles. Where these species are prevalent, this design should be avoided. Low electric wires are also likely to be problematic in environments with considerable ground vegetation which will cause electrical shorts and leakage.

Composite dog fence



Examples of use:

Used at "Muloorina" Station, SA, to protect domestic stock (Bird *et al.* 1997).

Features:

- Mesh base to prevent animals passing through the lower portion of fence.
- Mesh apron to prevent animals passing underneath the fence and to effectively earth animals that are standing on it, ensuring they will receive an electric shock when touching the electric wires.

Estimated cost of materials:

\$4,600/km

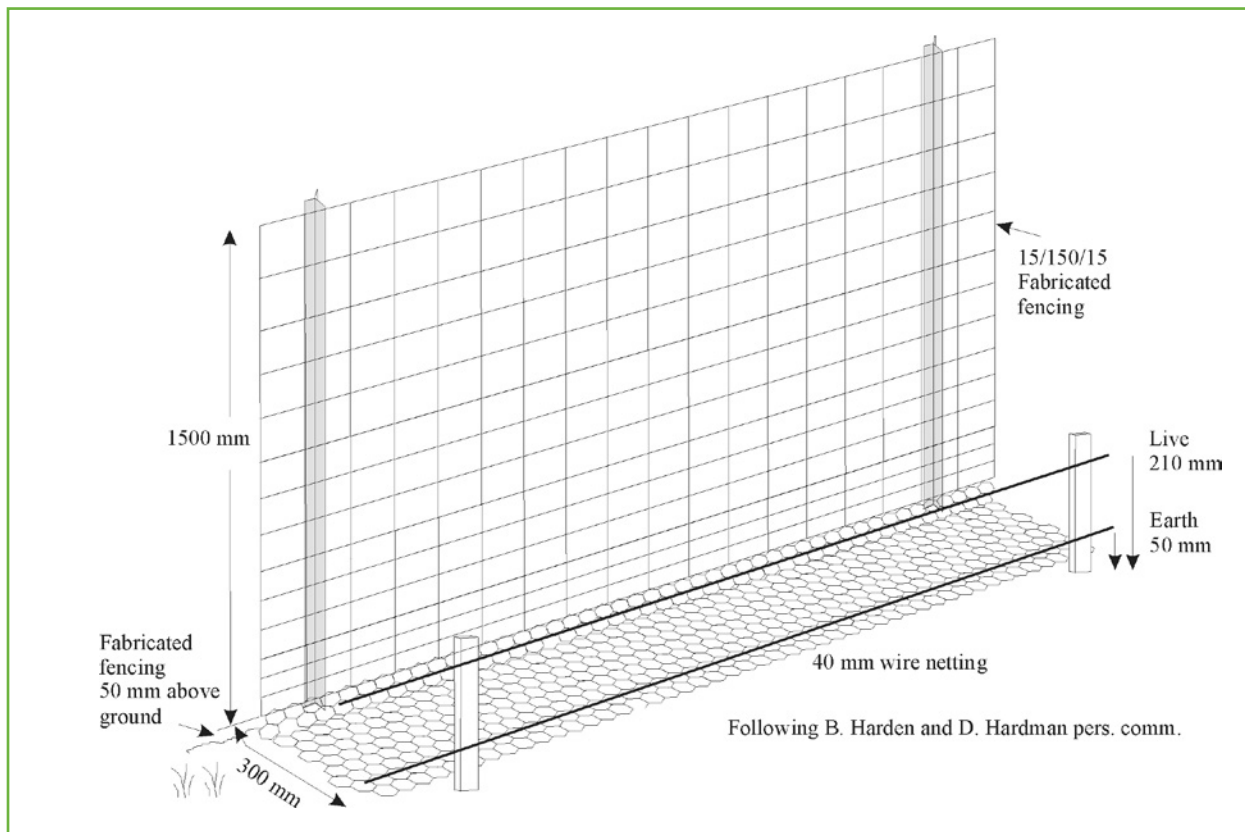
Additional information:

This fence is more expensive to construct and maintain than the sloping dog fence, but is recommended by Bird *et al.* (1997) for use in areas where soils are susceptible to erosion.

Efficiency:

A 5 km length of this fence was trialed for 69 months with no known dingo breaches (Bird *et al.* 1997). The efficiency of this fence proved similar to that of the sloping fence (previous page) during trials, but the netting in this fence is likely to afford slightly greater protection from animals pushing under the fence or running through it (Bird *et al.* 1997).

Fabricated dog fence



Examples of use:

Staff from the Department of Environment and Conservation in the NSW Northern Tablelands region recommend this design to landholders wanting to protect domestic stock from dingoes/wild dogs (B. Harden and D. Hardman pers. comm.). A similar fabricated fence is being used in Queensland to protect the Northern Hairy-nosed wombat population from dingoes. This fence is 1900 mm high (17/190/15), with a 300 mm apron and no trip wire (A. Horsup pers. comm.).

Features:

- Fabricated fencing provides an effective barrier
- Mesh apron prevents animals passing beneath the fence.
- Trip-wire provides additional protection (if necessary) by deterring animals from the fence and reducing the incidence of animals digging beneath the apron.

Estimated cost of materials:

\$7,600/km with trip-wire, \$6,800 without trip-wire.

Efficiency:

This design (as a whole) has not been formally tested but it, and similar designs, have proven effective in situ (B. Harden, D. Hardman and A. Horsup pers. comm.). The effectiveness of the trip-wire has been trialed. Three, one kilometre sections of fencing with an electric trip-wire were monitored for two years. Electrified sections had a reduced incidence of hole formation beneath the fence (by target and non-target animals) compared to non-electrified sections, resulting in no dingo or foxes breaches by this route (Fleming et al. 2001).

Breakdown of fence costs

Prefabricated pig fence 1

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Wooden strainer posts	\$22.00	4	\$88.00
End assembly rails	\$13.00	2	\$26.00
Wooden line posts	\$6.50	84	\$546.00
Steel standards (1.8 m)	\$5.00	167	\$835.00
2.5mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	3	\$300.00
Barbed wire	\$170.00	2	\$340.00
Insulators on offset wire	\$1.80	125	\$225.00
Fabricated fencing 8/80/15	\$1,350.00	1	\$1,350.00
Total			\$3,510.00

Note: Based on a post spacing of 4 m with two metal posts to every pine post.

Prefabricated pig/goat fence 2

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Wooden strainer post	\$22.00	4	\$88.00
End assembly rails	\$13.00	2	\$26.00
Wooden line posts	\$6.50	84	\$546.00
Steel standards (1.8 m)	\$5.00	167	\$835.00
Barbed wire	\$170.00	2	\$340.00
Fabricated fencing 8/80/15	\$1,350.00	1	\$1,350.00
Fabricated fencing 8/90/30	\$1,250.00	1	\$1,250.00
Total for goats (using 8/90/30)			\$3,085.00
Total for pigs (using 8/80/15)			\$3,185.00

Note: Based on a post spacing of 4 m with two metal posts to every pine post.

Electrified trip-wire pig fence

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Wooden strainer post	\$22.00	4	\$88.00
End assembly rails	\$13.00	2	\$26.00
Wooden line posts	\$6.50	100	\$650.00
Ironbark droppers	\$2.70	200	\$540.00
Steel standards (1.8 m)	\$4.50	200	\$900.00
2.5 mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	8	\$800.00
Porcelain Insulators	\$1.30	700	\$910.00
Total			\$3,914.00

Note: Based on posts spaced at 10 m with droppers every 3 m in between. 1.65 m steel standards (cut in half) have been used for the trip-wire support posts and these have been spaced at 5 m intervals.

Fabricated goat fence 1

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Wooden strainer posts	\$22.00	4	\$88.00
End assembly rails	\$13.00	2	\$26.00
Wooden line posts	\$6.50	84	\$546.00
Steel standards (1.8 m)	\$5.00	167	\$835.00
Steel standards (1.65 m)	\$4.50	125	\$562.50
Fabricated fencing 8/80/15	\$1,350.00	1	\$1,350.00
2.5 mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	3	\$300.00
Barbed wire	\$170.00	1	\$170.00
Porcelain insulators	\$1.30	250	\$325.00
Total			\$4,202.50

Note: Based on a post spacing of 4 m with two metal posts to every pine post. 1.65 m steel standards (cut in half) have been used for the trip-wire support posts and these have been spaced at 4 m intervals.

Fabricated goat fence 2

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Wooden strainer posts	\$22.00	4	\$88.00
End assembly rails	\$13.00	2	\$26.00
Wooden line posts	\$6.50	84	\$546.00
Steel standards (1.8 m)	\$5.00	167	\$835.00
Fabricated fencing 8/90/30	\$1,250.00	1	\$1,250.00
2.5mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	1	\$100.00
Barbed wire	\$170.00	3	\$510.00
Total			\$3,355.00

Note: Based on a post spacing of 4 m with two metal posts to every pine post

Sloping dog fence

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Wooden strainer post	\$22.00	4	\$88.00
End assembly rails	\$13.00	2	\$26.00
Wooden line posts	\$6.50	100	\$650.00
Ironbark droppers	\$2.50	350	\$875.00
2.5mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	10	\$1,000.00
Insulators	\$1.30	200	\$260.00
Total			\$2,899

Note: Based on posts spaced at 10 m with droppers every 3 m in between. Of the 350 droppers, 200 are used to support the wires in the upright fence section and 150 (300 halves) are used to support the sloping wire section.

Composite dog fence

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Wooden strainer post	\$22.00	4	\$88.00
End assembly rails	\$13.00	2	\$26.00
Wooden line posts	\$6.50	84	\$546.00
Ironbark droppers	\$2.5	167	\$417.50
2.5 mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	7	\$700.00
Wire netting 90 x 5 x 1.6	\$2,600.00	1	\$2,600.00
Porcelain insulators	\$1.30	172	\$224.00
Total			\$4,601.00

Note: Based on a post spacing of 4 m with two ironbark droppers to every pine post.

Fabricated dog fence

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Wooden strainer posts	\$22.00	4	\$88.00
End assembly rails	\$13.00	2	\$26.00
Wooden line posts	\$6.50	84	\$714.00
Steel standards (2.4 m)	\$9.00	167	\$1,503.00
Steel standards (1.65 m)	\$4.50	63	\$283.50
Fabricated fencing 15/150/15	\$3,500.00	1	\$3,500.00
Wire netting 30/4/1.4	\$1,000.00	1	\$1,000.00
2.5mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	2	\$200.00
Porcelain Insulators	\$1.50	250	\$375.00
With trip-wire			\$7,521.50
Without trip-wire			\$6,663.00

Note: Based on a post spacing of 4 m with two metal posts to every pine post. 1.65 m steel standards (cut in half) have been used for the trip-wire support posts and these have been spaced at 8 m intervals. In the Northern Tablelands of NSW where this fence is used extensively, the Parks and Wildlife staff recommend the use of steel line and strainer posts. For the purposes of comparison with other dingo fence designs in this catalogue pine posts (and steel standards) have been used.

Rabbit fence

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Wooden strainer posts	\$22.00	4	\$88.00
End assembly rails	\$13.00	2	\$26.00
Wooden line-posts	\$6.50	84	\$546.00
Steel standards	\$5.00	167	\$835.00
Wire netting 120/3/1.4	\$1,920.00	1	\$1,920.00
Wire netting 90/4/1.4	\$2,500.00	1	\$2,500.00
Wire netting 30/4/1.4	\$1,000.00	1	\$1,000.00
2.5mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	4	\$400.00
Barbed wire	\$170.00	1	\$170.00
Total using recommended 30 mm netting (imported)			\$3,985.00
Total without the stock-wires			\$3,715.00
Total using readily available 40 mm netting			\$5,565.00

Note: Based on a post spacing of 4 m with two metal posts to every pine post.

Floppy-top fence

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Steel strainer posts	\$115.00	10	\$1,150.00
Steel standards (2.4 m)	\$9.00	115	\$1,035.00
Wire netting 30/4/1.4	\$1,000.00	1	\$1,000.00
Wire netting 120/4/1.4	\$2,900.00	2	\$5,800.00
2.5 mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	9	\$900.00
1 m lengths 4 mm high tensile spring steel	\$0.60	150	\$90.00
Porcelain insulators	\$1.30	250	\$325.00
With electric wires			\$10,300.00
Without electric wires			\$9,685.00

Notes: Based on stainer posts spaced at 100 m intervals and a line post spacing of 8 m.

Rigid overhang

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Steel strainer posts	\$115.00	10	\$1,150.00
Steel C-section posts	\$8.00	115	\$920.00
Wire netting 120/4/1.4	\$2,900.00	1	\$2,900.00
Wire netting 90/4/1.4	\$2,500.00	1	\$2,500.00
Wire netting 30/4/1.4	\$1,000.00	1	\$1,000.00
2.5mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	11	\$1,100.00
Porcelain Insulators	\$1.30	250	\$325.00
Total			\$9,895.00

Note: Based on stainer posts spaced at 100 m intervals and line posts every 8 m. Two electric wires have been included in this estimate (one for the overhang and one offset from the body of the fence).

Electric wire overhang

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Strainer posts	\$115.00	10	\$1,150.00
C-section droppers	\$8.00	115	\$920.00
50mm Galvanised steel post	\$22.00	115	\$2,530.00
90/4/1.4 wire netting	\$2,500.00	2	\$5,000.00
30/4/1.4 wire netting	\$1,000.00	1	\$1,000.00
2.5mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	12	\$1,100.00
Porcelain insulators	\$1.30	375	\$487.50
Total with 50 mm posts			\$11,367.50
Total with C-section droppers*			\$9,757.50

Note: Based on stainer posts spaced at 100 m intervals and line posts every 8 m. Three electric wires (two in the overhang and one offset from the body of the fence) and one earthwire have been included in this estimate.

* Those fences visited all used 50 mm galvanised steel posts and chain mesh (or similar). If wire netting was used instead, a lighter grade post such as the C-section post could be used. The cost of this alternative is provided to allow for a cost comparison with the Rigid Overhang design.

Wire netting/electric wire composite fence

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
100 mm steel strainer posts	\$115.00	10	\$1,150.00
Intermediate steel posts – 2.4m	\$9.00	90	\$810.00
Steel standards	\$2.00	90	\$180.00
1050/4/1.4 wire netting	\$2,700.00	1	\$2,700.00
30/4/1.4 wire netting	\$1,000.00	1	\$1,000.00
2.5mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	15	\$1,500.00
Poly Guard Insulators	\$2.00	90	\$180.00
Polypipe spacer	\$0.40	100	\$40.00
Porcelain insulators	\$1.30	300	\$390.00
Total			\$7,950.00

Note: Based on stainer posts spaced at 100 m intervals and line posts every 10 m with steel droppers and polypipe wire spacers between each line post. Five electric wires and five earth wires have been used for the top section of the fence and two electric wires offset from the wire netting. Porcelain insulators have been costed for each strainer post and for the two electric wires offset from the wire netting (in some cases (e.g. Karakamia,) plastic insulating sleeves for steel posts are used to support the offset electric wires).

Sloping fox fence 1

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Steel strainer posts	\$130.00	2	\$260.00
Wire netting 900/4/1.4	\$2,500.00	1	\$2,500.00
Steel standards – 1.8 m	\$5.00	250	\$1,250.00
Ironbark droppers	\$2.50	250	\$625.00
2.5 mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	9	\$900.00
Insulators	\$1.30	540	\$702.00
Total			\$6,237.00

Note: Steel standards spaced at 4 m intervals. Wooden posts can not be used as foxes will use these as a platform to jump up to. Four strainer posts are used in this design.

Sloping fox fence 2

Material	Estimated cost/ unit or km	Quantity	Price/km
Steel strainer posts	\$130.00	2	\$260.00
Wire netting 900/4/1.4	\$2,500.00	1	\$2,500.00
Wire netting 30/4/1.4	\$1,000.00	1	\$1,000.00
Steel standards – 1.8 m	\$5.00	250	\$1,250.00
Ironbark droppers	\$2.50	250	\$625.00
2.5 mm high tensile wire	\$100.00	11	\$1,100.00
Insulators	\$1.30	48	\$62.40
Total			\$6797.40

Note: Steel standards spaced at 4 m intervals. Wooden posts can not be used as foxes will use these as a platform to jump up to. Four strainer posts are used in this design. Insulator costs are provided for the strainer posts.

Capped Design

Given that most of the components of this fence design are specialised or custom-made, an exact costing can not be provided. As a guideline, costs of materials are likely to exceed %50,000.

Raw material costs

Material	Price per Unit	Price per km
Wire		
2.5mm high tensile galvanised wire	\$150/1500 m	\$100.00
Barbed wire	\$85/500 m	\$170.00
Wire Netting		
120 x 3 x 1.4 (imported)	\$96/50 m	\$1,920.00
120 x 4 x 1.4	\$145/50 m	\$2,900.00
105 x 4 x 1.4	\$270/100 m	\$2,700.00
90 x 4 x 1.4	\$250/100 m	\$2,500.00
30 x 4 x 1.4	\$100/100 m	\$1,000.00
90 x 50 x 1.6	\$135/50 m	\$2,700.00
Chain mesh 1900 x 50 x 3.1	\$125/10 m	\$12,000.00
Fabricated fencing		
8/80/15	\$135/100 m	\$1,350.00
8/90/30	\$250/200 m	\$1,250.00
15/150/15	\$350/100 m	\$3,500.00
End assembly components		
Strainer post – treated pine 3 m x 125–150 mm	\$13.00	
Strainer post – treated pine 2.4 m x 150–200 mm	\$22.00	
End assembly rail – treated pine post, 3 m x 100–125 mm	\$13.00	
Steel strainer and stay assembly, 1.8 m	\$130.00	
Square section steel posts 3.4 m x 100 x 100 mm	\$115.00	
Line posts		
Line post – treated pine post 2.1 m x 100–125 mm	\$8.50	
Line post – treated pine post 1.8 m x 100–125 mm	\$6.00	
Steel standard 1.65 m	\$4.50	
Steel standard 1.8 m long	\$4.50	
Steel standard 2.4 m long	\$9.00	
Steel C–section post, 3 m	\$8.00	
Galvanised steel post, 40 mm diameter, 3.1 m	\$22.00	
Droppers		
Ironbark dropper, 1100 mm (approx.)	\$2.50	
Ironbark dropper, 1200 mm (approx.)	121.92	
Galvanised steel dropper 940 mm	\$2.00	
Insulators		
Porcelain reel insulator	\$1.30	
Bullnose strainer insulator	\$1.30	
Porcelain reel insulator on 300 mm spring steel offset wire	\$1.80	
Insulated sleeve for steel standard (815 mm)	\$2.00	
Polypipe (20 mm diameter)	\$112/300 m	

Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant Program

APPLICATION FORM AND WORKPLAN

Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grants are available to assist grazing enterprises in re-establishing their networks of exclusion fencing or cluster fencing, damaged or destroyed by the Western Queensland Surface Trough and Associated Rainfall and Flooding, commencing 21 March 2025. Quilpie Shire Council is partnering with the Queensland and Australian Governments to deliver the grants to eligible Local Government areas of Quilpie, Murweh, Bulloo, Paroo and Balonne.

Program objectives

The Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grants Program objectives are to:

- reinstate the network of exclusion and cluster fencing destroyed by the disaster event;
- repair existing exclusion or cluster fencing damaged by the disaster event;
- improve the construction of exclusion and cluster fencing to provide greater resilience in the face of future events and to mitigate any adverse effects;
- relieve the financial burden on grazing enterprises as they focus on recovery and rebuilding by protecting pasture and livestock with fencing to a standard, which provides greater resilience to future disaster events while mitigating the risk of predation by wild dogs for the purposes of the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld); and
- enable a return to viability with positive flow on effects for agricultural production, regional employment and the economic recovery of the regions, which were directly affected by the disaster event.

Important information

- One (1) application form only is to be completed per enterprise.
- The maximum grant amount is \$500,000 (inclusive of a \$50,000 initial amount available for assessed eligible costs).
- The applicant must have maintained functional exclusion fences or cluster fences, which were in place and functional at the time of the disaster event and, in addition, these fences were damaged or destroyed by the impact of the disaster event.
- Applications are to be sent in electronic format using this form only. Digital copies of documentation including workplans, quotations photographs and maps must be included. If any files are too large or you require assistance with how to send, please contact Quilpie Shire Council.

Key dates

Date	Stage	Requirement
21 March 2025	Disaster event	-
21 March 2025	Earliest date for claiming costs	-
31 March 2026	Expressions of Interest close	Final date to lodge an expression of interest via email.
30 April 2026	Applications and workplan close	Final date to lodge an application and workplan.
Various	Assessment period	Service provider's evaluation panel reviews application and service provider conducts due diligence.
Various	Funding agreement	Successful applicant enters into funding agreement, committing to milestones and receives first payment.
Various	Implementation of work plan	Implementation of work plans and lodgement of progress reports with milestones aligned to payments. Works should commence within 90 days of entering into a funding agreement.
31 March 2027	Works complete	All works completed.
30 April 2027	Acquittals close	Final date to lodge acquittal.

Eligibility criteria

Answering 'no' to any of the below questions or providing incorrect, false, inaccurate or misleading information may automatically deem you ineligible for this grant.

To be eligible for a grant, the applicant must meet the following criteria:

Required criteria:	Yes	No
Do you meet the definition of being a grazier and conducting a grazing enterprise as outlined in the Applicant Guidelines?	☐	☐
Do you hold an Australian Business Number (ABN) and held that ABN at the time of the eligible disaster?	☐	☐
Are you registered for GST?	☐	☐
Are you a landholder as outlined in the Applicant Guidelines?	☐	☐
Do you have a <i>grazing</i> enterprise that is located in the defined area for the eligible disaster that has suffered direct damage to existing <i>exclusion</i> or <i>cluster fencing</i> as a result of the eligible disaster?	☐	☐
Have you been engaged in carrying on the grazing enterprise when affected by the eligible disaster?	☐	☐
Are you primarily responsible for meeting the costs you wish to claim in the application?	☐	☐
Did you sustain direct physical damage to your exclusion or cluster fencing as a result of the eligible disaster?	☐	☐
Do you have evidence of damage (e.g. photos, videos etc)?	☐	☐
Do you have evidence of plans or expenditure since the event (e.g. receipts, workplans, quotations etc)?	☐	☐
Did you maintain functional exclusion fences or cluster fences, which were in place and functional at the time of the disaster event and, in addition, these fences were damaged or destroyed by the impact of the disaster event?	☐	☐

Support

For questions about the Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant Program or your application please contact email EFRG@quilpie.qld.gov.au or call

Applicant details

First name	Last name

Enterprise/Trading name			
ABN			
Property name/s			
Lot on plan details			
Property address		Postal address	

Grazing enterprise type (i.e. beef, sheep, goats)		Ownership/lease details (i.e. Freehold, Leasehold)	
Please provide rates notice, title search or lease documents which clearly state the legal ownership or lease arrangements.			Drag & drop a file

CONTINUE TO COMPLETE WORKPLAN ON FOLLOWING PAGES

This workplan needs to be completed and submitted with your application

Eligible activities for your workplan

Grants are provided to help pay for the costs of the works required to repair or replace existing exclusion and cluster fencing together with the associated infrastructure. This includes:

1. cleaning up and removing damaged exclusion or cluster fencing;
2. repairing or replacing exclusion or cluster fencing that has been impacted by the disaster to the specified standard (see s.5.3 in Applicant Guidelines) using practices to mitigate the impact of future disasters;
3. activities related to the construction of approved scope in the work plan, for example, earthworks, the transport of materials, and paying for any of the following:
 - (a) materials required to repair or replace exclusion or cluster fencing, which has been damaged or lost due to the disaster. This includes wire, panels, posts, stays, animal deterrent infrastructure, and flood gates;
 - (b) contractor costs to undertake approved construction and repair works;
 - (c) wages for temporary employees to undertake eligible repairs or to replace exclusion or cluster fencing;
 - (d) wages for existing employees that have been taken off 'business as usual' duties to undertake eligible repairs or to replace exclusion or cluster fencing;
 - (e) hire of machinery and equipment for exclusion or cluster fence construction and repair, including earthworks;
 - (f) fuel and oil for machinery and vehicles used in the construction or the repair of exclusion or cluster fencing;
 - (g) transport of materials and equipment required for the repair or the replacement of exclusion or cluster fencing; and
 - (h) the cost of additional servicing of machinery and equipment required in delivering the approved eligible works.

More information

For further information to assist in developing your workplan view the Applicant Guidelines.

1. Details of your exclusion or cluster fencing background

Was the fencing established as part of the Queensland Feral Pest Initiative?	Yes ☐	No ☐	Both ☐
When was the fencing established?			
Total length of established fencing (total km)	km		

Exclusion/Cluster Fencing location map	
	Upload
Photos or video evidence of the fencing existing prior to the eligible event	
	Upload
Detailed tax invoices for the original construction of the fencing	
	Upload
Documentation supplied by the organisation that oversaw the establishment of the cluster fencing	
	Upload

Does your exclusion fence abut a Wild Dog Barrier Fence?	Yes ☐	No ☐
<i>If Yes, this section of fence will be funded under a different arrangement, please contact DPI's Disaster Operations Unit via email: disasters@dpi.qld.gov.au</i>		
Has an adjoining landholder lodged an application for funding to repair or reconstruct the shared section of fencing?	Yes ☐	No ☐
Has there been any insurance claims lodged to repair exclusion or cluster fencing?	Yes ☐	No ☐
<i>If yes, please provide further details.</i>		
Do you agree to repair or reconstruct cluster/exclusion fences to the minimum specifications outlined in the Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant Applicant Guidelines?	Yes ☐	No ☐

2. Details of the direct damage as a result of the eligible disaster

Please provide a description of the direct damage sustained as a result of the eligible disaster.

In which Local Government Area is the property located, where the direct damage occurred as a result of the eligible disaster?	
What was the damage? <i>(Fence washed away, fence and posts laying over, number of gate ways damaged, all fencing materials damaged, but able to temporarily prop up for interim to establish new fence).</i>	
Total length of the damage (total km)	

Location of damage:			
Details (e.g. section, paddock name)	GPS start	GPS finish	Length
Photos or video evidence of damaged fencing <i>List any supporting details information below.</i>			Upload
Is your exclusion fence on a boundary shared by one or more eligible landholders? <i>(Please provide evidence of agreement between landholders)</i>	Yes ☐	No ☐	
List neighbouring landholder/s:	Upload		

3. Overview of Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant work plan of activities

Total estimated area to be repaired (km) Including any area where work has already been undertaken	km
Estimated project timeframes <i>All works must be completed by 31 March 2027</i> <i>If numerous sections of fence are down – outline workplan and timeframe of when sections previously listed will be addressed.</i>	
Expected outcomes <i>How will these works meet the program objectives?</i> • Restocking paddocks. • Biosecurity - protection of stock. • Dog numbers reduced. • Lambing percentages. • Retention of stock. • Financial ability to restock lost stock numbers. • Reevaluate fence location/s and realign to less flood prone location. • The repair & re-establishment of damaged exclusion fencing will allow the enterprise to return to full capacity. Without the fencing we risk & return to significant downturn.	

4. Details of works to exclusion or cluster fencing since 21 March 2025

This includes estimated or actual costs of the work completed to date

What eligible works and expenditure have occurred since the eligible event? <i>(see s.5.3 in Applicant Guidelines)</i>		
Km repaired/reconstructed to date		km
		km
		km
		km
		km

What eligible works, expenditure and quotations do you propose after lodgement <i>(see s.5.3 in Applicant Guidelines)</i>		
Km to be repaired/reconstructed		km
		km
		km
		km
		km
Works and expenses being claimed form <i>Complete and attach form.</i> <i>Please provide details of these works and expense amounts and detailed quotes for repairs, contractors and equipment.</i> <i>Invoices must meet ATO standards.</i> All works MUST be completed by 31 March 2027	Upload	

5. Proposed replacement works including lengths of fencing

What eligible works and expenditure are you expecting to complete the repairs or replacement of exclusion/cluster fences?

Ensure you collect evidence of project works

Bank Details for payment. Complete details below or attach an extract from bank statement	Upload
BSB:	
ACCOUNT NUMBER: ACCOUNT NAME:	

DECLARATION

Acknowledgement

- ☐ I/we have read and understand the Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant Applicant Guidelines ('guidelines')
- ☐ I/we are eligible to apply for the Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant as per the guidelines and Declaration Form.
- ☐ I/we have signed and uploaded a Declaration Form.
- ☐ All the information contained in this application and otherwise provided to Quilpie Shire Council for or on behalf of the applicants is true and correct.

I/we have attached:

- ☐ evidence of direct damage such as photographs and quotations; and
- ☐ completed work plan consisting of a schedule of activities with milestones as outlined in the guidelines.

Full names of each individual applicant

First name	Last name	Signed	Date

In preparing this application, I have been in contact with a Quilpie Exclusion Fencing Recovery Officer:	
---	--

QUILPIE SHIRE COUNCIL EXCLUSION FENCING RECOVERY GRANT

LANDHOLDER DECLARATION

QUEENSLAND

TO WIT

I/WE

.....

.....

(full name(s) of each individual landholder)

of

.....

.....

(street address of landholder)

do solemnly and sincerely declare that:

1. I/We acknowledge that we are applying for funding from The Quilpie Shire Council A.B.N. 53 680 434 639 ("QSC") pursuant to the Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant to assist in the repair and/or replacement of exclusion/cluster fencing on the following property:

Name of Property:

Address of Property:

.....

Lot on Plan Details:

.....

Title Reference(s):

.....

Tenure Reference(s):

.....

("the Property")

.....
Landholder's Signature

.....
Witnesses Signature

.....
Landholder's Signature

.....
Witnesses Signature

2. I/We are the:

- Registered owner(s) of the freehold land;
- Registered lessee(s) of the leasehold land;
- The trustee of the reserve land;
- The licensee or permittee of land with occupation rights

(delete if not applicable)

3. I/ We are a grazier, being:

- A sole trader who spends the majority of his/her labour on and derives income from a grazing enterprise; or
- A partner, shareholder or trustee of a partnership, proprietary company or trust that spends the majority of his/her labour on and derives income from the grazing enterprise.

(delete if not applicable)

4. I/ We are engaged in sheep grazing, goat grazing or cattle grazing and hold an Australian Business Number (ABN) namely and/or a Australian Company Number (ACN) namely and are not an organization included on the National Redress Scheme's website of "*institutions that have not joined or have not signified their intent to join the Scheme*".

5. I/ We are registered for GST.

6. I/We maintained functional exclusion fences or cluster fences in relation to the Property which were in place and functional at the time of the Western Queensland Surface Trough and Associated Rainfall and Flooding commencing the 21 March 2025 ("the Disaster Event") and these fences were damaged or destroyed by the impact of the Disaster Event.

.....
Landholder's Signature

.....
Witnesses Signature

.....
Landholder's Signature

.....
Witnesses Signature

7. I/ We have been provided with the Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant Applicant Guidelines ("the Guidelines") by QSC and have read and understand the Guidelines and have submitted an expression of interest application including a work plan together with all relevant supporting documentation ("the Application") based on the Guidelines which is true and accurate.
8. Should the Application be successful, I/ We will engage with QSC to enter an agreement in relation to the Exclusive Fencing Recovery Grant funding
9. I/We have been given the opportunity to seek independent legal, financial and viability advice regarding the Guidelines and Application prior to our submission of the same to QSC.

And I/ We make this solemn declaration believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the *Oaths Act 1867*.

Taken and declared at)
 this day of 2025) Landholder Name
 before me:)
 Landholder Signature

.....
☐ Solicitor ☐ Justice of the Peace

Taken and declared at)
 this day of 2025) Landholder Name
 before me:)
 Landholder Signature

.....
☐ Solicitor ☐ Justice of the Peace

[Date]

[Name and address of adjoining owner]

**RE: NOTICE OF PROPOSED FENCING- NEIGHBOURHOOD DISPUTES
(DIVIDING FENCES AND TREES) ACT 2011**

As you may be aware, I/we have applied to Quilpie Shire Council for funding to assist in repairing/replacing exclusion fences damaged due to the recent flood event around my/our property under the Exclusion Fence Restitution Program ("the Program").

As part of the proposed exclusion fence will be on the boundary between my/our property **[insert details of your property- e.g. property name, address and Lot and Plan description]** and your property **[insert details of adjoining property e.g. property name, address and Lot and Plan description]** I am seeking your agreement and consent to the construction of this fencing on our shared boundary.

I am/we are proposing to repair/replace the damaged exclusion or cluster fence on the common boundary (or as close to the common boundary as may be possible depending on the terrain) between my/our property and your property and would follow the same fence line. The length of the existing fence to be repaired/replaced is approximately _____km.

The type of fence I/we propose to construct to repair/ replace the existing damaged fence is **[insert description of the type of fence]**.

I/we estimate the costs of the above fencing work including labour and materials to be \$_____ **[insert estimate]**. I/we have attached a written quotation confirming the estimated costs of the fencing work.

[DELETE THE OPTIONS NOT REQUIRED]

OPTION 1- NO CONTRIBUTION TO FENCE

I/we do not require you to make any financial contribution to the estimated costs to repair/ replace the damaged exclusion or cluster fence between our adjoining properties.

I/we will require access to your property for the purpose of repairing/ replacing the damaged exclusion or cluster fence between our adjoining properties.

I/we intend to use any funding I/ we obtain from Quilpie Shire Council pursuant to the Program towards the cost of the above repair/ replacement of the damaged fence.

OPTION 2- EQUAL CONTRIBUTION TO FENCE

I/we propose that we each pay half of the estimated cost to repair/ replace the damaged exclusion or cluster fence between our adjoining properties being a sum of \$_____ or alternatively, we equally contribute fencing materials and labour towards the repair/ replacement of the damaged exclusion or cluster fence between our adjoining properties.

I/we will require access to your property for the purpose of repairing/ replacing the damaged exclusion or cluster fence between our adjoining properties.

I/we intend to use any funding I/we obtain from Quilpie Shire Council pursuant to the Program towards my/our our share of the cost of the above repair/ replacement of the damaged fence.

[END OPTION]

We would both be equally liable to maintain and repair the fence in the future.

If you are agreeable to my/our proposal for the above boundary fence, I/we would appreciate if you could confirm the same on the **attached** consent form and forward it back in due course.

If I/we have not heard back from you within one (1) month of the date of this letter, I/we will assume you are agreeable to the proposal and will proceed with the construction of the fence.

If you have any questions I/we are happy to discuss the same with you.

I/we look forward to your response.

Yours faithfully

[Your names and address]

CONSENT OF ADJOINING OWNER

I/we consent to the fencing proposal outlined in your letter dated the _____
[insert date]:

☐ **Yes**

☐ **No**

☐ **Yes, subject to the following:**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Dated the day of , 2025

.....
Signature of Adjoining Owner

.....
Signature of Adjoining Owner

Name:

Name:

Adjoining Property Name:.....



Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant

Applicant Guidelines

Date: November 2025

Assistance provided through the jointly funded Commonwealth-State Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

© State of Queensland, 2025

The Department of Primary Industries proudly acknowledges Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islander people as the Traditional Custodians of the Country. We recognise their continuing connection to land, sea, waters and sky. We pay our respect to them, their cultures and to their Elders past and present and commit to ongoing reconciliation.

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of its information. The copyright in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) licence.



Under this licence you are free, without having to seek our permission, to use this publication in accordance with the licence terms.

You must keep intact the copyright notice and attribute the State of Queensland as the source of the publication.

Note: Some content in this publication may have different licence terms as indicated.

For more information on this licence, visit creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0.

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government shall not be liable for technical or other errors or omissions contained herein. The reader/user accepts all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from using this information.

Table of Contents

1. Re-establishing your exclusion and cluster fencing	1
2. Available funding	2
2.1 Exceptional Circumstances.....	2
3. How funding may be used.....	2
3.1 Eligible activities for your workplan.....	2
3.2 Ineligible activities for your workplan	3
4. Eligibility criteria	4
4.1 Eligibility criteria	4
4.2 Eligible separate business	4
5. Expressions of interest.....	6
5.1 Preparing and submitting an application.....	6
5.2 Workplan.....	7
5.3 Fencing specifications	8
6. Assessment of expressions of interest	9
7. Successful applicants	9
8. Rights and responsibilities.....	9
8.1 Applicant's responsibilities	9
8.2 Queensland Government's rights	10
8.3 Confidentiality and privacy	11
9. Public acknowledgment of joint Australian Government and State Government assistance.....	12
10. More information	12
11. Definitions.....	14

1. Re-establishing your exclusion and cluster fencing

The objective the Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grant is to provide a grant to assist *grazing enterprises* in re-establishing their networks of **exclusion fencing** or **cluster fencing**, damaged or destroyed by the Western Queensland Surface Trough and Associated Rainfall and Flooding, commencing 21 March 2025 (the '*disaster event*'). This includes:

- a) reinstating the network of *exclusion and cluster fencing* destroyed by the *disaster event*;
- b) repairing existing *exclusion* or *cluster fencing* damaged by the *disaster event*;
- c) improving the construction of *exclusion* and *cluster fencing* to provide greater resilience in the face of future events and to mitigate any adverse effects;
- d) relieving the financial burden on *grazing enterprises* as they focus on recovery and rebuilding by protecting pasture and livestock with fencing to a standard, which provides greater resilience to future *disaster events* while mitigating the risk of predation by wild dogs for the purposes of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld); and
- e) enabling a return to viability with positive flow on effects for agricultural production, regional employment and the economic recovery of the regions, which were directly affected by the *disaster event*.

The grants are being delivered by the Central Western Queensland Remote Area Planning and Development Board Incorporated (RAPAD) and by Quilpie Shire Council ('service providers').

RAPAD	Quilpie Shire Council
Barcaldine Regional Council	Balonne Shire Council
Barcoo Shire Council	Bulloo Shire Council
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	Murweh Shire Council
Boulia Shire Council	Paroo Shire Council
Diamantina Shire Council	Quilpie Shire Council
Longreach Regional Council	
Winton Shire Council	

Key dates:

Stage	Requirement	Applicable Date
Disaster event		21 March, 2025
Earliest date for claiming costs		21 March, 2025
Expression of Interest Closing Date	Final date for lodging expressions of interest with workplans	31 March 2026
Assessment by Service Provider	Service provider's evaluation panel reviews application and service provider conducts due diligence	various

Funding agreement	Successful applicant enters into funding agreement committing to milestones and receives first payment	various
Implementation of work plan	Implementation of work plans and lodgement of progress reports with milestones aligned to payments. Works should commence within 90 days of entering into a funding agreement.	various
Works Completion Date	All works	31 March, 2027
Acquittal Closing Date	Final day for lodging acquittal	30 April, 2027

2. Available funding

The maximum grant amount is \$500,000.

- a) an **initial amount** of up to ten per cent (to a maximum of \$50,000) of assessed eligible estimated costs is available (an **initial** claim). To support an initial claim, the following is required:
 - i. evidence of direct damage such as photographs and quotations;
 - ii. completion of a proposed or approved work plan consisting of a schedule of activities with milestones (as outlined below in 5. Expression of interest), and;
 - iii. execution of a funding agreement with one of the service providers.
- b) a **subsequent amount** or **amounts** up to 100 per cent of assessed eligible actual costs, including initial funds, is available based on the completion of milestones identified in an approved work plan. Each subsequent claim needs to be supported by evidence that the milestone in the work plan has been completed. This may include evidence of purchase and payment of any amounts claimed under the initial claim as well as evidence of exclusion fencing works completed and services received. All subsequent amounts will be paid on a reimbursement basis.

Applications with actual costs of works completed at the time of lodgement will be reimbursed 100 per-cent of assessed eligible actual costs.

It is recognised that prospective applicants may have repaired or replaced their *exclusion* or *cluster fencing* prior to the lodgement of their expressions of interest with the service provider. Repairs or replacements which occurred following the approval of the Exclusion Fencing Recovery Grants program on **21 March 2025**, but before the lodgement of an expression of interest, may be an eligible actual cost for the scheme provided the applicant

provides the *service provider* with evidence of direct damage, itemised receipts and, if relevant, a work plan for any remaining activities.

2.1 Exceptional Circumstances

It is recognised that exceptional circumstances may arise, where the need for a grant above the maximum amount of \$500,000 is required. In these instances, applicants must demonstrate that these exceptional circumstances are beyond the applicant's control, and that there is a compelling need for additional support. Requests for additional funding due to exceptional circumstances will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Approval of requests for additional funding will be approved at the discretion of the Director-General of the Department of Primary Industries and the Australian Government.

Please note that the conditions imposed by the funding agreements under the Exclusion Fence Recovery Grant program are intended to be additional to legal and other obligations existing prior to the *disaster event*. This may include pre-existing conditions such as the maintenance of an *exclusion* or *cluster fence* on a *landholder's* property or, in relation to a *cluster group*, contributions to a fence located on another *landholder's* property.

3. How funding may be used

3.1 Eligible activities for your workplan

Grants are provided to help pay for the costs of the works required to repair or replace existing *exclusion* and *cluster fencing* together with the associated infrastructure. This includes:

- a) cleaning up and removing damaged exclusion or cluster fencing;
- b) repairing or replacing *exclusion* or *cluster fencing* that has been impacted by the disaster to the specified standard (see s.5.3 below) using practices to mitigate the impact of future disasters;
- c) activities related to the construction of approved scope in the work plan, for example, earthworks, the transport of materials, and paying for any of the following:
 - i. materials required to repair or replace exclusion or cluster fencing, which has been damaged or lost due to the disaster. This includes wire, panels, posts, stays, animal deterrent infrastructure, and flood gates;
 - ii. contractor costs to undertake approved construction and repair works;
 - iii. wages for temporary employees to undertake eligible repairs or to replace exclusion or cluster fencing;
 - iv. wages for existing employees that have been taken off 'business as usual' duties to undertake eligible repairs or to replace exclusion or cluster fencing;
 - v. hire of machinery and equipment for exclusion or cluster fence construction and repair, including earthworks;

- vi. fuel and oil for machinery and vehicles used in the construction or the repair of exclusion or cluster fencing;
- vii. transport of materials and equipment required for the repair or the replacement of exclusion or cluster fencing; and
- viii. the cost of additional servicing of machinery and equipment required in delivering the approved eligible works.

3.2 Ineligible activities for your work plan

The Exclusion Fence Recovery Grants is not available to fund any of the following:

- a) replacement of *exclusion* or *cluster fences*, which are **not** in accord with the fencing specifications (see 5.3 Fencing Specifications);
- b) replacement of standard fencing (such as barbed wire) with *exclusion* or *cluster fencing*;
- c) duplication of repair or replacement for the same piece of fencing lodged by multiple *grazing enterprises*, *landholders* or Australian Business Numbers (ABNs) and/or an Australian Company Numbers (ACNs);
- d) construction of a new *cluster* or *exclusion fence*;
- e) works, which are additional to an approved work plan, or an unapproved variation to the approved work plan;
- f) costs incurred prior to the event 21 March 2025;
- g) funding the wages of existing staff or paying business owners for their time including planning, negotiations with suppliers and contractors, completion of a work plan and grant applications and oversight of contractors (*except as specified in 3.1(iv) above*);
- h) purchase of assets including machinery and vehicles used for earthworks and other activities relating to the repair and replacement of damaged *exclusion* or *cluster fencing*;
- i) costs covered under insurance or another funding source, including other DRFA assistance measures;
- j) costs not associated with eligible activities or approved scope. This includes non-specific or unsupported indirect and overhead costs (unless specified);
- k) legal costs;
- l) core business activities;
- m) vehicle expenses not directly related to the delivery of the approved works; and
- n) ongoing costs incurred before the *disaster event* or after the *Acquittal Closing Date*, or a cost specified in a contract.

4. Eligibility criteria

4.1 Eligibility criteria

To be eligible for a grant, the applicant must meet the following criteria:

- a) be a grazier¹ conducting a grazing enterprise²;
- b) be registered for GST; and
- c) be a landholder³; and
- d) be a person who maintained functional exclusion fences or cluster fences, which were in place and functional at the time of the disaster event and, in addition, these fences were damaged or destroyed by the impact of the disaster event.

4.2 Eligible separate business

- (a) A grazier who operates more than one *grazing enterprise*, for example, a *grazing enterprise* under a single ABN at separate locations, may apply for assistance for each *eligible separate business* up to the maximum amount of assistance available for the disaster provided the applicant otherwise meets the requirements of 4.1 above; and
- (b) When determining an application on this basis, the *service provider* may consider (but is not limited to):
 - i) the staffing arrangements of the separate business;

¹ As noted in the Section 10 Definitions - a *grazier* is (a) a sole trader who spends the majority of his or her labour on, and derives the majority of his or her income from a *grazing enterprise*; or (b) in relation to a partnership, proprietary company or trust that carries on a *grazing enterprise*, any partnership, shareholder or trustee of trust which spends the majority of their labour on and derives the majority of their income from the *grazing enterprise*.

² As noted in the Section 10 Definitions a *grazing enterprise* means a business:

- (a) conducted by a grazier and engaged in sheep grazing, goat grazing, and cattle grazing; and
- (b) holds an Australian Business Number (ABN) or an Australian Company Number (ACN) and have held that ABN or the ACN at the time of the *disaster event*); and
- (c) not be a non-government organisation that is included on the National Redress Scheme's website list of 'institutions that have not joined or have not signified their intent to join the Scheme.

³ Please refer to Section 10. Definitions below for the definition of a *landholder*.

- ii) whether the business has its own plant, equipment or stock;
- iii) the accounting arrangements of the separate business;
- iv) whether the separate business operates under its own trading name;
and,
- v) the commercial viability and autonomy of each business.

5. Expressions of interest

5.1 Preparing and submitting an expression of interest

(a) To submit an expression of interest for funding, the applicant must submit the following:

- (i) read and understand these guidelines and if required consult service delivery staff in relation to a work plan;
- (ii) submit an expression of interest application, which includes a proposed approved work plan (see s.5.2 below) and any required attachments in the correct templates, without any alterations, ensuring the following:
 - i. all sections of the form and required attachments are complete; and
 - ii. any supporting documentation is attached (including details of land ownership or leases, letters of support and any regulatory approval). This may include fencing quotes supplied by licensed contractors.
 - iii. submit all documentation electronically via the electronic form provided by RAPAD at <https://rapad.com.au/projects/exclusion-fencing-recovery-program/> or Quilpie Shire Council at <https://quilpie.qld.gov.au/quilpie-services/exclusion-fencing-recovery-grants/> by 5:00pm AEST on 31 March 2026. (*Expression of Interest Closing date*). Please note that applications submitted after the Expression of Interest date and time, unless agreed otherwise, may be excluded from the remainder of an assessment process.)
 - iv. undertake to comply with all applicable laws and to maintain any licence or authorisation needed to carry out the work and obtain written consent where fencing transverses land in right of an Authority or another person;
 - v. include with the above documentation a statutory declaration relating to the documentation cited above.
 - vi. applicants will need to include evidence to demonstrate that the claimed *cluster or exclusion fencing* existed at the claimed locations on their properties and was functional prior to the event through visual evidence such as photographs and/or videos and the following:
 - detailed tax invoices for the original construction of the fencing;

- documentation supplied by the organisation that oversaw the establishment of the cluster fencing.
- vii. for *cluster or exclusion fencing* evidence of joint agreement and any reliance on others for reparations⁴.
- viii. applicants will need to include evidence of direct event damage or destruction of *exclusion or cluster fences*, such as:
 - visual evidence such as photographs and/or videos supporting the location and extent of proposed works; and
 - quotations;
 - detailed and itemised tax invoices or official receipts where activities have commenced;
 - copies of documentation provided by the organisation that oversaw the construction of cluster and exclusion fencing, which assists in clarifying the functionality of the fencing before the event;
- ix. photographs and video evidence should include metadata including geo-coordinates and date the photograph was taken;
- x. details of works to exclusion or cluster fencing since 21 March 2025.

(b) Applicants must lodge their expression of interest by 31 March 2026 or by a date nominated by the *service provider*.

- (c) It is recognised that prospective applicants may have repaired or replaced their exclusion fencing or cluster fencing prior to the lodgement of their expressions of interest with the serviced provider. Repairs or replacements which occurred following the start date of the event – 21 March 2025 - but before the lodgement of an expression of interest, may be an eligible actual cost for the scheme. In such cases, this information should be clearly identified in both the expression of interest application and, if additional works have yet to commence, an accompanying work plan.

5.2 Work plans

- (a) An approved work plan shall include a schedule of activities outlined with milestones and indicative dates for the purpose of repairing or reconstructing an *exclusion or cluster fence* to the fencing specifications outlined below. This includes:
- i. identifying the locations (start and end GPS coordinates) and lengths of fencing requiring repair or replacement in accordance with the *minimum mapping requirements* determined by the *Service Provider*;
 - ii. describing previous fence construction, the damage caused by the *disaster event* and proposed repair or replacement of fencing;

⁴ This may include a *Cluster Group Maintenance Contributions*.

- iii. detailing the costs of repairs and/or replacement including lengths of fencing. This includes estimated or actual costs of the work completed to date, which is accompanied by evidence identified below;
 - i. costs of the replacements conducted after 21 March 2025 but before lodgement;
 - ii. costs of the repairs conducted after 21 March 2025 but before lodgement;
 - iii. proposed replacement works including lengths of fencing. This includes estimated or actual costs of the work completed to date, which is accompanied by evidence identified below;
 - iv. detailing requirements and estimated costs for the protection of gateways, grids, public roadways and crossings with supporting evidence of locations and functionality prior to the event. This includes providing details of where *exclusion or cluster fencing* abuts the Wild Dog Barrier Fence⁵ including any authorised or proposed measures to maintain the resilience of the Wild Dog Barrier Fence;
 - v. identifying the locations of (start and end GPS coordinates/mapping in accordance with mapping requirements determined by the *service provider*) any *cluster or exclusion fences* supported by evidence of joint agreement and any reliance on others for reparations. Where exclusion fencing exists on a boundary shared by one or more eligible *landholders*, or cluster fencing, joint agreement must be reached between *landholders* prior to lodging claims for agreed and mapped sections of fencing; and
 - vi. details of proposed timeframes for the commencement of works, completion and delivery milestones; and
 - vii. details of works commenced after the occurrence of the event on 21 March 2025.
- (b) A proposed work plan shall contain the same schedule of activities as an approved workplan; however, preliminary estimates may be used regarding damage, timeframes and costs.
- (c) A proposed work plan must be finalised to an approved work plan within three months of being signed off by the service provider.

5.3 Fencing Specifications

5.3.1 Satisfaction as to material and methods

A successful applicant shall use methods and materials, which in the view of the *service provider*, provide greater resilience to future floods and is of sufficient quality to withstand storm, wind, fire damage and corrosion as well as to mitigate the risk of wild dogs.

⁵ Please note that Wild Dog Barrier Fence is administered by the Department of Primary Industries.

5.3.2 Minimum specifications

The minimum specifications⁶ for a cluster or an exclusion fence shall include, but are not limited to:

- (a) the minimum mesh height of the fence shall be 1.5 metres;
- (b) the apron shall be at least 300mm and shall be strained, if not sprung;
- (c) the distance between uprights shall be no more than 8 metres;
- (d) mesh size shall be suitable to stop the movement of wild dogs;
- (e) in relation to special cases such as creeks, gullies, public land and road crossings it is recognised these fencing specifications may not be appropriate and alternative methods can be used to prevent the movement of wild dogs. Written agreement must be obtained from the *service provider*; and
- (f) the fence must be constructed to a standard that can reasonably withstand storm, wind, flooding, fire damage and corrosion.
- (g) In assessing the standards, regard should be given to fencing guides such as the Australian Government's Catalogue of Fence Designs, available at <https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/b59c119e-c58a-4475-9507-db68da51a95c/files/catalogue.pdf>.

5.3.3 Alternative fence designs

The service provider may give consideration to an alternate fence design that achieves the purposes of Section 5.3.1 above in relation materials and methods of construction.

6. Assessment of expressions of interest

Expressions of interest will be assessed against the criteria above with the assistance of the *service provider's* evaluation panel. In reviewing expressions of interest, a *service provider* may have regard to factors such as urgency, impact on agricultural operations, financial need and the extent of the damage. This may include extent of the repairs, or the replacement required.

There is no guarantee of approval at any stage of the assessment process.

7. Successful applicants

If your expression of interest is successful and your work plan approved, you will be required to enter into a legally binding funding agreement with the *service provider*. This agreement includes undertakings relevant to the disclosure of the approval, an agreed set of milestones and reporting requirements, including a completion report.

Payments towards the project will be made to agreed milestones within the funding agreement.

All works approved under this program must be completed by **31 March 2027**.

⁶ Please note that the *Neighbourhood Disputes (Dividing Fences and Trees) Act 2011* applies to exclusion and cluster fences.

The funding agreement and associated grant payments are subject to normal taxation treatment, and no special arrangements will apply. You should seek independent advice on the tax implications of receiving a grant. GST is not applicable to these grant funding payments as per *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth).

All applications will be acknowledged in writing, including unsuccessful or ineligible applications.

8. Rights and responsibilities

8.1 Applicant's responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the applicant to:

- (a) inform themselves fully and properly of the requirements of the scheme, these guidelines, and the requirements of the application process;
- (b) ensure that their application is complete and accurate, as we are not obliged to request additional or missing information;
- (c) identify any information contained within their application that they consider should be treated as confidential and provide reasons for the request; and
- (d) keep a copy of their application(s) and any attachments for their own records and inform us of any changes to their circumstances that may affect their application or their eligibility for funding under these guidelines.

If an applicant is successful in obtaining funding, it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that they hold the relevant insurance(s) at the time of entering into the agreement and prior to any works being undertaken. An applicant will be required to provide the *service provider* with copies of the relevant certificates of currency for their insurance.

Applicants are also required to declare in writing to the *service provider* where a real or perceived conflict of interest exists or might arise in relation to their application, the proposed project delivery, or any other agreement they may enter into with the Queensland Government or the Australian Government.

The applicant's participation in any stage of the application process, or in relation to any matter concerning the process, is at the applicant's sole risk, cost, and expense. The Queensland Government will not be responsible for any costs or expenses incurred by an applicant in preparing, lodging, or taking part in the application and assessment process.

The Queensland Government will not accept responsibility for any misunderstanding arising from the failure by an applicant to comply with these guidelines or arising from any discrepancies, ambiguities, inconsistencies, or errors in their application.

If an applicant discovers any material discrepancy, ambiguity, inconsistency, or error in their application, they must immediately bring it to the attention of the *service provider* by contacting Morgan Gronold A/CEO, RAPAD, 0448 739 759 mgronold@rapad.com.au or Quilpie Shire Council, on EFRG@quilpie.qld.gov.au or mareet@quilpie.qld.gov.au or 07 4656 0500. We may request further information from an applicant and allow an applicant to remedy any discrepancy, ambiguity, inconsistency, or error in an Exclusion Fence Recovery Grant application. We reserve the right to accept or disregard clarification information provided by the

applicants and will not consider clarification information that materially improves or amends an applicant's original application.

If an applicant knowingly provides inadequate, false, or misleading information, the application may be excluded from the assessment process. By signing an Expression of Interest application form, which includes a work plan, the applicant is declaring that the information provided and supporting documentation is true and accurate. Providing inaccurate, untrue or misleading information may be a breach of criminal law. If any information provided is found to be inaccurate, untrue or misleading, legal action may be taken against the applicant, including action to recover any funds already paid.

Suspected fraud will be referred to the Queensland Police Service and/or the Crime and Corruption Commission.

8.2 Queensland Government's rights

The Queensland Government, through the service providers reserves the right to:

- (a) amend these guidelines in its absolute discretion and will provide reasonable notice of these amendments where possible.
- (b) vary, suspend, or terminate the assessment process at any time.
- (c) the ownership of any data collected from participants at the implementation, during, and after the closure of the scheme, subject to privacy and commercial considerations.

8.3 Confidentiality and privacy

Applicants must identify any information contained within their application that they consider should be treated as confidential and provide reasons for the request.

We will only consider a request for confidentiality where:

- (a) the information to be protected is identified in specific rather than global terms
- (b) the information is, by its nature, confidential
- (c) disclosure would cause detriment to the parties concerned.

We are subject to the legislative and administrative accountability and transparency requirements of the Queensland and Australian Governments, including disclosures to the parliament and its committees.

Notwithstanding any obligations of confidentiality, we may disclose, or allow at any time the disclosure of, any information contained in or relating to any application:

- (a) to our advisers (including the assessment panel, or an entity engaged with a confidentiality agreement to deliver grant administration services), employees, or internal management for purposes related to the application and assessment processes, including to evaluate or otherwise assess applications and manage any resultant funding agreement.
- (b) to the responsible Queensland and/or Australian Government Ministers.

- (c) in response to a request by a house or a committee of the parliament of the state of Queensland.
- (d) within our, or with another agency, where this serves the Queensland Government's legitimate interests.
- (e) where the information is authorised or required by law to be disclosed, noting that information submitted to the Queensland Government is subject to the *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld) and its requirements.
- (f) where the information is already in the public domain, otherwise than due to a breach of any relevant confidentiality obligation by the Queensland Government.
- (g) to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), or any other Australian Government agency, where this serves NEMA's legitimate interests.

In submitting any application, applicants consent to us using the information contained in their application for the above-mentioned purposes, for administering the grants, and for any other incidental or related purpose.

If you are a successful applicant, some of your personal information may be promoted through departmental and Ministerial media releases or on the department's media and social media platforms.

We will store and use the personal information collected by it in compliance with its obligations under the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld).

9. Public acknowledgment of joint Australian Government and State Government assistance

- Eligible applicants must acknowledge DRFA funding contribution in public materials, which includes but is not limited to: media releases regarding the approved project
- acknowledgement or statements in project publications and materials
- events that use or include reference to the approved project.

To comply with this requirement, all public advice and media releases should refer to the relevant funding source, as being "jointly funded by the Australian and Queensland governments under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements".

Prior agreement must be reached with QRA which will oversee approval of media events and associated materials, in consultation with NEMA All publications must also include both the State and Australian Government logos and the following disclaimer: 'Although funding for this product has been provided by both the Australian and Queensland Governments, the material contained herein does not necessarily represent the views of either Government.'

Grant recipients may be contacted by the service providers or the department for media opportunities.

10. More information

For more information on the Exclusion Fence Recovery Grant program, contact:

- Central Western Queensland Remote Area Planning and Development Board Incorporated ('RAPAD') for the following local government areas: Barcaldine, Barcoo, Blackall-Tambo, Boulia, Diamantina, Longreach, and Winton on 0448 739 759 or mgronold@rapad.com.au.
- Quilpie Shire Council for all applicants in Quilpie Local Government Area as well as the following local government areas: Balonne, Bulloo, Murweh and Paroo on 07 4656 0500, EFRG@quilpie.qld.gov.au or PO Box 57 Quilpie QLD 4480.

11. Definitions

Acquittal Closing Date is 30 April 2027.

Cluster Agreement means an agreement entered between a *landholder* and a *Cluster Group* which details the activities to be carried out by the *Cluster Group* including the funding that will be paid by the *landholder* to the *Cluster Group*.

Cluster Fence means fencing erected under a *Cluster Agreement* around a group of properties to the fencing specifications to enable the management of susceptible livestock including sheep, cattle and goats and prevent the biosecurity risk of predation by wild dogs together with their adverse effects for the purposes of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld).

Cluster Group means a group of *landholders* who:

- a) form and register as a legal entity; and
- b) are engaged by and enter into a *Cluster Agreement*;

Cluster Group Maintenance Contribution means any in-kind or financial contributions made by the *landholder* to the *Cluster Group* for ongoing fencing, monitoring, repair or maintenance costs required for the relevant fencing.

Defined disaster area includes the following local government areas: Balonne, Barcaldine, Barcoo, Blackall-Tambo, Boulia, Bulloo, Diamantina, Longreach, Murweh, Paroo, Quilpie, and Winton.

Disaster event means Western Queensland Surface Trough and Associated Rainfall and Flooding, commencing 21 March 2025.

Eligible separate business means a grazing enterprise that would be a commercially viable as well as an autonomous business if the other separate businesses carried on by the eligible entity ceased to operate. Evidence of payment means:

- a) tax invoice(s) showing full details of the goods or services provided. The goods and services described on each invoice must be clearly identifiable having been paid by the applicant and being related to damage from the eligible *disaster event*; and
- b) evidence of payment for these tax invoices. A copy must be provided of an applicant's bank transfer(s) and/or bank statement(s) with any relevant *official receipt(s)* from suppliers or contractors.

Exclusion fencing means fencing erected around a single property to a specified standard to enable the management of susceptible livestock including sheep, cattle and goats and prevent

the risk or likely biosecurity risk of predation by wild dogs together with their adverse effects for the purposes of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld)⁷.

Expression of interest Closing Date is **31 March 2026** unless otherwise agreed by the *service provider*.

Grazier means:

- a) a sole trader who spends the majority of his or her labour on, and derives the majority of his or her income from a *grazing enterprise*; or
- b) in relation to a partnership, proprietary company or trust that carries on a grazing enterprise, any partnership, shareholder or trustee of trust which spends the majority of their labour on and derives the majority of their income from the *grazing enterprise*.

Grazing enterprise means a business:

- a) conducted by a *grazier* and engaged in sheep grazing, goat grazing, and cattle grazing; and
- b) holds an Australian Business Number (ABN) or an Australian Company Number (ACN) and have held that ABN or the ACN at the time of the *disaster event*; and
- c) not be a non-government organisation that is included on the National Redress Scheme's website list of 'institutions that have not joined or have not signified their intent to join the Scheme'.⁸

Landholder means a person occupying land in the *defined disaster area*, which includes:

- a) If the land is freehold land - the registered owner of the land;
- b) If the land is the subject of a lease registered under the *Land Title Act 1994* (Qld) - the lessee of the land;
- c) If the land is the subject of a lease registered under the *Land Act 1994* (Qld) - the lessee of the land;
- d) If the land is a reserve - the trustee of the reserve; and

⁷ Please note that a wild dog (dogs that are not owned) and dingoes are restricted matter for the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld). *Landholders* possess a general biosecurity obligation to take reasonable and practical measure to manage the biosecurity risks poses by wild dogs together their effects.

⁸ Please note that non-government organisations that are included on the National Redress Scheme's website list of 'Institutions that have not joined or have not signified their intent to join the Scheme' will be assessed as ineligible grant funding. (www.nationalredress.gov.au). Grant recipients that had joined the scheme or had signified their intention to join the scheme at the time of the grant approval, must continue to meet the eligibility requirements relating to the National Redress Scheme (www.nationalredress.gov.au) at all times during the term of DRFA grant funding agreement.
The National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Grant Connected Policy (Redress GCP). The Redress GCP is a whole of Australian government policy that makes non-government institutions named in applications to the Scheme, or in the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, that do not join the Scheme, ineligible for future Australian Government grant funding.

- e) If a person has occupation rights in relation to the land under a licence or permit - the licensee or permittee.

Minimum mapping requirements, which relate to a work plan, are determined by the *Service Provider* and may include boundaries of cluster or exclusion fencing, property boundaries and names as well as local government areas.

Official receipt means a receipt showing proof of payment and includes the name and address and ABN (if applicable) of the entity that issued the receipt and a description of each item to which the receipt relates.

Reinstatement means the carrying out of activities that are necessary to help the *landholder* continue or resume production at a similar level as before the *disaster event*.

Service Provider means Central Western Queensland Remote Area Planning and Development Board Incorporated ('RAPAD') or Quilpie Shire Council.

Works Completion Date is 31 March 2027.